Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,097. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for SUNDAY: FAIR, WITH WESTERLY WINDS.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 15.

Sporting News.—Page 4.

Court calendars.—Page 15.

Travelers' Guide.—Page 15.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 13.

Stock market fairly active and strong.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Wheat, 78⅝ cents; corn, 30½ cents; cotton, 8 cents.

Indications are that Alabama will go for Bryan.—Page 17.

The Italian opera season will begin to-morrow.—Page 11.

New strength is shown in the college football teams.—Page 11.

The last year's work of the Normal College is highly praised.—Page 17.

The New-York Yacht Club was the first to limit a vessel's draught.—Page 16.

The society world has taken on a renewed spirit of liveliness in the past week.—Page 10.

...y rich prizes have been offered for w...s in the Orange Horse Show.—Page 1...

Children have been turned away from the up-town schools because of lack of room.—Page 10.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth will probably be appointed County Clerk of Kings County.—Page 6.

The National Guard has had many matters of interest to discuss in the past week.—Page 11.

An estimate of the probable vote in Texas gives Major McKinley 6,000 plurality over Mr. Bryan.—Page 16.

Tschigorin won the first game yesterday in playing off the Buda-Pesth tournament tie with Charousek.—Page 4.

Victor Emanuel, Crown Prince of Italy, was married in Rome yesterday to Princess Helene of Montenegro.—Page 17.

Tammany Hall's claims for twenty-six out of thirty-five Assemblymen from this city denied by expert politicians.—Page 9.

The agitation for ringing a curfew to warn children off the streets is gaining strong support in many New-Jersey towns.—Page 9.

The Superintendent of Buildings has promulgated new rules for the drainage of houses and for methods of plumbing.—Page 10.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's body will lie in state in the Georgia Capitol until this morning, when it will be taken away for burial.—Page 13.

The German Government has adopted a conciliatory tone in respect to civilian protests against the outrages of army officers.—Page 17.

Figurers on New-Jersey give the State to Major McKinley by from 40,000 to 80,000 plurality. Some Democrats still claim the State.—Page 16.

Gen. Osborne has returned from a political trip to Canton, and says that Major McKinley has "an abiding confidence" in his election.—Page 13.

The sophomores and freshmen of the Columbia School of Mines had their annual can rush. Two of the contestants were badly injured.—Page 3.

William Webber, a motorman on the Third Avenue line, was arrested for smashing a truck. He endeavored to escape, but was caught again.—Page 9.

Yale's football team defeated the Indians of Carlisle School at Manhattan Field by 12 to 6. Referee Hickok's error robbed the Indians of a touch-down.—Page 4.

Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court will soon celebrate his eightieth birthday, and the court may take cognizance of the event.—Page 16.

Lord Salisbury was reported yesterday to have made arrangements with Russia and France for a congress of the powers, to amend the Treaty of Paris.—Page 5.

The University Settlement Guild House is seriously crippled by lack of funds. An appeal in its behalf is made by Richard W. Gilder and M. G. Van Rensselaer.—Page 17.

An enthusiastic gold man rode on a bronco's back from Cripple Creek, Col., to Chicago, his home, in order that he might cast a vote for honest money.—Page 10.

Sir Walter won the Municipal Handicap at a mile and three-quarters at Morris Park, and Typhoon II. beat Brandywine and others in the Westchester High Weight Handicap.—Page 4.

Nothing definite has been done in the Andrus case, at Yonkers. The Coroner promises to solve the mystery and convict the murderer. He hints that relatives may be implicated.—Page 20.

Daniel P. Reynolds, a Brooklyn printer and inventor, shot two men in a Brooklyn saloon, because some of those in the crowd wore McKinley buttons and ridiculed his Bryan arguments.—Page 5.

No street cleaning work was done in this city yesterday. Col. Waring and Controller Fitch have made statements about the failure to pay Contractor Tate's bills and the stopping of the work.—Page 9.

The Young Women's Christian Association will soon begin work on its new building in Harlem. When the structure is finished, next Spring, it will be free from debt.—Page 10.

The North Side Board of Trade's Committee on Bridges will appear this week before the Commissioner of Public Works to demand that a direct approach be made to the new Third Avenue Bridge.—Page 17.

A heavy break in December wheat was caused by the rush of long dealers to unload. Market was as low as 76⅝ cents. Heavy buying on export has set the traders to wondering whether foreign markets are leading this market or are following it. Lack of short interest a feature.—Page 16.

PUZZLE IN ALABAMA.

Death of a Democratic Elector Creates Curious Complications.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—The death of Martin D. Sibert, a Democratic Elector, here to-day has given rise to curious complications.

The law requires that the names of all Electors be certified to by the Secretary of State thirty days prior to the election. In many counties the official ballots, with Sibert's name thereon, have been printed.

The law is not clear as to whether an alternate can take an Elector's place, under such circumstances, but Democratic State Chairman Shelley says he can, and that new ballots will have to be printed, and has telegraphed all Probate Judges to stop printing ballots.

C. C. Appleton, who is Sibert's alternate, is a nephew of J. T. Appleton, who is the Populist Elector from the same district.

The similarity of names will likely confuse many voters.

Attorney General Fitss will try to straighten the matter.

COUSIN OF M'KINLEY DEAD.

He Was W. K. Miller and Was a Republican Presidential Elector.

CANTON, Oct. 24.—W. K. Miller, a prominent citizen of Canton and a cousin of Major McKinley, died at his residence here last night, sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Miller was a Republican Presidential Elector, and his son, Charles R. Miller, will succeed him on the Electoral ticket.

LONDON DISPLEASES PARIS

Trafalgar Day Festivities Uselessly Recalled a French Defeat.

GERMANY'S ANGER IS NOW IGNORED

Evidences that Morocco May Play an Important Part in the Politics of Europe Before Very Long.

STUPID CALUMNIES ABOUT AMERICA

A Fortune for Dr. Nansen—An Ancient Romance Recalled—Rome Refuses to Exult over the Wedding.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON Oct. 24.—Last Winter, when everybody in England surrendered himself to blind rage against the German Emperor, and the memorable step of mobilizing a special service squadron was taken, the people who feel a special interest in strengthening the British Navy took advantage of the popular feeling to arrange that hereafter Trafalgar Day should be celebrated as a national patriotic anniversary. As the date drew near, the Government tried all it could quietly to discourage the thing, but the enthusiasts insisted, and, considering the absence of organization and the official cold water, Wednesday's celebrations throughout the island were really very creditable. Unhappily, however, no amount of British protestations could avail to prevent the French from remembering that Trafalgar was their defeat, and, not unnaturally, they asked why on earth, this year of all others, this piece of ancient history should be so violently revived, especially as the English are just now professing an exceptional anxiety to establish cordial relations with France. It has been an up-hill task for the English papers to explain the psychology of this paradox, and Paris still only half accepts their plea that John Bull is really such an ingenuous, simple-minded creature that he blunders into these embarrassing performances through sheer mental awkwardness. As the Continental situation stands, it was undoubtedly the most inopportune thing imaginable, but perhaps its effect in stimulating popular feeling here counterbalances any harm it may have done across the Channel.

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Germany's Argument Against England

Germany's journalistic bombardment of England seemed last week to be important. The attacks continue, although somewhat abated in vigor, but England has decided to pretend to be unconscious of them. This course robs the affair of a good deal of its interest, especially for the Germans. Their position, when stripped of expletives, has something in it. They say that a Continental war must involve, for the Continental peoples, the most terrible ordeal in history, with frightful carnage, inestimable losses, and the result of putting back the clock of civilization a quarter of a century. England, gorged with empire to the point of satiety, and so placed on the map, moreover, that she is practically secured from invasion and actual suffering in such a war, calmly proposes to precipitate a Continental convulsion on purely sentimental grounds, and she ought, therefore, to be treated as a common enemy by all the rest of the Continental powers.

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Real Cause of Berlin's Anger.

This, of course, is what will always be said by one side so long as England pursues her historic policy of balancing between the two armed camps into which Europe is divided, leaning now a little toward one and now toward the other, but always keeping beyond the reach of actual danger. The fact that the Germans are shouting so angrily now reveals a suspicion, or perhaps the knowledge, that England is tipping the scales on the side of the Franco-Russian combination. This alone would make a weight against which the Triple Alliance would be powerless. If Italy be detached from the Alliance into the bargain, as is now keenly feared at both Berlin and Vienna, then the bottom will fall out of the Central European partnership at once. For the moment there seems to be a distinct possibility that this is what is going to happen, but the situation is still at a stage where new combinations can be made if a high enough price is paid for them. Germany's real trouble lies in the fact that she has next to nothing to offer in proposing such a bargain, whereas England is provided with a large variety of tempting wares.

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Exaggerated Reports of Enthusiasm.

Rome has kept itself distinctly cool during the week of wedding festivities culminating with to-day's ceremony. The official reports describe the enthusiastic cheers of rapturous multitudes, but independent observers all tell a different story. The Queen of Portugal, indeed, received on her arrival such chilling treatment from the Roman crowd that she refused to appear next day with the royal party that received the bride, and she is said to have been on the point of quitting the city altogether. This, of course, is ascribable to Italian recollections of the King of Portugal's very stupid quarrel with his uncle Humbert last year, but, apart from that, the Italians are in a sour state of mind toward the whole Governmental establishment. No doubt this Montenegrin marriage is more popular than almost any other would have been, but Italy is too sick of things in general to feel warmly about it.

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Orleanists and Bonapartists Uniting.

One of the most curious features of this whole Italian wedding affair has been Prince Victor Bonaparte's repeated appearance in public with various members of the Orleans family, a phenomenon which raises again the suspicion that the two French dynastic parties are in the way of pooling their issues. Paris on Nov. 5, the date finally fixed for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, will see a great gathering of Legitimists at the Madeleine, where the wedding mass is to be celebrated to synchronize with the actual ceremony at Schönbrunn. This will be followed by a grand banquet at the Hotel Continental. When recently in Paris I did not find among the republican politicians of various shades any idea that the republic had aught of fear from the ambitions of Philippe VII. They agreed that, if he had been a different sort of person, he might have done something, but as they put it, a man who cannot mount a horse without falling off and breaking his leg has no chance with the French public. Undoubtedly, however, his marriage into the richest and most respected branch of the Hapsburgs gives him new importance in the eyes of Continental diplomatists.

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Reports of Activity Among Carlists.

Rumors of an impending revival of Carlist activity in the Biscay provinces continue to circulate, but in the quarter where in the past I have always found very accurate and up-to-date information about the purchase of arms and munitions and about other Carlist enterprise, nothing seems to be known of any new movement. Very possibly the present reports arise from a vague feeling that Spain is in such a hopeless plight that everything evil will happen. Canovas talks now of an appeal ad misericordiam to the public for a popular loan of $60,000,000 to carry the two colonial wars over Christmas without convening Parliament, and the Spanish papers loyally declare that the plea would be successful, but it is not yet clear that all chance of getting the needed money from France has disappeared.

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Morocco Is Spain's Last Card.

There are certain obscure signs that Morocco is again coming to the front as a factor in the European situation, and here Spain could be of immense direct service to France. Indeed, all that Spain has left of value in Old World politics is her shadowy title to be considered when Morocco comes to be cut up. She could not enforce the claim, but she could pawn it to France, and the suspicion that something of this sort may be done is in the air. If England, Russia, and France are seriously examining the ways and means of forming a combination for general Levantine purposes, it is unlikely that the possibility of allowing France to take Morocco as compensation for Egypt has remained undiscussed. The whole Morocco question, however, bristles with difficulties, and no power will raise it unless some big final scheme of settlement is within sight.

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Rosebery Under a Cloud of Gloom.

What was predicted has happened. Not a whisper is now heard from any quarter about regarding Lord Rosebery as the possible future leader of the Liberals. He has passed absolutely out of the plans of the party workers, and apparently he is not very far from reading himself out of the party into the bargain. It would almost seem as if the Liberal Unionists were frightened at the notion that he intends to join them, for Mr. Courtney attacked him bitterly on Thursday over the Egyptian business, and on the following day Mr. Chamberlain made a slashing assault on his Lordship's gloomy talk about German trade competition. One cannot help pitying Lord Rosebery and realizing that his calamitous failure was largely due to physical causes. He used to be such a gay-spirited, hopeful figure in politics before that wretched mistake of his in allowing himself to be pushed into a place he was unable to fill came to sour his temper, break his nerve, and put the intolerable curse of sleeplessness upon him. Now he is peevish, suspicious, and, above all, pessimistic. He still can shape jokes for after-dinner speeches, but they all have a bitter, subacid taste. He is filled with apprehensions whichever way he looks, and he groans aloud over the troubles he foresees. Englishmen have more toleration for a Mrs. Gummidge in politics than most other peoples, but they draw the line at such persistent, all-round dolefulness as Lord Rosebery's.

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The Work of a Malignant Imbecile.

In the way of pessimism it would be hard to beat a letter on the American situation just received by The Daily Mail from its regular New-York correspondent. Having first described himself as an American, this gentleman proceeds to warn English investors that the Americans desire a war with England, mainly because it will then be possible to repudiate every dollar of American indebtedness to Lombard Street and to confiscate every dollar's worth of British-owned property in the United States. After pointing out that the better element in America vainly opposed the separation of the Colonies from England 120 years ago, the correspondent laments that the same better element is now equally helpless to prevent the Republic from sinking through foul corruption and ignorance into political and social chaos. He thinks that Mr. McKinley will be defeated, but says that, even if he should be elected, there will be a civil war between the East and the West.

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Correspondence of a Different Sort.

It is a relief to turn from the vaporings of this native Jeremiah to another feature of the bright Daily Mail's cosmopolitan enterprise. Some months ago it sent Mr. G. W. Steevens, the cleverest of the original Pall Mall Gazette young men, to America, to write a long series of letters on whatever interested him. Many of these, now appearing, are of very notable quality, and when in permanent form, they will be valued, I think, in America. Mr. Steevens's pen picture of Chicago in Thursday's issue of The Mail is about the most vivid portrayal of a city on a small canvas that I know. Incidentally, his book on naval policy, published on Trafalgar Day, receives long and favorable reviews as a weighty and important production.

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A Humor of Trafalgar Day.

Roars of laughter have greeted the ingenious effort which was made by the parson of Burnham Thorpe, the little village where Nelson was born, to turn the Trafalgar celebration to practical use. He inserted in every London paper on the morning of the 21st, and at the top of the "Personal" advertisements, this touching poem:

He who taught Englishmen to do their duty,
And girt with wooden walls his native isle,
Asks for one shilling to restore to beauty
The church which brooked o'er his infant smile.

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Huge Price for a Book of Travels.

There has been earnest competition among the London publishers for Dr. Nansen's forthcoming book, for which, it was said, prices had been offered far exceeding precedent. Several reports that it had been secured have been current, but I learn to-night that a comparatively new firm, that of Archibald Constable, composed of a young man named Doubleday and George Meredith's son, has finally secured all rights for the British Empire and for America. The price paid was $50,000, which is by far the largest ever given here to a non-English author. The German rights were obtained by Brockhaus for $10,000, and Hachette is considering a like price for the French rights. Thus far the American publishers have declined to pay more than $10,000 for the American rights, and this scares the Constables, who seem to have counted on much more.

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George Sand's Letters Make Trouble.

An entirely unexpected complication has arisen in Paris over the publication of George Sand's love letters, preliminary extracts of which have been given lately to the French press. The most important of the letters were to Alfred de Musset, but there are also a number to the Italian doctor, Pagello, who, while professionally attending Musset when the latter and George Sand were at Venice in 1834, came to have a principal part in the romance himself. George Sand seems to have taken more interest in this brief liaison than in any of her other affairs of the kind. Her letters to Pagello are said to be the most striking in the collection, but it is unlikely that the public will ever see them, for Pagello turns out to be alive, and he protests bitterly against having his youth dragged up against him and his large and deeply respectable family in this fashion. He avers that it is sixty-two years since he saw or heard from George Sand, and it is believed that the French courts will agree with him in calling that fair ground for outlawry.

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Betrayed by the Thirst for Fame.

The typographical union here finds itself in a queer predicament over this week's contest of skill on the Linotype machine at the Aquarium. Up to the present the union has insisted on 5,000 ens, an amount which equals half as many American ems, as a fair hourly average for skilled compositors, and when affidavits came from America stating that 10,000 ens were nearer such an average, the union denounced these statements as worthless. It happens now, however, that some twenty members of the union have been competing this week for a gold medal, and the very poorest of them all set over 10,000 ens, so it will be impossible for the union to resist a rearrangement of terms any longer.

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News About Books and Authors.

The first volume of Victor Hugo's letters is annoying from the craftsman's point of view, since it shows no system of selection or arrangement, and contains not a single explanatory note. This shuts out all who are not familiar with Hugo's career and associations. Others, however, will find the book an extraordinary mine of wholly new material.

Alphonse Daudet's health has undergone quite a remarkable change for the better. He now walks about Paris again like a new man. Daudet laughs at the reports that Edmond de Goncourt's will can be upset and that his academy scheme has been abandoned. He says, on the contrary, that it will soon be on a working basis.

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The Times to-day accords high though not unqualified praise to the first installment of Prof. Sloane's great "Life of Napoleon." The review, in closing, describes the book as the serious and careful work of a very competent historian.

H. F.

CHEATED THE UNDERTAKER.

Gray, Thought to be Dead, Suddenly Comes to Life.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—After an illness of several days, William Gray, residing at Chestnut Hill, died, to all appearances.

Yesterday he was mourned as dead, and an undertaker called to prepare the body for burial.

No sooner had the mortician arrived then Gray showed signs of animation. Suddenly he sat upright, stared vacantly at the surroundings, and, after regaining his senses, inquired the cause of the grief.

He said he would get well and vote Nov. 3.

VICTIM OF APPENDICITIS.

Lafayette College Football Captain in a Critical Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—George W. Walbridge, Captain of the Lafayette College football eleven, was taken to the German Hospital this afternoon, suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis. He is in a serious condition and to-morrow an operation will be performed upon him.

Although Walbridge's case is critical, the physicians look for his recovery, barring unforeseen circumstances incident to the operation.

TOOK BRYAN FOR A TRAMP

ROUGHLY PUSHED BACK INTO A CROWD BY A PATROLMAN.

The Way Was Being Cleared for the Candidate at Peoria, Ill., and a Zealous Policeman Thought the Man Crowding into the Hall Was a "Hobo," as He Put It, and Had No Right There—Embarrassed Apologies.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—Mr. Bryan got a rough handling during his visit here. He was called a "hobo" and thrown out of the hall by a burly policeman, whose mortification was extreme when he discovered his mistake.

When the Bryan party arrived at the Tabernacle the jam was terrific. The platoon of twenty police cleared a way to the stage door, and then formed into two lines through which the party was to pass. The crush, however, was so great that the lines were broken and the crowd surged in.

One man in a mackintosh and with a light slouch hat pulled over his eyes and a handkerchief knotted about his neck was thrown against Patrolman Herman Damm and attempted to crowd past him. Damm, who wanted to keep the way open for Mr. Bryan, had been much annoyed by other men trying to break through the line, so he caught the man by the neck and threw him back into the crowd, saying:

"No hobo can jam through the line that way."

The man went spinning like a tenpin against the leaders of the advance group, and as he struck the main body, his hat fell off.

"Good Lord, that's Bryan!" yelled Col. Warner, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The patrolman sprang forward with profuse apologies, and gave the gentleman his assistance. Mr. Bryan took the whole incident good naturedly.

TWELVE NAMES WITHDRAWN.

Illinois Populist Candidates Resign Their Positions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Twelve of the seventeen candidates nominated by the middle-of-the-road faction of the People's Party this morning filed their withdrawals with County Clerk Knopf. This action, according to Judge Carter, will relieve the Board of Review from the necessity of taking any further action in the matter, and he has ordered the ballots printed.

The five candidates who thus far have not withdrawn are: James J. Burke, for Clerk of Superior Court; A. P. Kadison, for County Coroner; Charles Birck, M. J. Fox, and Henry J. Engelking, candidates for County Commissioners. A. P. Kadison and James J. Burke appeared before Judge Carter this morning to secure a hearing in their cases. Judge Carter announced that they would either have to submit to a place on the ticket under the head of "Middle-of-the-Road Peoples' Party" or be left off the ticket altogether.

The candidates who resigned are Seymour Stedman, State Atorney; Henry Larson, Clerk of the Circuit Court; O. A. Bishop, Clerk of the Appellate Court; John S. Hickey, Recorder; Michael Healy, Surveyor; C. H. Adams, John McDonald, N. W. Blackburn, Martin F. Kuntz, J. S. Kirkpatrick, Charles L. Young, Louis Rohr, County Commissioners.

MISSOURI FOR M'KINLEY.

Reports from That State Show that Sound Money Will Win.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—If there isn't a radical change in the news from Missouri within the next few days, the McKinley managers will put that State in the "absolutely sure" column. The leaders have been astonished at the reports received this week from Missouri. Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana was at headquarters to-day, and after telling Chairman Hanna about his speaking tour in Missouri, declared that the way the tide is running there promises to land the State in the Republican column, in spite of all Gov. Stone, "Silver Dick" Bland, "Champ" Clark, and the other silver stars can do.

G. J. Tansey, a prominent Democrat of St. Louis, to-day made a similar report to Chairman Williamson at the Palmer and Buckner headquarters. Mr. Tansey said the prospects of a sound-money victory in Missouri is growing brighter every day. Furthermore, he predicts the defeat of Bland in his fight for Congress.

The result is that the remaining week of the campaign will be utilized by both Republicans and gold Democrats in making every inch of Missouri soil the scene of a hot battle against the silverites.

PRIESTS RECOVER STOLEN CASH

They Say the Discovery Was Made in the Confessional.

WAHPETON, N. D., Oct. 24.—A week ago yesterday the Great Northern Express was robbed of $1,500, the money being taken from the agent's safe while he was on his way to the Post Office with a remittance.

Detectives were sent for from St. Paul, and every effort was made to get some trace of the cash, but without avail, and the money was given up for lost by the local officials. Five days later the priests of St. James's Catholic Church here sent word to the company that they had the full amount in their possession, and were ready to turn it over to its owners.

It is not probable that any action to discover the robbers will be taken. The priests say the discovery was made in the confessional.

JUDGE FINED HIS FRIEND.

Col. Raymond Had Adulterated Milk in His Possession.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—It was the unpleasant duty of Judge Safford at Salem to-day to find an old friend, Col. J. W. Raymond, guilty of having adulterated milk in his possession, and fine him $50.

Judge Safford, however, took occasion to say that it had not been shown that Col. Raymond had anything to do with the adulteration.

Montreal train via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the dining car.—Adv.

CARLISLE MAY BE SENATOR.

Report that Sound Money Legislators Might Unite on Him.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 24.—The egg-throwing incident at Secretary Carlisle's Covington meeting has led to such a defection from Palmer and Buckner to McKinley as to nearly wipe out the National Democratic following in this State. A further effect of it has been to revive talk about a coalition of sound-money Democrats and Republicans in Mr. Carlisle's interests at the approaching legislative session.

A Republican member of the Legislature said to-night that the Republican members would compliment Gov. Bradley and John W. Yerkes on a few ballots, but that it would soon be demonstrated that neither could win, and thereupon about twenty Democratic members and at least sixty Republicans would vote for Secretary Carlisle and elect him.

In a speech at Georgetown to-day, Senator Blackburn said he was sorry Mr. Carlisle was egged at Covington, but he was "also sorry that for the second time he had insulted the manhood of Kentucky by his presence within her borders."

PELTED CARLISLE WITH FLOWERS.

Many Women Were in the Secretary's Bowling Green Audience.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 24.—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke here this evening to an audience that overflowed the Opera House into the streets. Mr. Carlisle arrived at Bowling Green early this morning and was kept busy shaking hands with callers.

The scene in the Opera House wes entirely different to that at Covington. No attempt was made to interrupt Mr. Carlisle beyond a few shouts for Bryan and Rhea, the Third District Democratic nominee for Congress. There were many women in the audience, and they showered flowers on the distinguished Secretary.

Mr. Carlisle spoke for an hour and twenty-five minutes. Immediately after Mr. Carlisle finished speaking, John Rhea, the free-silver Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, undertook to answer him in the public park. He was very bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Carlisle.

USUAL POPULIST ARGUMENTS.

A Republican Campaign Train Attacked by Angry Politicians.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The special train in which Congressman David K. Watson, former State Auditor Poe, and other Republican speakers are touring the Twelfth Ohio District was attacked by hoodlums at Pickerington, Fairfield County, this afternoon. At the rear end of the train a flat car was attached, upon which a small cannon was mounted, and where the speeches were made at the various stops. The Republican Glee Club of Columbus suffered most, a number of the members being hit by stones or eggs or both. The details of the attack, as given in the following special, are vouched for by ex-Auditor Poe, who returned to this city to-night:

PICKERINGTON, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Pickerington was reached at 3:10 o'clock, and that Popocratic and Populistic town soon had within her borders more Republicans than at any time in her previous history. The train was announced to depart at 5:30 o'clock, and after the clubs had boarded the train the Popocrats of the town, enraged at the success of the meeting, expressed their disappointment by the usual Popocratic arguments in vogue recently, namely, throwing rotten eggs, stones, cinders, coal, &c., through the car windows.

The shutters were closed, but still the storm continued, and any one, even ladies, appearing on the platforms, were not free from insult and injury. A number of excursionists were struck by missiles and painfully injured, besides having their clothes ruined by the eggs thrown. Congressman Watson narrowly missed being struck by an egg.

MRS. GOODWIN WILL FIGHT.

She Answers Her Actor Husband's Charges by Affidavit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Nat Goodwin is preparing for a legal battle with her actor husband through her New-York lawyers, Howe & Hummel. She has forwarded to Attorneys Dunde & McPike an affidavit, which the latter will use in defending their client in the local courts against her husband's charges.

Mrs. Goodwin's affidavit, after making a general denial to the charges of habitual intemperance on her part, recites her experience in the New-York courts with her husband. She tells of her successful suit for maintenance three years ago, which resulted in her husband being compelled to pay her $15,000. She then turns the tables on the actor and mentions as co-respondents two well-known women of the theatrical world. No mention is made of Maxine Elliott, whose name has already figured in the Goodwin case.

Dunde & McPike will file an answer to Nat Goodwin's complaint next week.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, with westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen on the New-England coast and to the west of the Mississippi. A depression of considerable energy is central northeast of New-England, and a slight depression continues to the north of Montana. The area of high pressure covers the central valleys, extending from the lake region southward to the Gulf Coast. The weather was clear last night, except on Lake Ontario, where local snow is reported. It is cooler on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia and in the East Gulf States, and it is warmer in the northwest. The weather will continue fair, with cool northerly winds on the Atlantic coast, and warmer, fair, with variable winds in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	36	50	52
6 A. M.	37	49	52
9 A. M.	42	50	53
12 M.	47	53	55
3 P. M.	51	49	52
6 P. M.	50	45	48
9 P. M.	49	43	45
12 P. M.	46	42	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50⅛
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1895	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	53

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 5.

THE HARBOR IN A BLAZE

A Great Marine Parade for Sound Money.

HUNDREDS OF ILLUMINATED CRAFT

Thousands View the Procession from the Shores, Housetops, Steamboats and the Bridge.

FIREWORKS LIGHTED UP THE SKIES

A Procession Which Started Above Riverside Drive, Saluted Grant's Tomb, Ended at the Battery.

A fleet that glowed under thousands of colored lights, red, white and blue, paraded the waters of this port last night, and half circled the city with its patriotic fires, as a novel demonstration in the cause of sound money.

...arting in sight of the tomb of Gen. Grant, and making their way down North River to the entrance to the port, hundreds of craft, whose whistles were blown in honor of an honest dollar, and whose decks blazed with red, white, and blue lights, made their way, while from the shores thousands watched the spectacle. It had been gotten up by the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association, and was a novelty in this city as a political demonstration. It was a series of spectacles for the average looker-on on shore.

It had may of the features of the usual parade on land. There was a reviewing party. There was applause—not cheers, but the bursting of bombs and the screaming of whistles. Politicians of prominence were aboard the boats, among them the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, Garret A. Hobart, and members of the National Republican Committee. When the fleet had moved down the river to the upper bay, there was a massing of the squadrons and a blaze of fireworks that illumined the upper bay with the colors of the flag.

A Blaze of Fireworks.

The silver moon witnessed this gold parade, and, following the law which has been laid down so often in this campaign, the silver tended to drive the gold out of circulation. The yellow bars that were shot into the sky by the men who had charge of the fireworks lost some of their golden brilliance, and paled a bit because of the silvery interference in the sky.

But the silvery moon was not effective in robbing the red, white, and blue that burned on the boats of enough of their brilliance to destroy their effect, and those who viewed the procession from the tops of lofty buildings, as thousands did, had a sight that was well worth the seeing.

To their view the Hudson River was simply a streak of blackness before the illuminated vessels approached, with occasional bits of brightness as a searchlight in one of the tall buildings lit up the dancing waves. A good stiff breeze had been blowing late in the afternoon, and the little boats on the river were bobbing at a merry rate.

A Procession of Lighted Craft.

The fleet was in command of Admiral J. W. Miller, and was in four divisions. The average spectator knew little or nothing of this detail. Standing in the shadows along the river front the sight he saw was simply a long procession of craft of many sizes, so illuminated with bright lights that they almost looked as if they were on fire. From the shores of New-Jersey as well as of Manhattan Island, impatient spectators sent up roman candles, skyrockets, and bombs, while the fleet was assembling, and these were continued, as the three large steamers, the Grand Republic, the Gen. Slocum and the Huntington led the fiery procession. Many of the small boats that followed set off fireworks constantly, illuminating their path through the choppy water, and with their smoke and silvery wake presenting a weird appearance.

A half dozen powerful searchlights, on both shores, were constantly boring white streaks of light out over the river, and giving a clearer and more distinct view of the craft.

Fires on the Water.

The river was illuminated brilliantly by fires that burned on the very water, all the way from the starting point to the Battery wall. This was one of the most effective features of the entire demonstration. Throughout the entire parade tugs proceeded abreast of the first boats, and at intervals of a hundred feet or more they dropped upon the water a float on which was a calcium light. They burned in red, white, and blue, lighting up the waves for a space, sending up wreaths of smoke, and forming a fiery wall which made a brilliant foreground, to spectators on shore, for the larger boats in the parade.

In the shadows of the river, which was black by contrast with the fiery boats, the appearance of these floats suddenly springing into sight and smoking away in the National colors, was startling. The river seemed to burst and let jets of flame spout up. These lights burned for several minutes, and when they had flickered out the restless tugs had dropped other floats that carried the illumination further down the stream. Thus the first boats had a brilliant path through the varicolored waves.

In a Concert of Whistles.

As each of the four divisions reached the harbor there was a concert of whistles, running the entire gamut, and the chorus they made could be heard far up into the city.

The political features of the demonstration were confined to the spirit which had conceived and backed it and to the presence on some of the vessels of the politicians. The Republican National, State, and county organizations were represented, each sending delegations, who acted as nearly in an official capacity as is possible on such occasions.

As for the spectators, it is likely that Bryanites, as well as McKinleyites, watched it with equal appreciation. There is no means of knowing anything about the number of people aboard the boats, and far less of the number who witnessed it. The Riverside Drive, the piers all along the river front, the Battery wall, and the windows and roofs of buildings for the entire length of the parade from the place of formation, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to the bay, were available, and were in many places crowded.

Some who were disposed to guess said

that probably 300,000 people witnessed the spectacle between Grant's tomb and the Battery, and some estimated that at the Battery and in the near-by streets there were another 100,000.

There were two or three hundred boats in the line. They were steamers, lighters, ferry boats, and tugs. They were assembled, gotten into line, illuminated with all the manifold forms of fireworks, deployed in the bay at the end of the line, and finally disposed of without accident, so far as heard from.

It had been the intention to bring the parade to an end by sailing up East River as far as Thirty-fourth Street, but this part of the programme was given up at the last minute, and the demonstration ended with the fireworks below the Battery.

FEATURES OF THE START.

The Hudson Brilliant with Craft of All Kinds Tricked Out with Bunting and Colored Lights.

Long before the starting time the Hudson River was alive with lighted craft proceeding up to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to take their positions in line. The procession up the river began at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock there were scores of boats in the big basin stretching from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. But they were then arriving in a "go-as-you-please" way, and taking their positions wherever they chose.

All craft taking part were to be at the starting place at 7 o'clock. At that hour the river, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was resplendent with over 100 boats. About every conceivable kind was there. There were big excursion steamers, built to carry thousands of passengers, and small ones, there were big, double-decked ferryboats, and lighters by the score. The ever-enterprising tugs were darting hither and thither with their hoarse-sounding whistles. There were barges and propellers, not so imposing as the steamers and ferryboats, nor so nimble as the tugs, but they were very showy, with their great space for illumination, and they were by no means the least conspicuous of the assembled fleet.

In spite of the injunction to be on hand promptly at 7 o'clock, when that hour arrived a long line of boats, stretching far down the river, could be seen from the heights of Riverside Park proceeding slowly to the place of assembly.

River Dotted With Sightseers.

Not only was the river ablaze with these, but scores of other boats had taken their positions on either side of the river as far down as Ninety-sixth Street, awaiting their turn to fall in as the fleet moved down toward the Battery.

Every boat from the big steamer Grand Republic and double-decked ferryboats Robert Garrett and Castleton, down to the smallest propeller, was brilliantly illumined. Lights blazed from every window. Wreaths of flame encircled the boats that had no windows. Fire covered the tall scaffolding of the lighters, and strings of Japanese lanterns, carrying red, white, blue, and green lights, were everywhere.

Designs on the Vessels.

The designs of the illuminations were varied. The prevailing decoration was a big representation of a gold dollar. It was made of yellow cloth, with the head and other features of the coin, and generally was illumined. The tug Shohola carried a representation of a gold dollar fifteen feet in diameter. It was a double-sided affair, set up in the bow, and lighted with a flaming red light. It was by far the most noticeable thing in the entire fleet.

Another tug had an arrangement for flashing the names, "McKinley and Hobart," with an electric light, the letters appearing in white light one at a time, and each disappearing before the next one in succession was blazed out.

The lighter Manhattan had a design of an immense anchor. It was the same way with all. Not a foot of space where a light could go was left undecorated.

New-Jersey Shores Illuminated.

The New-Jersey shores responded patriotically to the assemblage. From the heights of Pleasant Valley, Edgewater, and Fort Lee bonfires blazed brightly, houses were illumined, and even the trolley cars carried colored lights in great profusion. The end of the big ferry house at Pleasant Valley was one solid mass of white light.

On the New-York side it was the same thing. The houses up on the Riverside Drive and the Hudson Boat Clubhouse were illuminated.

Crowds Along the River Front.

All this was before starting time. Lining the shores was an immense crowd waiting for the start to be made. This crowd gathered at the river side about 7 o'clock, and it seemed to get there all at once. Ten minutes before the hour only a few persons, chilled to the bone, were scattered about at various points. At ten minutes past 7 there was a multitude. They got on the piers, they climbed on the tops of houses, they lined the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and a host of nimble-footed persons climbed on top of a string of about seventy-five box cars that stood on a side track. And they weren't all boys—many men and a few women were there.

Work for the Police.

The work of taking care of this mass of humanity was not easy. If the crowd had been there half an hour, the trouble would have been anticipated, but the crowd was there over two hours, and as trains formed at frequent intervals on the Central Railroad's tracks, the crowd had to be chased out of the way. To look after it, Capt. Devery of the Thirtieth Precinct was there with 150 men.

40,000 in Riverside Park.

Riverside Park was filled by the biggest crowd of sightseers in that neighborhood. Capt. Collins of the Park police, who had 100 men scattered through the park, said at least 40,000 persons were on the Riverside Drive, from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. On this thoroughfare was a long line of carriages and cabs and wheelmen and wheelwomen, which followed the parade down the river. The bicyclists particularly were out in force.

There was a noticeable sprinkling of peanut vendors and frankfurter shriekers in and about the crowds.

"Hot roasted peanuts yere," "Yere's yer hot frankfurters," caught many a patron, just because the shrewd merchant laid emphasis on the red-hotness (fictitious in most instances) of his wares. That caught the crowd, for, despite the heavy coats and wraps, it was a shivering multitude that was exposed to the cutting northwest blasts that came sweeping across from the Jersey hills.

The Parade Starts.

Precisely at 8:30 o'clock, half an hour late, the Grand Republic, Capt. Pease, started down the river at the head of the first division, which was in command of Rear Admiral Staples. The Republican County Committee was aboard.

The big steamer, illumined in every conceivable place, presented a notable sight. An enormous transparency shone with good sound-money doctrine. As she started off, followed by the steamers General Slocum, Huntington, Mary E. Gordon, and the big Shohola, with her flaming gold dollar design, every whistle in the fleet let out a long-drawn shriek or deep bass roar. The din was ear-splitting. But it wasn't the only noise.

Fireworks Illumine the Sky.

Immediately after the start fireworks were set off. A big barge opposite Gen. Grant's Tomb was loaded with fireworks that were shot off with a tremendous roar. From boats throughout the fleet aerial guns were fired, rockets were exploded, colored candles were sent off, bombs went thundering toward the sky, and tourbillions of fire illuminated the water and made it almost as bright as day. In fact every conceivable variety of fireworks that would make a noise and light was used. From points all along the shore, too, there were explosions of fireworks, and this din, added to that of the steam whistles, outdid anything in the racket line that New-York has seen in many a day.

On the Admiral's Boat.

The delay in starting was due to the Admiral's boat, the Baltimore, which left her pier, No. 36, North River, half an hour late, and to the Grand Republic's delay of half an hour in starting. On the Baltimore were Commander Miller of the Naval Reserves, who was Admiral in command; Fleet Signal Officer F. B. Anderson, Flag Lieut. Richard Deming, Surgeon John Van Der Poel, and a number of invited guests.

As the Baltimore headed the procession up the river, the buglers aboard played the "three flourishes in review," and when passing Gen. Grant's tomb, they played the "flourish for the illustrious dead," a new military composition, and the ordinary call of "tags."

Rear Admirals' Divisions.

The second division, under the command of Rear Admiral Dalzell, was headed by the big double-decked ferryboat Robert Garrett; the third division, under Rear Admiral Moore, by the double-decked ferryboat Castleton, and the fourth division, Rear Admiral Valentine commanding, by the steamer Elberon.

As the leading boats proceeded down the river the others, gathered about in the basin, fell in line, and all the way down to Ninety-sixth Street the boats waiting their turn did likewise.

From the time the Admiral's boat started to the time the last boat fell in and passed One Hundred and Thirtieth Street was one hour.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Unprecedented Scene of Brilliance as the Parade Reached Battery Park.

The searching wind deterred many of the 100,000 persons who saw the display from Battery Park and its neighborhood from going there until the last moment. Those who came first were glad to get under the lee of the Aquarium Building or the Barge Office. Those who came but did not care to expose themselves filled every place where shelter could be had. Places where refreshments of any kind were sold were thronged.

All around the park householders made holiday, and the upper windows of the houses were illuminated and peopled to their utmost capacity. All the rooms in the Washington Building were lighted up and filled with parties. The Dock Commissioners' offices and the quarters of the Emigration Commissioners and the Shipping Commissioners in the Barge Office were also filled.

Off the Battery, the water, before the arrival of the craft, was black, and the two red lights at Castle William appeared to glower on the water below them. When the craft came they came fast. Here and there hustled hurriedly tugs, rowboats, and steam launches, and now and then a larger vessel glided toward the North River.

Presently came the Annex, her lines brilliantly illuminated with colored lights, with "Brooklyn-Jersey City Annex Boat" spelled out in lamps on her walking beam. Music and a gay party were on board. Then came another earnest of the display, the special fireworks boat Monarch, her rigging outlines shown in lamps. She took position and anchored off Ellis Island, where Commissioner Senner had taken friends and the employes of the United States Department of Immigration on the steamboats Arizona and John E. Moore. The six flatboats for the discharge of the fireworks were ranged in line west of the Monarch.

More craft came and went, and then began a flagging match between Jersey City and New-York which vastly entertained the multitude. It was an amicable contest between the searchlight on the dome of the Manhattan Building and one on the Jersey side. First one appeared to rain blows of light on Jersey City, then the other belabored New-York. Because of its elevation and greater volume, New-York's light appeared to have the advantage. After the bout each light was swung around in all directions.

Thousands rushed to the park from shelter when there was a distant roar of steam whistles, announcing the approach of the floating pageant. They found that at the best they could only obtain places in the tenth row of spectators. Before the parade came in sight the crowd on the Battery Park promenade extended far back on the turf.

It was not until 9:30 P. M. that a blazing prow, that of the Grand Republic, shot past the dark outline of Pier A. A moment later the General Slocum came in view, and the spectators shouted in admiration.

Signal for the Display.

A couple of rockets gave the signal for the display of fireworks. The flatboats west of the Monarch in an instant were arrayed in triple rows of dazzling red, white, and blue lamps.

When the salute of 101 aerial guns was fired the devices appeared to spring out of the water in a space bordered by colored lights. The salute was greeted with wild cheers and steam whistles.

Bewildering effects in colored fire, magnesium and Chinese and Japanese contrivances followed in rapid succession. The naval fleet and the other vessels followed the programme, and rounded up at Governors Island as closely as possible, but all their passengers were anxious to see the display, and the formation soon became a circle round the flatboats, the steamers careening toward them because of the rush to the side where the best view was had.

Many of the vessels had stores of fireworks and colored fire on board, and these were ignited in concert with the fireworks on the flatboat. While the display was not altogether according to schedule, it was impressively magnificent. The most effective of the numbers were the concerted effects of colored fire falling in mammoth showers and the magnesium star shells. Each of the exhibitions was greeted with a chorus of cheers and whistles. The noisiest and most prolonged applause was for the number, "Flight of 250 Rockets, the Aerial Wheatsheaf, 'Peace and Plenty,'" and for "Old Glory" one mile high—an immense United States flag 500 by 250 feet unfurled in the sky.

The crowds vastly appreciated the effects produced by devices which liberated, thousands of feet in the air, links of lanterns, some golden, some multicolored, some white.

There were some noisy fireworks among the dazzling ones, such as fifty-inch bombs. The tourbillons, or umbrellas, were much appreciated.

The "grand feu de joie," terminating the display, came after the "McKinley bouquet," which was produced by the discharge of 3,000 large colored rockets. The roar for this merged into the roar for the last piece, and after a pause came a more vociferous outburst, partly of thanks, partly of disappointment, at the ending of the fête.

Then the thousands thought of home, and there was a rush for transportation. The facilities were inadequate. It required more than three-quarters of an hour to raise the blockade of the elevated and surface cars. Thousands walked to City Hall Square to find a quicker way of getting home.

End of the Parade.

The magnificent display of pyrotechnics off the Battery proved so alluring a display that but few of the craft in line followed the route, which, as laid out, included the East River up to Thirty-fourth Street. The plan provided that all but the larger craft should continue around the Battery, the larger ones switching off through Buttermilk Channel, to disperse in the bay.

Signals lost all significence at the Battery, however, and every Captain became an Admiral, subject to no orders but his own. The result was a confusion of craft, a medley of noises, and a fantasie of light that in itself was a feature of the programme not bulletined, more brilliant perhaps than could have been planned. Crowds are sometimes designated as orderly, and this was an orderly crowd of boats, for so far as could be learned not a single accident, indeed not a break, occurred.

It took a little over an hour, or from 8:15 until 9:30, for the Admiral's boat to pass from Grant's Tomb to the Battery.

It seemed as though every one of the 400 tugs in New-York harbor was out, to say nothing of the barges, lighters, scows, steamboats, yachts, and ferryboats in line. And when they reached the Battery they clustered about the mouth of the North River, forming the largest fleet that has ever been congregated at that point.

They waited patiently for the aerial portraits of the honest-money candidates, which had been advertised, but, probably owing to the high wind, this feature of the programme had to be dispensed with.

So thick was the crowd of craft that, with their myriad lights, they seemed to form a continuation of Manhattan Island, with its imposing pile of banked-up lights.

Like good-natured crowds, the craft diverted themselves by venting their exuberance of spirit through the steam whistle. They gave short blasts and long ones, and three in succession; they imitated the rub-a-dub-dub of the drum and the crow of the rooster, and then they simply screeched; and they kept it up till, as though exhausted, like a human crowd, their numbers gradually dwindled down. It took them two hours to dwindle into dispersement.

AS SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

The Lights on the Craft and Decorations on the Piers Greeted by the Spectators with Applause.

Salutes of fireworks on the New-Jersey shore, at Weehawken, Hoboken, and Jersey City, and colored lights in a consecutive chain on the New-York docks, greeted the parade as it moved down the river. The rear steamers, soon after the start, were observed from the shore to gain upon the leaders, and at Forty-second Street the parade had shortened by one half. At Twenty-second Street the boats were bunched together in the channel, possibly half a dozen abreast, their innumerable lights illuminating the river from shore to shore. Greek fire, Roman candles, and sky-rockets were displayed from many of them, and the music of bands and shouts of the paraders were distinctly carried by the crisp wind to the New-York shore. On all the piers accessible to the public there were crowds of spectators, who gathered in many cases two hours before the flagship hove in sight.

Decorations on the Piers.

At the pier of the Albany Day Line, at the foot of Twenty-second Street, the activity began early. The pier was decorated with flags, and hundreds of red, white and blue lights were strung on available places on the water front. At 6:30 o'clock the steamer General Slocum was ready for the Republican County Committee. In half an hour the members were all on her decks, with guests swelling her load to 900, and she pulled out for the rendezvous at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Half an hour later the steamer Grand Republic arrived at the dock with 500 Brooklynites aboard. They were joined by fully 1,000 people at Twenty-second Street. Not only the Albany Day Line Pier, but the railroad ferryboats of the Erie Line and the adjoining docks were lined with the people who remained to witness the pageant from the shore.

In Hoboken the Pavonia Ferryhouse was decorated with colored lights. Alongside, in the Fletcher Docks, the Albany Day Line boat New-York was brilliantly illuminated. The shore spectacle at this point was frequently applauded by the people on the parading steamers.

SEEN FROM THE VESSELS.

What the Big Demonstration Looked Like from the Parade Itself.

As early as 6 o'clock when the press tug E. S. Atwood proceeded up the river from the Battery, the piers on both sides were illuminated, and craft of all sizes were putting out for the starting point of the parade. White lights in the great buildings on the New-York shore for some miles were banked up to an altitude of several hundred feet, giving the effect of a city strung along the side of a mountain range. At least one very curious formation was observed. Whether by accident or design, the windows of the American Surety Building presented an illumination in the shape of a perfect cross. From its base in the centre to the roof, the structure was lit up a width of four windows, while one floor somewhat above the middle was ablaze its entire frontage. The emblem stood out as a mockery of Bryan's Chicago crucifixion speech.

The American Line pier was conspicuous for a broken arch of lamps, half of the lights being defective.

The tug Kathryn, the boat of the Supervisor of the Harbor, displayed a golden disk to signify the sound dollar.

An odd feature of the parade was the effectiveness with which old scows and "tubs" disguised themselves into a semblance of the stateliest of craft. The varicolored beacons were just as beautiful on the sides of the rottenest and most rakish vessels as on the trimmest and stanchest.

A small vessel that carried large stores of fireworks, finding herself surrounded by larger craft, cleared her deck and opened a rapid roman-candle fire upon her make-believe enemies. The conflict was kept up during the whole time of the parade.

The newest fireworks display was the "parachute." Circles of blue and green and purple light linked together in twos and threes hung stationary in the air for fully three minutes. Many of these devices, sent up at the bow or stern of the vessels, were mistaken by pilots for display or signal lamps. Half a dozen collisions almost occurred on account of them.

Nearing the Battery the parade passed through a vista of buoy lights—red, green, blue, and white—dropped ten yards apart by two tugs.

Red and green fire burned on the deck of a steam lighter, imparted the most exquisite rainbow gleams to the water immediately around her.

Fireworks were displayed in great abundance from floats at three points along the line of the parade—Riverside Park, Fourteenth Street and the Battery.

The Erastina, one of a dozen receiving steamers assigned to the Republican State Committees of New-York and New-Jersey, was third in line. Before receiving the New-York delegation the vessel landed at Jersey City, where she took aboard a distinguished gathering.

It was after schedule time when the Elaine put in at the Thirty-fourth Street pier. A large crowd was awaiting her arrival, but no one from this city, representing State headquarters, was among them. The prominent visitors from the upper part of the State who went aboard at this point were State Senator Hobart F. Krum of Schoharie, Charles W. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Construction, of Watertown; Barnett H. Davis, President of the Fish Commission; Frederick Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Banking Department; Senator H. H. Persons of Buffalo, and State Committeemen John L. Mott of Oswego and Vail of Columbia County.

SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE.

The Display of Fireworks Admired by a Big Crowd.

The Brooklyn Bridge was an admirable vantage point from which to see the fireworks and the illuminations on the vessels in the parade. Thousands thought of this and crossed to Brooklyn and recrossed during the evening. Some rode back and forth in the cars until the boats appeared. They saw a pretty display.

Capt. Ward had the entire police force of the bridge on duty shortly after 7 o'clock. All trucks and carriages were ordered to the east side driveway. Pedestrians bound for Brooklyn were sent to the west side driveway, and the promenade was given up to people crossing from Brooklyn. The promenade was packed early in the evening, a great crowd of Brooklynites coming over to go down to the Battery or to piers along the North River.

The police kept all persons moving, and once a pedestrian started on the west driveway, he or she had to cross the bridge. If any one attempted to turn back, one of the guardians of the bridge would stop the pedestrian and growl, "Go on to Brooklyn!" The result was that not a few who didn't care for Brooklyn and didn't want to go there arrived in that city just the same.

When the flare of fireworks lighted up the skies and the tooting of the steam whistles announced the coming of the fleet the bridge police no longer interfered but permitted the crowd to stand and watch the display.

The pyrotechnic American flag in midair was heartily cheered by all on the promenade and driveway.

From the bridge the rockets and the bombs that exploded into a thousand stars of various colors were seen at their best. It was too far from the vessels to see them well. A big illumined M displayed on a tall apartment building in Brooklyn was intended for "Margaret," but to the bridge sightseers it meant McKinley, and it was cheered as such.

A feature of the view from the bridge was the illumination of the tall buildings in the lower part of this city. From many of them searchlights were flashed and rockets discharged.

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THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Inspector Cortright in Charge on the Steamboat Patrol.

Inspector Cortright, who was in charge of the police arrangements on the river, made his headquarters on board the police steamboat Patrol. With him on the boat were Police Commissioner Andrews and several members of his family and about fifty guests of the Commissioners. The Patrol led the fleet as far as her berth, at Pier A North River. There she made fast, giving those on board an excellent view of the fireworks. Not a single accident or mishap of any kind was reported to Inspector Cortright.

Three of the naphtha launches in the service of the Police Department acted as guardboats on the river. Each launch was in charge of an Acting Inspector, and with him were a Roundsman and four patrolmen.

Acting Inspector Thompson had charge of the North River, from Pier A to Fifty-ninth Street, while Acting Inspector McCullagh was in charge from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Acting Inspector O'Keefe had charge of the East River.

CZAR AND CZARINA.

How They Looked, Talked, and Acted in Paris.

From The London Truth.

The President stood between Nicholas and Alexandra as they descended from the palace on wheels at Passy Railway to drive through Paris. The excellent President is pompous, portly, scrupulously attentive to externals, self-satisfied, likes to be thought a Lord Bountiful, and has lots of "side." The Czar has just body enough to maintain and sheathe a high-strung nervous system. One can hardly realize that he is he, so modest, quiet, and unaffected is his bearing. He is refined without being finical, delicate without effeminacy. Though extremely impressionable and emotional, he behaves like a man of a cold nature, and keeps under all circumstances a level head. Greek artists, orators, writers understood the beauty of restraint. This is a virtue that has become a second nature to the Czar. A French officer of his following, used to more demonstrative manners, thought he was made of ice. His rare smiles, he said, were pale and chill as polar sunbeams.

I do not share this opinion, and one way or another I saw a good deal of Czar and Czarina. French taste has been spoiled by the assumption by their "chic" people of the inflation, bounce, stagey "panache" of their public men. Spaniards would have felt the Czar's gold form. Much of it was induced, of course, by education, but it seemed natural and, I thought, sweet as a field flower. It was modesty itself, unalloyed with shyness, and one thought the disposition must be obliging. Impossible to be more affable in an easy, quiet, thoughtful way. A pair of candid, kindly blue eyes bring him at once into touch with those who meet his gaze. They are full eyes, and a little like those of Alexander II., but do not, like Alexander's, express a mournful sense of solitude. The under part of the face, however, shows the habit of reticence. The Czar's impressionable nerves are seldom without the curb. But he cannot when stirred prevent the nervous centres suddenly drawing to themselves all the blood in his body; this makes his pallor striking, and brings on a state that ought to, but does not, make him quiver all over like a strongly excited thoroughbred horse. Doctors might say from this that he is a "case." He is not. One detects no morbidness. His cool, collected manner excludes the idea that he is morbid. I should say he has good sense, ability to bend his mind to toil, and cleverness. The "mutin" nose gives the face a charming finish, quite unexpected in an autocrat. The Czar in mind and body takes after the Holsteins, who, since Peter II., and Catherine II., (first cousins,) were five times in his genealogy. One sees a touch of this "mutin" nose in the otherwise Greek profile of Catherine; Paul I. had it to a caricatural degree; there is a trace of it in the King of Denmark, and its accentuation is one of the charms of his daughter, Marie Feodorovna. The French say it gives him an espiègle expression. A danseuse who figured in the pavane danced before their imperial Majesties at Versailles, called the Czar's nose un petit nez polisson, by which she meant a darling little saucy nose. Like his nose, the Czar's talk is piquant. But he does not seek to shine in conversation, and mistrusts literary effect in speeches. The uniforms of Hetman of the Cossacks is a dressing gown of soft cloth, open at the sides of the skirt. It concealed, when the Czar was on horseback, the smallness of his figure. Carrying his head well, and broken from infancy to military discipline, he has a soldierly air in the saddle. We noticed what tiny feet he had, and somebody who often danced with the Dowager Czarina said they were a heritage from her. The Czarina dates from 1872. I should not have known her from her photos. She must have sterling qualities which they do not even hint. The nose is like her mother's, and eyes and mouth like the Prince Consort's. The eyes betray standing anxieties, and the watchfulness of one who fears to blunder. They are fine eyes, of a blue that accords with a complexion fresh to the degree of ruddiness, and a matchless head of auburn (not red) hair. She was under all circumstances affable.

The Universalist Creed.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

At the Universalist Convention in Portland on Wednesday the subject of a new creed was debated with warmth, indicating that schools of dissentient thought exist in this as in other denominations. Conservative liberals are as plenty as radical conservatives in all the churches. One of the clergy deprecated preaching evolution and science. Another said evolution is the new revelation, and that the old Universalist creed is not up to date. One issue was whether God created man holy and he backslid from previous holiness, or from a state of undisciplined youngness and innocence; but there did not seem to be anybody present old enough to determine this issue except on hearsay. Another one of the brethren denounced the three articles of the creed as "abominable" utilitarian philosophy, and declared, amid applause, that no one should teach folks to do things because they are good for them; but nobody advised urging people to do things because they are bad for them. The speaker said: "Do right, though you be ground to powder." The Rev. Mr. Ropes declared that four-fifths of the Universalists like the present creed, and there was applause.

The Twaddle About Coercion.

From The Providence Journal.

It is an insult indeed to the intelligence of the American workingmen to suppose that they will need to be "coerced" to vote to protect their own wages.

Viands the richest. Vintages the best. Surroundings most artistic. The dining hall of the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue. —Adv.

WOLCOTT SPEAKS IN DENVER.

In Support of the McKinley and Sound-Money Campaign.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott delivered his principal speech in the McKinley campaign in this State at the Coliseum to-night to one of the most magnificent audiences ever assembled in Denver. Four thousand persons packed the hall, while the street in front of the building was jammed for two blocks with those unable to gain admittance.

His remarks were confined in a great measure to local affairs. Upon National questions, he declared, that the battle was not one between the gold and silver standards, but one as to the best methods of securing an honest enactment of bimetallism, in which 95 per cent. of the people believed, but which will never be attained without the co-operation of other civilized nations. This battle, he declared, had been prostituted by Mr. Bryan and his followers into an effort to array class against class, and because of this he would fail in election.

He denounced the published report that money had been sent into the West by the Republicans for the purpose of engendering a conspiracy to defeat the re-election of Mr. Teller. He concluded by reaffirming his faith in bimetallism and protection.

FROM FIELD TO MOUTH.

An English Effort to Bring Farmers and Consumers Together.

From The London Standard.

Winchilsea House, Longacre, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon at the Central Depot of the British Produce Supply Association, by a luncheon given by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham and the Directors of the association. The object of the association is to supply London, through the Central Depot, with all kinds of farm produce as direct as possible from the producer. Meat, poultry, game, butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, choice fruits, and similar articles will at the outset be provided, but the association hopes ultimately to deal in everything of British agricultural origin. At first the supplies will be drawn mainly from individuals, but a large number of local centres are being organized in different parts of the country, so that produce may be obtainable in larger quantities and of even quality. The first centre has been formed in South Lincolnshire, at Sleaford. It is hoped that a system will be established whereby farmers will be helped to convert their milk into butter of a uniform quality, slaughter their own beasts, fatten poultry, collect eggs and other produce, and, by careful grading, packing, and consigning in large quantities, present their produce in a marketable form at a great saving in railway charges. The association will conduct both a wholesale and retail trade, in the one case delivering the goods free of charge, and in the other acting through the agency of appointed tradesmen in all parts of London and the suburbs. The premises in Longacre contain ample accommodation for retail business and for the storage of meat and other produce in bulk. Among those at the luncheon were the Dowager Countess of Winchilsea and Lord Kesteven.

The Earl of Winchilsea said that, although the company might see nothing in the premises but the appointments of an ordinary shop set up for ordinary trading purposes, he would ask them to consider the object for which Winchilsea House had been established, and how far-reaching were the conclusions at which they hoped to arrive. In 1892 he was fortunate in persuading a great agricultural congress to agree with him that the chief difficulty and evil that lay at the root of the agricultural question was the want on our part of entering into any such combination for mutual benefit as had carried foreign nations so far ahead of us in the competition for the English markets. When he addressed himself to the question why it was that British produce more and more lost ground in the home markets, he was met by the answer that the foreigners who desired to take possession of those markets knew how to enter into these combinations, from which the British had hitherto held aloof to their own detriment. That was the great secret of our failure and their success. The experiment that the association was conducting involved nothing more nor less than the rehabilitation of British agriculture on proper modern commercial lines, and the recapture of the markets of the country by the people of the country. No less than £150,000,000 worth of produce was annually imported from abroad, a great proportion of which we might, if we would, grow in this country, and a close examination of that produce itself and of the conditions under which it was grown would convince any candid judge that it was not on account of any superior excellence, but rather because it conformed to the inexorable conditions of modern trade that these facts were due.

The difficulties besetting their path were notorious. The task involved the entire reconstruction from top to bottom of the system under which British agricultural produce was grown and transferred to the market. They had not only to find an outlet for the produce. An outlet was of no use unless their article was of a genuine and first-rate quality. They had, therefore, to persuade the farmers, many of whom were conservative in the true sense of the word, to change their old ways, and, in certain instances, to combine to produce a uniform article of commerce, such as butter, which could be sold in large quantities. They had also to persuade them to combine for the purpose of buying in the more large and scattered country areas. They had also to consider the question of transport, and here he was glad to be able to say that they had achieved some success, almost equivalent to a revolution, in the way in which the railway companies regarded British agricultural produce. Their object was to cover the country with voluntary associations of producers on co-operative principles, and when they had done that there would be established throughout the country a business-like organization of voluntary associations in the country districts engaged in the collection and improved methods of production of British produce, which would be forwarded to depots in the great centres of population.

Speculator Shot in the Head.

William Roberts, twenty-eight years old, a speculator, of 706 Madison Avenue, went to Bellevue Hospital last night in a coach. He was accompanied by C. B. Austin of the office of G. B. Hopkins of 50 Broadway. He asked treatment for a bullet wound. The wound was on the left side of the head, just above the ear. He said that he had accidentally shot himself, and that the bullet had been removed. He said he merely wanted to have the wound dressed. Dr. Chisholm dressed the wound and the patient was sent to one of the wards.

Ingersoll Through in Illinois.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who returned from Illinois, where he had been speaking for sound money early in the week, will not return to that State. He will wind up his speechmaking in this campaign at Carnegie Hall on next Thursday night.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday: NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and cool, northwesterly winds decreasing in force. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair weather, northerly winds shifting to westerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and slightly cooler, northerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, easterly winds becoming variable, warmer in the interior. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, cooler in eastern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, cooler in northern portions. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair and warmer, southerly to westerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, light variable winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair and warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, preceded by light local snows on the lakes, fresh to brisk westerly winds. ILLINOIS and IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh winds, shifting to southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair and warmer, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair and warmer, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, southerly to westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in western portions, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, cooler in east portion. MINNESOTA, fair, except in extreme north portions, local showers, southerly to westerly winds, warmer.

Signals are displayed at Hatteras.

T. J. CAMPBELL'S BUSY DAY

CAMPAIGNING IN THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

No Time for Idleness and Little for Sleep—Eighteen Hours' Hustling and Speechmaking Looked Upon as a Moderately Hard Day's Work —Constituents Who Want Places from Commissionerships to Appointments on the Park Police.

These are busy days for Timothy J. Campbell, who, having represented the Ninth Congressional District once on a Republican and once on a Democratic platform, is running for the third time as the candidate of a combination party made up of Republicans, Independent Democrats, National Democrats, and members of the German Reform Union, on a platform of honest money.

Mr. Campbell is working "moderately" hard to be elected, and, although his friends tell him that there is no doubt of his success, he is taking no chances, and, in the vernacular of the east side, is "hustling for all he is worth." From early in the morning until early in the morning he is on the move, pulling all sorts of wires and leaving no stone unturned to render a service of some sort to somebody he expects to represent in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

It was 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning when Mr. Campbell, who had then been in bed less than five hours, was awakened by Mrs. Campbell.

"Tim," she said, "Tim! She says her husband voted for you three times, and she hasn't any coal in the house. Oh, Tim!"

Mr. Campbell turned over in his bed and growled (he can't talk; his voice was lost at an open-air meeting one night last week:) "Tell her I'll see about it when I get up."

Perhaps half an hour later Mrs. Campbell's voice was heard again: "Two of them, Tim, and they want to be Park policemen."

"All right, when I get up," and Mr. Campbell curled up again for a doze before breakfast, ordered for 8 o'clock. But the fates were against him. He was just comfortable when he was disturbed once more.

"There's fifteen, Tim, and they want all manner of things. One of them says her father's arrested, and you must see the Judge, and another says you promised to make him a letter carrier or something. What shall I do with them?"

"All right, when I get up," croaked the Congressman-to-be as he wrapped the blanket around his ears so that if another knock came he would not hear it.

He got up at 8 o'clock, dressed himself simply in a black suit with an open vest and a six-carat diamond on his shirt front, a long gold watch chain, with a pendant charm of diamonds and gold, and found seventeen of his would-be constituents being entertained by Mrs. Campbell, Miss Marguerite Campbell in a white dress with blue ribbons, and a box of east side cigars. It took him nearly an hour to hear what each had to say, and then he sat down to eat. For fifteen minutes he enjoyed himself at the table, with the little girl on his lap helping herself from his plate and kissing him between mouthfuls for luck.

Miss Marguerite is a great believer in luck since some poorer child told her it was great luck to have a doll that could talk. Her definition of luck is "getting things."

After breakfast and a tablespoonful of cough mixture, Mr. Campbell started on the legitimate business of the day, which included defending a client in General Sessions, (he did not get him off, by the way,) a visit to the Post Office to look after the interests of a friend, a trip to Police Headquarters to consult with the authorities on a rumor of colonization in the Eighth Assembly District, lunch at the Custom House, also in the interest of a friend, and then an inspection tour of the navy yard to see what places were vacant.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Campbell attended a meeting of the district leaders at the Oriental Club, and at 6:30 o'clock he went home to 14 Columbia Street to Mrs. Campbell and the baby. Five people who called on him there were directed to meet him at the club at 7:30 o'clock.

From the club, well fortified with throat lozenges, the candidate for the luxury of an easy place walked to 86 Attorney Street, where, in a little hall only half large enough to accommodate them, 300 people awaited him.

"Fellow-citizens," he said, "eleven years ago before the convention that nominated me I enunciated my principles of home rule and protection to American industries. I am the same Democrat still."

The crowd was a mixed one. Cheers in German, Greek, French, English, Low Dutch, and Hebrew clashed against each other in midair and rendered the rest of Mr. Campbell's speech inaudible.

From Attorney Street he walked to Pike Street and East Broadway to another small hall. He has to walk. If he hired a carriage the people of the district would consider him an aristocrat and would refuse to vote for him. Edward Lauterbach was just saying that this is a campaign of patriotism and not of politics when somebody recognized "Tim" and called for three cheers. They were given with a will, and Mr. Lauterbach retired while Mr. Campbell whispered his little piece.

If votes can be counted by enthusiasm, there is no doubt as to who will be the next Congressman from the Ninth District. Everywhere he went it was the same thing, the same reception, and also the same speech. At every step, almost, somebody buttonholed to ask a favor or to thank him for a service already rendered. There were two other small meetings in Hester and Stanton Streets before a rousing reception at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, concluded the oratorical efforts of the evening.

The Republican cohorts were there in strength. Former Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Steele presided. There were Helen Varick Boswell and a quartet of singers, all pretty and some young, from the Woman's Sound Money Organization; there was Col. Swords, Gen. Clayton, and C. C. Shayne, from Republican National Headquarters; Otto A. Rosalsky of the district organization, and Coroner Tuthill and Fire Commissioner La Grange from the city departments. They all spoke, and the audience listened until Timothy J. Campbell arrived. Then they would not listen to any one else. They howled and shouted for him, and when, after making his brief address, he announced that he could not talk any more, they cheered him vociferously out of sympathy.

It was just midnight when Mr. Campbell reached the Oriental Club for a final consultation and a glance at the programme of future arrangements. Mr. Campbell said to a reporter who asked him if he felt tired that he did not mind "a moderately busy day" like that, but that he expected to have to work "hard" the last few days before election.

Truly, there are easier places than that of candidate for Congress in a crowded district of the east side.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

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HONEST MONEY CONGRESS

THE NATIONAL HONOR IS NO LONGER ENDANGERED.

Trustworthy Reports from the Different States Show a Big Majority for an Honest Currency—Even Bryanite States Will Elect Men Who Are Financially Sound—The Composition of the House and the Senate.

Of the present Senate, fifty-nine members will hold over after March 4, 1897. Twenty-nine of these favor free coinage and thirty are opposed to it.

Of the other Senators who are opposed to free coinage, Platt of Connecticut, Gallinger of New-Hampshire, Allison of Iowa, Perkins of California, and Mitchell of Oregon will succeed themselves. Morrill of Vermont has already been re-elected. Palmer of Illinois will be succeeded by a sound-money Republican; Hill of New-York will be succeeded by T. C. Platt or some other honest-money Republican; the big Republican majority in the Ohio Legislature will choose a sound-money Republican in Brice's place; Vilas of Wisconsin will be followed by an honest-dollar Republican, and the same is true of Gibson of Maryland. Delaware's vacant seat will be filled by a sound-money man. This accounts for seats now held by sound-money Senators.

Of the seats held by advocates of free coinage whose successors are to chosen for next year, the following disposition will probably be made: Pugh of Alabama, Jones of Arkansas, Teller of Colorado, Gordon of Georgia, Jones of Nevada, Irby of South Carolina, and Brown of Utah will be succeeded by men committed to free coinage. Earle of South Carolina, a free-silver man, has already been chosen to succeed Irby. Call of Florida will probably be succeeded by a sound-money Democrat. Dubois of Idaho may be displaced by a sound-money man. The same is true with reference to Blanchard of Louisiana. Pritchard of North Carolina will be succeeded by a sound-money man, and so will Peffer of Kansas. Carlisle will very likely succeed Blackburn as Senator from Kentucky. Vest of Missouri will probably be followed by an honest-money Senator. Hansbrough of North Dakota, Voorhees of Indiana, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Kyle of South Dakota, and Squire of Washington will be succeeded by Senators who favor sound money.

This means that the next Senate will be composed of 54 sound-money men and 34 free-coinage advocates, which allows a safe margin of 8. Conceding to the Populists the two Dakotas, Idaho, Louisiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Washington, and Kansas, the sound-money men would still control the Senate.

There is no doubt that the next Senate will be largely in favor of an honest currency and National honor.

Composition of the Next House.

The following forecast of the composition of the next Congress has been made from the reports of trustworthy correspondents in the different States.

These correspondents were asked to give the result of the best information obtainable upon the situation as it is seen immediately before the election. In nearly every instance the result could be confidently predicted; and the substance of the reports, as given below, reveals almost the exact complexion of the Congress that will support the McKinley Administration. No candidate thought to be doubtful has been put in the Republican column, and this column shows a total of 184, or a majority of the House.

Of the doubtful 71, it is extremely probable that more than half, say 36 to 40, will be Republican. This would make a Republican membership of 220 to 225. The one National Democrat should be added to the Republican column in making up the supporters of sound money. This means that 185 members are now certain of election, or 220 that will probably be elected, who will favor an honest dollar.

Alabama.

In this State the election of the following is assured: Philip D. McCulloch, Dem., First District; John S. Little, Dem., Second; Thomas C. McRae, Dem., Third; William L. Terry, Dem., Fourth; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Dem., Fifth; S. Brundidge, Jr., Dem., Sixth.

Connecticut.

The four present Representatives are certain of re-election: E. Stevens Henry, Rep., First District; N. D. Sperry, Rep., Second; Charles A. Russell, Rep., Third; E. J. Hill, Rep., Fourth.

Delaware.

L. Irving Handy, Silver Democrat, will be elected from the only congressional District of this State.

Florida.

The following will be elected from this State: S. M. Parkman, silver Dem., First District; Robert W. Davis, silver Dem., Second.

Georgia.

The election is assured of R. E. Lester, Dem., First District; J. M. Griggs, Dem., Second; E. B. Lewis, Dem., Third; W. C. Adamson, Dem., Fourth; L. F. Livingston, Dem., Fifth; C. L. Bartlett, Dem., Sixth; J. W. Maddox, Dem., Seventh; W. M. Howard, Dem., Eighth; F. C. Tate, Dem., Ninth; W. H. Fleming, Dem., Tenth; W. G. Brantley, Dem., Eleventh.

Illinois.

In this State the election is certain of James R. Mann, (Rep.,) First District; William Lorrimer, (Rep.,) Second; Hugh R. Belknap, (Rep.,) Third; Daniel W. Mills, (Rep.,) Fourth; George E. White, (Rep.,) Fifth; Edward D. Cooke, (Rep.,) Sixth; George E. Foss, (Rep.,) Seventh; Albert J. Hopkins, (Rep.,) Eighth; Robert R. Hitt, (Rep.,) Ninth; George W. Prince, (Rep.,) Tenth; Walter Reeves, (Rep.,) Eleventh; Joseph G. Cannon, (Rep.,) Twelfth; Vespasian Warner, (Rep.,) Thirteenth; Benjamin F. Marsh, (Rep.,) Fifteenth; William H. Hinrichson, (Silver Dem.,) Sixteenth; James A. Connolly, (Rep.,) Seventeenth; William F. L. Hadley, (Rep.,) Eighteenth; Orlando Burrell, (Rep.,) Twentieth; John Baker, (Silver Dem.,) Twenty-first; George W. Smith, (Rep.,) Twenty-second.

In the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Districts the result is doubtful.

Indiana.

The election of the following candidates is certain: W. T. Zenor, silver Dem., Third District; W. S. Holman, silver Dem., Fourth; Jesse Overstreet, Rep., Seventh; Martin T. Kruger, silver Dem., Tenth; J. M. Robinson, silver Dem., Twelfth.

The result is in doubt in the following districts: First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth.

Iowa.

The election of the Republican candidate in every district of Iowa is assured: Samuel M. Clark, First District; George M. Curtis, Second; David B. Henderson, Third; Thomas Updegraff, Fourth; Robert G. Cousins, Fifth; John F. Lacey, Sixth; John A. T. Hull, Seventh; William P. Hepburn, Eighth; A. S. Hager, Ninth; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Tenth; George D. Perkins, Eleventh.

Kansas.

In this State the following will be elected: Case Broderick, Rep., First District; J. P. Harris, Rep., Second; E. R. Ridgley, Pop., Third; Charles Curtis, Rep., Fourth; N. G. McCormick, Pop., Sixth.

In the Fifth and Seventh Districts the result of the election is in doubt.

Kentucky.

In this State the election is assured of Charles K. Wheeler, Silver Democrat, First District; Dr. J. D. Clardy, Silver Democrat, Second; Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Rep., Third; John W. Lewis, Rep., Fourth; Walter Evans, Rep., Fifth; R. P. Ernst, Rep., Sixth; w. C. P. Breckinridge, Nat. Dem., Seventh; S. M. Davison, Rep., Eighth; S. J. Pugh, Rep., Ninth; Jo.n W. Langley, Rep., Tenth; D. G. Colson, Rep., Eleventh.

Louisiana.

The election of the following is assured: Judge C. Taylor Beattie, Rep., Third District; Samuel M. Robertson, silver Dem., Sixth.

In the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts the result is in doubt.

Maine.

Maine elected the following Republican Representatives on Sept. 14: Thomas B. Reed, First District; Nelson Dingley, Jr., Second; Seth L. Milliken, Third; Charles A. Boutelle, Fourth.

Maryland.

The election of the following is assured: William B. Baker, Rep., Second District; Dr. William S. Booze, Rep., Third; William W. McIntire, Rep., Fourth; Sydney E. Mudd, Rep., Fifth; John McDonald, Rep., Sixth.

The result in the First District is doubtful.

Massachusetts.

In this State the election of the following Republican candidates is assured: Ashley B. Wright, First District; F. H. Gillett, Second; J. H. Walker, Third; George W. Weymouth, Fourth; W. S. Knox, Fifth; W. H. Moody, Sixth; William E. Barrett, Seventh; Samuel W. McCall, Eighth; Charles F. Sprague, Eleventh; William C. Lovering, Twelfth; John Simpkins, Thirteenth.

The result is doubtful in the Ninth and Tenth Districts.

Michigan.

The election is assured of John B. Corliss, Rep., First District; George Spalding, Rep., Second; E. L. Hamilton, Rep., Fourth; William Alden Smith, Rep., Fifth; Samuel W. Smith, Rep., Sixth; William S. Linton, Rep., Eighth; Roswell P. Bishop, Rep., Ninth; R. O. Crump, Rep., Tenth; William S. Mesick, Rep., Eleventh; Carl D. Sheldon, Rep., Twelfth.

The result is in doubt in the Third and Seventh Districts.

Minnesota.

In this State the election is assured of James A. Tawney, Rep., First District; James T. McCleary, Rep., Second; Fred C. Stevens, Rep., Fourth.

The result is doubtful in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts.

Mississippi.

The election of a full delegation of Democrats is assured, as follows: John M. Allen, First District; W. V. Sullivan, Second; Thomas C. Catchings, Third; A. F. Fox, Fourth; John S. Williams, Fifth; W. F. Love, Sixth; Patrick Henry, seventh.

Missouri.

Only one candidate for Congress is certain of election in Missouri, Richard Bartholdt, (Rep.,) in the Tenth District.

The result in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Districts is in doubt.

Montana.

The election of Charles S. Hartman, Silver Republican, is certain. There is but one Representative from the State.

Nevada.

This State has but one representative. The election of Francis G. Newlands, free-silverite, is assured.

New-Hampshire.

The election of two Republican representatives is assured—Cyrus A. Sulloway, First District; Frank G. Clarke, Second District.

New-Jersey.

The re-election of all of the eight Republican representatives of New-Jersey is assured: Henry C. Loudenslager, First District; John J. Gardiner, Second District; Benjamin F. Howell, Third District; Mahlon Pitney, Fourth District; James F. Stewart, Fifth District; Richard W. Parker, Sixth District; Thomas McEwan, Seventh District; Charles N. Fowler, Eighth District.

New-York.

In this State the election of the following is assured: Joseph M. Belford, Rep., First District; Denis M. Hurley, Rep., Second; F. H. Wilson, Rep., Third; Israel F. Fischer, Rep., Fourth; Charles G. Bennett, Rep., Fifth; James R. Howe, Rep., Sixth; Franklin Bartlett, Dem., Seventh; J. Murray Mitchell, Rep., Eighth; Timothy J. Campbell, Dem., Ninth; Calvin Tompkins, Rep., Tenth; Ferdinand Eidman, Rep., Eleventh; Charles A. Hess., Rep., Twelfth; Richard C. Shannon, Rep., Thirteenth; Lemuel E. Quigg, Rep., Fourteenth; Philip B. Low, Rep., Fifteenth; William L. Ward, Rep., Sixteenth; Benjamin B. Odell, Rep., Seventeenth; John H. Ketcham, Rep., Eighteenth; Aaron V. B. Cochrane, Rep., Nineteenth; George N. Southwick, Rep., Twentieth; D. Fayette Pratt, Rep., Twenty-first; Lucius N. Littauer, Rep., Twenty-second; Wallace W. Foote, Jr., Rep., Twenty-third; Charles A. Chickering, Rep., Twenty-fourth; James S. Sherman, Rep., Twenty-fifth; George W. Ray, Rep., Twenty-sixth; Theodore L. Poole, Rep., Twenty-seventh; Sereno E. Payne, Rep., Twenty-eighth; Charles W. Gillett, Rep., Twenty-ninth; James W. Wadsworth, Rep., Thirtieth; Henry C. Brewster, Rep., Thirty-first; Rowland B. Mahany, Rep., Thirty-second; D. S. Alexander, Rep., Thirty-third; Warren B. Hooker, Rep., Thirty-fourth.

North Carolina.

In this State the following are sure of election: Harry Skinner, Pop., First District; George H. White, colored, Rep., Second; John E. Fowler, Pop., Third; W. F. Stroud, Pop., Fourth; A. C. Shuford, Pop., Seventh; R. Z. Sinney, Rep., Eighth.

In the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Districts the result is doubtful.

Ohio.

The election of the following is assured: W. B. Shattuc, Rep., First District; J. H. Bromwell, Rep., Second; R. M. Nevin, Rep., Third; F. C. Layton, Dem., Fourth; F. B. De Witt, Rep., Fifth; Seth Brown, Rep., Sixth; Walter S. Weaver, Rep., Seventh; Archibald Lybrand, Rep., Eighth; J. H. Southard, Rep., Ninth; Lucien J. Fenton, Rep., Tenth; Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep., Eleventh; David K. Watson, Rep., Twelfth; James A. Norton, Dem., Thirteenth; Winfield S. Kerr, Rep., Fourteenth; N. H. Van Voorhis, Rep., Fifteenth; Lorenzo Danford, Rep., Sixteenth; Addison S. McClure, Rep., Seventeenth; Robert W. Taylor, Rep., Eighteenth; Stephen A. Northway, Rep., Nineteenth; Clifton B. Beach, Rep., Twentieth; Theodore E. Burton, Rep., Twenty-first.

Oregon.

In this State the Republicans have already elected Thomas H. Tongue, First District, and William R. Ellis, Second.

Pennsylvania.

In this State the election of the following Republican candidates is assured: Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport, at large; Henry H. Bingham, First District; Robert Adams, Jr., Second; James Rankin Young, Fourth; Alfred C. Harmer, Fifth; Irving P. Wanger, Seventh; Marriott Brosius, Tenth; William Connell, Eleventh; M. E. Olmstead, Fourteenth; James H. Codding, Fifteenth; Horace B. Packer, Sixteenth; Thad. M. Mahon, Eighteenth; Edward E. Robbins, Twenty-first; John Dalzell, Twenty-second; William A. Stone, Twenty-third; B. F. Acheson, Twenty-fourth; James J. Davidson, Twenty-fifth; Charles W. Stone, Twenty-seventh.

The result in the following districts is in doubt. Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-third.

Rhode Island.

In this State the election of Republicans in both the districts is assured: Melvile Bull, First District, and Adin B. Capron, Second District.

South Carolina.

In this State the election of the following Democratic candidates is assured: William Elliott, First District; W. J. Talbert, Second District; J. H. Latimer, Third District; Stanyarne Wilson, Fourth District; J. L. McLaurin, Sixth District; J. William Stokes, Seventh District.

The result in the Fifth District is in doubt.

South Dakota.

In this State the election of Robert J. Gamble and Col. I. Crawford, Reps., is certain.

Tennessee.

The election of the following is assured: W. P. Brownlow, Rep., First District; Benton McMillin, Dem., Fourth; James D. Richardson, Dem., Fifth; Nicholas N. Cox, Dem., Seventh.

The result is doubtful in the Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts.

Utah.

In this State the election of Judge W. H. King, Dem., is assured.

Vermont.

In this State the Republicans have already elected H. H. Powers, First District, and William W. Grout, Second.

Virginia.

In this State the election is assured of William A. Jones, Dem., First District; W. A. Young, Dem., Second; Claude A. Swanson, Dem., Fifth; Peter J. Otey, Dem., Sixth; James Hay, Dem., Seventh; John F. Rixey, Dem., Eighth, and Samuel William, Dem., Ninth.

The result in the Third, Fourth, and Tenth Districts is in doubt.

West Virginia.

In this State the election is assured of B. B. Dovener, Rep., First District; David E. Johnston, Dem., Third, and Walter Pendleton, Dem., Fourth.

The result in the Second District is doubtful.

Wisconsin.

In this State the election is assured of Henry A. Cooper, Rep., First District; T. W. Babcock, Rep., Third; Samuel S. Barney, Rep., Fifth; James H. Davidson, Rep., Sixth; Michael Griffin, Rep., Seventh; Edward S. Minor, Rep., Eighth; Alexander Stewart, Rep., Ninth, and John J. Jenkins, Rep., Tenth.

The result in the Second and Fourth Districts is in doubt.

Wyoming.

The result in this State, which elects but one Representative, is in doubt.

Recapitulation.

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Doubtful.
Alabama	..	5	..	4
Arkansas	..	6	..	..
Connecticut	4	..	..	..
Delaware	..	1	..	..
Florida	..	2	..	..
Georgia	..	11	..	..
Illinois	18	2	..	2
Indiana	1	4	..	8
Iowa	11	..	..	..
Kansas	3	..	2	..
Kentucky	8	2	..	..
Louisiana	1	1	..	4
Maine	4	..	..	..
Maryland	5	..	..	1
Massachusetts	11	..	..	2
Michigan	10	..	..	2
Minnesota	3	..	..	4
Mississippi	..	7	..	..
Missouri	1	..	..	14
Montana	..	..	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..
New-Hampshire	2	..	..	..
New-Jersey	8	..	..	..
North Carolina	2	..	4	3
New-York	34	..	..	..
Ohio	19	2	..	..
Oregon	2	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	19	..	..	11
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	6	..	1
South Dakota	2	..	..	..
Tennessee	1	3	..	6
Utah	..	1	..	..
Virginia	..	7	..	3
Vermont	2	..	..	..
West Virginia	1	2	..	2
Wisconsin	8	..	..	1
Wyoming	..	..	..	..
Total	184	63	6	71

Montana—One Silver Republican.
Kentucky—One National Democrat.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

TO AID SOUND MONEY.

Employes of a Large Firm Given a Holiday to Join the Parade.

The firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. will celebrate the day of the business men's sound-money demonstration, Oct. 31, by closing their store, on Broadway, near Canal Street. The employes will be given a holiday.

One of the members of the firm said yesterday: "Our employes will have the day to themselves, to do whatever they like. Many of them, however, will parade. The men in the store will turn out nine companies of sixteen men each. They are drilling daily in a nearby building."

A call has been issued for a meeting of the firms in the cloak and suit trade Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Room 17, 13 Astor Place. The object of the meeting is to organize the trade for the business men's parade Oct. 31. The firms which signed the call are Meyer, Jonasson & Co., Benjamin & Caspary, Louis Graner & Co., Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Bernard Levy & Co., Richman, Schmidt & Wolf, Indig, Berg & Co., Rothschild Brothers & Co., Mark Aronson, Heller, Dinkelspiel & Co., T. J. Johnston & Co., D. Black Cloak Company, Wightman & Co., and others. Arrangements will be made at the meeting for securing canes and badges and for the election of officers.

Notice to Sound-Money Men.

Charles A. Dana, President of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club, has issued the following notice:

"A general meeting of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club is called for Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock, in Rooms 20 and 21 TIMES Building, the headquarters of the organization. A full representation of those interested is most earnestly desired, and instructions as to the arrangements for the grand demonstration on Oct. 31 will at that time be announced.

"It is very earnestly requested that reports, relative to the formation of companies in the various offices, whose representatives intend to parade, be sent to the headquarters by Tuesday morning at the latest.

"In the parade, dark clothing and dark derby hats will be worn.

"Each man will be furnished with an American flag on a staff, and badges will be provided for each officer.

"Place and hour of assembly will be announced later.

"CHARLES A. DANA, President."

A Cane for Mr. Hackett.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was yesterday presented with a gold-headed cane by a committee of various workingmen's associations, in recognition of his services to the Republican workingmen of this city. The committee was introduced to Mr. Hackett, and the Chairman, Richard B. Sheridan, presented the cane in an appropriate address, dwelling on the appreciative spirit in which Mr. Hackett had always met the representatives of labor, and the good results which had followed this cordial sympathy. Mr. Hackett made an appropriate and feeling response.

The cane is a handsome malacca stick, with a massive gold handle, inscribed, "C. W. Hackett, Oct. 24, 1896. Presented by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Ship Builders, Empire Association, No. 32, N. A. S. E., Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Iron Molders, Electrical Workers, Brass and Chandelier Workers."

Sound-Money Democrats Meet.

The sound-money Democrats of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District held a meeting last night at their headquarters, 1,015 Lexington Avenue.

The meeting was addressed by Simon Stern. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Stern said that he was a National Democrat because he could not vote for the Chicago ticket and platform. He said that his reason for not voting for McKinley outright was that there was need for a Democratic Party in the future, and every man who cast his vote for Palmer and Buckner was voting to establish the Democratic Party anew.

Addresses were also made by M. S. McFadden, C. V. Fornes, and James P. Kelly.

The Biggest McKinley Banner.

The largest McKinley and Hobart flag in New-York, if, indeed, not the largest flag ever manufactured, is displayed in favorable weather at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street. This monster campaign banner was raised several weeks ago by the employes of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. It is 81 feet long, and 50 feet wide. The stripes are each 3 feet 10 inches in width. Owing to the immense surface exposed to the breeze, over 4,000 square feet, the banner cannot be raised except in calm weather.

Mr. Griffin Did Not Appear.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The sound-money Democracy held a rally in Ithaca to-night. The meeting was to have been addressed by Daniel G. Griffin, candidate for Governor, but he did not appear, and the speakers were Franklin Pierce of New-York and Theodore Bacon of Rochester.

BRYAN TO HIS ACCUSERS

REPLIES TO HARRISON, INGALLS, AND WORTHINGTON.

Says Again that It Is Right for Workingmen to Wear McKinley Badges and Vote the Democratic Ticket—Large Meetings in a Dozen Illinois Towns—Among His Old College Friends at Jacksonville over Sunday.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 24.—This was a lazy, meandering day of campaigning for William J. Bryan. It is true that he traveled 300 miles through his native State, and spoke more than a dozen times, but his activity did not compare with his recent work.

Mr. Bryan began at Ottawa in the morning, made some speeches at Spring Valley coal region, shot over to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, and, after making a wide detour by way of Monmouth, Macomb, and Bushnell, went back to the Mississippi, concluding the day at Quincy.

The interview with Bishop Worthington, which contained some decided references to the free-silver agitation and the education of the children of farmers, was read carefully by Mr. Bryan to-day, and he made a spirited response to the statements in his speech at Monmouth this evening.

In his speech at Lasalle, Mr. Bryan replied to the criticisms of ex-President Harson and President Ingalls of the Big Four Road, of his advice to railroad men about casting their ballots. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: There is a matter to which I ask your attention for a moment. Two distinguished men have called me to account because of advice which I gave to railroad employes.

"In speaking of the attempt of railroads to coerce their employes, I said that in these hard times, when employment is so difficult to find, I did not want to advise laboring men to do anything which would lose them their employment, and added that they should wear Republican buttons if necessary, march in Republican parades if they were compelled to do so, and even contribute to the Republican campaign fund if that was required by their employers, but that they should vote according to their convictions on election day.

His Reply to Mr. Ingalls.

"President Ingalls—the President of a railroad—in a speech at Cincinnati, denounced me for advising employes to deceive their employers, and ex-President Harrison has charged me with teaching immorality in giving the advice which I have quoted.

"Now, I desire to justify my position. The right to vote according to one's conscience is a law-given right. Coercion is a violation of law, and when I advise employes to vote as they please, even though they must wear Republican buttons and march in Republican parades, I am taking higher moral grounds and giving more patriotic advice than those who countenance coercion, and appeal to employes to vote the Republican ticket on election day, merely because they have been compelled to wear Republican badges during the campaign.

"When a man criticises me for advising employes to express their honest convictions at the ballot box, I ask what such people think of the Australian ballot. The Australian balot is a secret ballot, and we have adopted it in this country in order to protect American citizens in the right to vote according to conscience, without subjecting them to discharge or persecution.

"When Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ingalls condemn me for telling them to vote as they please, they virtually condemn the Australian ballot; in fact, they condemn all secret ballots, and tell the citizen that he ought to announce in advance how he is going to vote.

"There are some who can announce their position in advance, and when a citizen is in a position to act with independence, I am glad to see him do so, but when an employer violates the rights of his employes by demanding that they shall march in parades or wear certain badges, the employe has a right to take advantage of the secret ballot.

Submits the Question.

"I am willing to let the public sit in judgment upon the advice which I have given to employes if Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Harrison are willing to submit their advice to the people. I am willing that the public shall decide whether it is immoral for the people to vote according to their consciences, if Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ingalls are willing to stand on the position they have taken, namely, that employes must vote the Republican ticket on election day because they had worn Republican badges during the campaign."

With Vice President Stevenson seated near him on the stand, he spoke at a joint meeting held for the benefit of Rock Island and its sister town of Moline. Mr. Bryan made a curt reference to President Cleveland, and gave in other speeches indications that the closing days of the campaign will be not devoid of warmth.

Large crowds were again the order to-day. Quincy, Rock Island, Moline, and Monmouth furnished the largest audiences. That at Monmouth was particularly enthusiastic, and several places not on the railroad schedule of the candidate's special turned out good-sized assemblages. At one of these, Galva, some men in the crowd shouted questions at Mr. Bryan, and then would not let him answer, and for a minute or two a spirited repartee between nominee and audience was kept up.

The 6,000 persons at Bushnell literally overwhelmed him in his progress from stand to train at the conclusion of his speech.

The places where Mr. Bryan made addresses during the day are Ottawa, La Salle, Spring Valley, Ladd, Buda, Kewanee, Rock Island, and Moline, one meeting; Alpha, Alexis, Monmouth, Bushnell, Macomb, and Quincy.

The Quincy Reception.

Quincy's illuminated streets were filled with people to-night shouting for William J. Bryan, who arrived on his special train at 8:30 o'clock, accompanied by Vice President Stevenson. Big excursions came from points in Illinois and Missouri and helped swell the thousands of residents who turned out to see the parade and hear the speaking.

Three speeches were made by Mr. Bryan, the first at the Court House Square, where an immense throng was congregated. He was heartily cheered. The Washington Square was the scene of the next demonstration, and then Mr. Bryan went to the Empire Theatre.

The theatre was crowded with a demonstrative audience. Mr. Bryan brought out no new features in his speeches. When the night's work was over the candidate and Mrs. Bryan returned to the special train, which left over the Burlington for Jacksonville, Ill., where Sunday will be spent among the old college friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

URGED TO VOTE FOR BRYAN.

A Strong Appeal by the People's Party Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Populist National Committee, through its Chairman, Senator Butler, has issued an official address to members of the People's Party, urging them loyally to support Bryan and follow his banner wherever it leads.

The address is highly eulogistic of Bryan as the people's champion, and warmly commends Watson. It urges the People's Party not to be discouraged by the fact that there are two candidates for Vice President in the field marching under Bryan's banner. It says there will be two months between the election and the casting of the votes by the Electors, and that there is surely wisdom enough in the two parties which support Bryan to adjust that complication satisfactorily to all. It says People's Party brethren need have no fear that this campaign will destroy the People's Party; that its principles are right, and therefore immortal.

NO PROSPECT OF RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Democrats Will Parade on West Side, Republicans on South Side.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—After Judge Tuley's refusal yesterday to enjoin Chief of Police Badenoch from interfering with the Democratic parade scheduled to march through the southern division of the city on the night of Oct. 31, the Democratic leaders applied to the Chief of Police for a permit to parade on the West Side on the same date, and the Chief readily granted the permit.

The Republicans will parade on the same night under their permit for the use of the South Side.

All parties to the controversy profess to be satisfied with the outcome.

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POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

WEST VIRGINIA POPULISTS RESIGN.

Were Candidates for Governor and Other State Offices.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 24.—Three of the men on the Populist State ticket have formally resigned, and it is supposed the others will soon follow.

They are Col. Fitzgerald, candidate for Governor; W. C. Miller, candidate for Auditor, and I. H. Offner, candidate for Treasurer. All resign in favor of the Democratic nominees, and for the good of the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The letters of resignation appear in the party organ to-day.

Mandamus Filed Against Populist.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 24.—A petition in mandamus was filed in Supreme Court to-day by the attorneys for the Democratic State Committee to compel State Election Supervisor S. M. Taylor to take the name of W. F. Barr, Populist candidate for Elector, who has resigned, from the Australian ballot. The nominal plaintiff is Thomas G. Fitzsimmons of Cleveland, who is State Chairman of the Populists. It is brought in the name of the State, in relation to Fitzsimmons, an Elector. The Court set the case for hearing on Monday.

Gen. Corcoran Has Had Enough.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Gen. John W. Corcoran, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has resigned that position. In his letter to the Executive Committee he says in part: "The resolution which prompts this resignation was formed long since, and of the reasons therefor you are fully advised. Suffice it to repeat now that if health, comfort, and professional duty did not require this course, the experiences of the last month have given me all the 'acting politics' that I will desire unless a decided change of heart and inclination is felt."

Watson Still a Candidate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Tom Watson and Judge Reed left this city this morning without giving out any statement. Chairman Washburne of the National Populist Committee is still here, the guest of ex-Gov. George Buchanan. There is nothing to indicate any purpose on the part of Watson to withdraw, and the Chairman of the Democratic Committee is of the opinion he will stick it out to the end.

Resigned for a Democrat.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—L. J. Finley, Populist candidate for Congress in this district, resigned from the ticket to-day in the interest of John J. Lentz, the Democratic candidate.

Wouldn't Let Them be United.

From The Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger.

When McKissick's cavalry were in Winter quarters in front of Richmond, Va., in 1864, the following amusing incident took place: Lieut. Jack Palmer was lecturing Tom Rodgers for hurting his horse's back. As was his custom on such occasions, he used language that was more forcible than elegant. While the Lieutenant was pouring the vials of wrath on poor Tom, Frank Millwood interrupted him by saying: "Lieutenant, what do you think of Dr. Dogan?" "I think he is a first-rate fellow—a perfect gentleman," answered the Lieutenant. "I don't know so well about that," replied Frank. "Why so?" inquired the Lieutenant. "Well," says Frank, "I got a letter from home, and it is a certain fact that they took two soldiers to Union the other day on the train, and Dr. Dogan wouldn't let them be buried in the village churchyard."

At this the Lieutenant redoubled his anathemas, and swore he had a notion to send a detail of men home to kill the doctor. "What object did he have?" continued the Lieutenant. "Why," says Frank, "because they weren't dead." Just then Frank beat a hasty retreat under a shower of epithets that were more noted for their force than elegance, and poor Tom caught it worse.

Sees Only in the Dark.

From The Washington Star.

"I know a boy who has a peculiar defect in his eyesight," said A. C. Lawrence of Rappahannock County, Va. "His name is Eddie Howe, and the story can be substantiated by almost any citizen of my county. From birth the boy was supposed to be practically blind, and he was five or six years old before the discovery was made that, while he could not see in daylight, everything being blurred, and his eyes unable to bear the glare, he could see well at night. When the boy was five or six years old his father bought a pair of red-top boots for him, and took them into his son's room in the dark, expecting to leave them and have the boy surprised when he felt them, but Eddie said, 'Oh, father, what pretty boots, and copper toes, too.' As the father could not see the boots, it was so dark, he began to investigate, and found that the boy could see. The next morning the lad was blind again, and since then a great many oculists have been consulted. None of them has been able to cure the defect or even to determine what caused the peculiar condition."

A Nonogenarian Preacher.

From The Washington Star.

"Probably the oldest living preacher who is still actively engaged in the ministry is Father Waugh of my town," said R. P. Cannon of Sonora, Cal. "He is ninety years of age, and has been in the ministry for seventy years. He was raised in Virginia, and sixty years ago preached in Washington. He edited a religious paper, which was so pronounced in its anti-slavery views that he was compelled to leave Virginia, going to Missouri, and taking his pulpit decidedly into politics during the troublous times of the Missouri compromise discussion. Again, he left, by request, and went overland to Sonora, where he has resided ever since. Now, at the age of ninety years, he attends all conferences of the Methodist Church, looking hale and hearty, and feeling, as he says, 'like a boy.' He knows almost all of the Indians left in Southern California personlly, and is almost worshipped by them."

QUAKER MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

How Members of the Society of Friends Wed Each Other.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

A young man and woman in this city, belonging to the Society of Friends, who have certified their intention of marriage at the City Hall, are having to undergo the regular form which the society imposes by waiting for the approval of the monthly meeting before they can be married. The first stage in the proceedings is for them both to appear at thte monthly meeting of the society, which is the only time that any business is done, and make known their intention. They both stand up before the meeting, and the man says: "With divine permission and Friends' approbation I declare my intention to take this woman (and he calls her name) to be my wife," and then they sit down. But the sanction of the society for the marriage requires more than this formality. It is never granted unless both parties are Friends, and so if one of the young people is out of the fold, they have to be married without the formal approval of the society.

When the approval is secured the couple marry themselves. The ceremny is appointed by thte society to take place at some regular meeting, or else at one specially appointed. In the latter case it may be at a house where any one of the society has the right to be present. But the most interesting ceremony is that which takes place in a regular assembly of the society at the meeting house. Any one who has been to a Quaker service knows the fashion of the meeting house, with its high seats in front, facing the rest of the meeting. The elders usually sit there, but when a couple of young people are going to get married they have to occupy this conspicuous place, and have to stand up bravely, without minister or elder, and marry themselves.

An old Quaker minister who said he had seen six couples stand up in this way before the congregation was asked why the young people had to do it alone, and he said it was a matter that did not concern an intermediate person, but rested between themselves and God. Then he described how the young man would stand up in that high-perched place in the meeting house along with his bride, and, taking her hand, say: "In the presence of God and this assembly, I take thee, A. B., to be my wife, promising to be unto thee an affectionate and loving husband until the hand of the Lord by death shall separate us." The bride then speaks in a similar fashion.

At the end of this ceremony a minister prays or speaks, and then, when there is a pause and the spirit moves no one else, the meeting is adjourned. At the close of the meeting the marriage certificate, which is made of parchment, is brought forward, and any one can sign it. A special law sanctions this marriage ceremony. This document, which amounts to the legal sanction of the marriage, is greatly prized among the descendants of Friends, so much so that the children often have similar marriage certificates made for themselves, though they may have been married outside of the society.

Vote No—Save the Forest.

From The New-York World.

The Sunday World's exposure of the plot to nullify the provision of the new Constitution requiring that the Adirondack preserve owned by the State "shall be forever kept as wild forest land" met with instant and favorable response throughout the State.

The proposed amendment submitted to the people at the approaching election permits the Legislature to authorize the leasing of parcels of five acres of land within the forest preserve "for such term as it may fix by law." This means the appropriation of the choicest parts of the people's domain by leaseholders, and a multiplication of the sign "No trespassing," already much too conspicuous in that magnificent natural park.

The amendment also proposes to give the Legislature power to exchange lands owned by the State outside of the preserve for land not owned by it within the preserve, or to sell the outside lands and use the proceeds to purchase those inside the boundaries. THE NEW-YORK TIMES uncovers the African in this woodpile. It says:

"Owners of land within the boundary of the State preserve have stripped much of it of timber and it is no longer of value to them, while

YALE HAD A CLOSE CALL

DEFEATS CARLISLE INDIANS BY 12 POINTS TO 6.

Referee Hickok's Wrong Decision in the Second Half Robbed the Indians of a Touchdown—Yale Men Played a Desperate Game, but the Carlisle Line Was Too Strong—Cayou Made the First Touchdown Within Five Minutes.

Yale's football players walked off Manhattan Field yesterday with the scalps of the Carlisle Indians dangling from their belts. hey won the football game, according to the official score, but there was very little glory in the victory for the Yale boys, and if W. O. Hickok, the referee, had not made a wrong decision, the score would have been a tie.

The game was a hotly contested one from start to finish. The Indians surprised every one by the way they played football. They held the Yale men, broke through their line, and fairly outplayed them nearly all through the game. About 5,000 people watched the game from the grand stands, and as many more from the viaduct and "Deadhead Hill." The Indians were the favorites, and were cheered all the afternoon.

The decision that robbed the Indians of a touchdown was given during the second half. For about fifteen minutes the ball had been first in one side's territory and then in the other's. The Yale men gained on punts, but lost when the Indians bucked their line. Yale had got the ball to the Indians' ten-yard line, and then had lost it on a fumble. The Indians then went through the Yale line until the ball was between the thirty-five and forty-yard lines. Seneca and Metoxen had made the best gains. It was the first down. Seneca was given the ball to go through the centre. He got through with two or three Yale men hanging on to him. Then he squirmed and shook off the Yale men, dodged a man or two, and, making a splendid run down the field, made what was thought to be a touchdown. Nearly all on the grounds shouted themselves hoarse. Men waved their hats in the air, pretty girls clapped their hands, and above the din could be heard the shrill Indian cry of "Hi, hi, Carlisle, hi hi."

While this was going on, Referee Hickok was waving a handkerchief to call the players back. It appeared that when Seneca broke through the line and was held by the Yale men, Hickok thought it was a "down," and blew his whistle. When Seneca broke away he found that he had made a mistake, and wanted to change his decision and allow the touchdown which should have been credited to the Indians. Murphy, the Yale Captain, objected, claiming that the whistle had been blown and the ball was down. The Indians, of course, objected, and a wordy war followed. Hickok told Murphy that if the touchdown was not allowed the Indians would leave the field. Murphy was obstinate and would not give in. "Josh" Hartwell, the umpire, told Hickok he ought not to change his decision, and that having blown his whistle, he should order the ball down. Hickok was in a quandary, and while all this was going on the spectators were shouting for the Indians and for Yale.

Hickok finally concluded that he ought not to change his ruling and ordered the ball down on the thirty-five-yard line. Then he had a long talk with the Indians, and finally induced them to continue the game, which they did. It was another piece of Yale luck.

The fact that Yale could only make 12 points against the Carlisle players speaks poorly for their team. Two weeks ago the Indians played against Princeton. The score was: Princeton 22 and Carlisle 6. The points against the Princeton team were made on a fluke. All the Princeton's scoring was done in the second half. The Indian team is a very strong one, much stronger and heavier than Yale's, but it was thought that Yale's superior knowledge of the game would more than offset this extra strength. The Indians, though, have improved wonderfully under the coaching of Hickok and Bliss, and they put up a game almost as good as any team on the gridiron.

The game began at 3 o'clock. Yale took the western goal and the Indians the ball. Lone Wolf kicked off to Yale's 15-yard line. Mills caught the ball, and ran 5 yards, when he was downed. Chauncey punted to the Indians' 5-yard line. Then the Indians made a few gains, and lost the ball on downs. Yale played hard to get the ball over the line, but Rodgers made a bad fumble. Cayou snatched the ball, and dodging the Yale players, made a beautiful run down the field, scoring the first touch-down after five minutes' play. Lone Wolf kicked the goal, and the score was, Carlisle, 6; Yale, 0.

The Yale players looked glum. Capt. Murphy took his men into the centre of the field, and gave them fresh instructions, doubtless laying down the law rather firmly.

Chauncey kicked off for Yale to the Indians' twenty-five-yard line. Then the Carlisle team tried to work the ball back through the Yale line, but the sons of Old Eli had braced up, and they got the ball on downs. By steady gains Yale worked through the Indians' line, and Chauncey was finally pushed over the line for a touch-down. Chauncey kicked the goal, and the score was tied.

Lone Wolf kicked off and Chauncey punted back. Miller gained ten yards through Yale's centre. Hudson made a small gain, and then Yale got the ball on downs. Van Every and Mills were sent on the Carlisle line, but they might as well have bucked against a wall. They made no gains, and Chauncey punted. The Indians worked the ball back to the thirty-yard line, and then it was lost on downs. Rodgers gained eight yards, and Mills's fumble gave the ball to the Indians. Jamison got by Hazen's end for ten yards, and then after three attempts Yale took the ball on downs. Mills and Chauncey made some good gains. The ball was worked to Carlisle's five-yard line, and then Chauncey darted around the end and made a touch-down. He also kicked a goal, and the score was: Yale, 12; Carlisle, 6.

This was all the scoring done in the game. At the call of time in the first half the ball was on the Indians' twenty-five-yard line.

In the second half Finke took Ely's place at quarter-back. Yale played a desperate game, but could not get the ball near their opponents' goal. During the half Alport went on in place of Murphy, and Seneca took Cayou's place on the Indian team.

The summary:

Yale.	Positions.	Carlisle.
Dass	Left end	Jameson
Rodgers	Left tackle	M. Pierce
Chadwick	Left guard	Wheelock
McFarland	Centre	Lone Wolf
Murray	Right guard	B. Pierce
Murphy (c.)	Right tackle	Morrison
Hazen	Right end	Miller
Ely	Quarter back	Hudson
Van Every	Left half back	McFarland
Mills	Right half back	Cayou
Chauncey	Full back	Metoxen

Score—Yale, 12; Carlisle, 6. Touch-downs—Chauncey, (2,) Cayou. Goals from touch-downs—Chauncey, (2,) Lone Wolf. Injured—Cayou, Substitutes—Fincke for Ely; Alport for Murphy; Seneca for Cayou. Referee—W. O. Hickok. Umpire—J. Hartwell. Linesmen—Messrs. Young and Keator. Time of game—Two twenty-five-minute halves.

After the game was over the crowd rushed on the field and cheered the Indians. They escorted them off the grounds and up the elevated railroad stairs, cheering all the time.

HARVARD DEFEATS CORNELL.

A Very Lively Game of Football Played at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—In to-day's football game with Cornell, Harvard came off victorious by the score of 12 to 4. The game was very closely contested, and Harvard had to put her best foot forward to win. A lucky goal from the field in the first half dampened the ardor of the Cornell team, but they played a plucky up-hill game.

Harvard won the toss and chose the west goal, favored by a strong west wind. Cornell took the ball. Fennell kicked to the 10-yard line. The ball was returned by Brown to the centre. On a fumble Harvard got possession of the ball, but failed to make a gain. L. E. Brown kicked to the 15-yard line. Tracy got the ball. Beacham kicked to the centre. It was Harvard's ball, and Brown kicked. Tracy fumbled, and Harvard had the ball on the 10-yard line. Cornell held Harvard for four downs. Beacham kicked to the 30-yard line. A fumble ensued, and Sweetland fell on the ball. It was Cornell's ball, and Beacham kicked to Harvard's 40-yard line. Harvard got the ball and Brown kicked to Tracy on Cornell's 25-yard line. It was a free kick, and Beacham kicked to the 10-yard line. It was Harvard's ball on Cornell's 85-yard line. Sullivan tried the left end, but failed to gain. Brown kicked to Taussig on Cornell's 25-yard line. Beacham kicked to centre of field. Harvard's ball. Brown kicked 20 yards. Tracy got the ball. Fennell kicked 25 yards. It was Harvard's ball at centre of field. Brown kicked 30 yards. It was Cornell's ball on the 25-yard line. Beacham lost 3 yards. Cornell got 5 yards for off-side play; Harvard's ball for holding. Dunlap punted to gain. Brown kicked a goal from the field. Score—Harvard, 5; Cornell, 0.

It was Cornell's ball. Fennell kicked 20 yards. Cornell's ball for holding. Beacham gained 10 yards around left end. McKeever lost two yards. Beacham kicked to Harvard's five-yard line. Brown returned the ball to centre of field. Tracy made 8 yards. Sweetland fell on the ball. McKeever gained four yards through centre. Beacham made a star run around Cabot and made a touchdown, but the referee decided that Beacham ran outside the line and the ball was brought back to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line.

Cornell got 15 yards for off side play. McKeever made 2 yards through centre. Beacham went through left tackle for 2 yards. It was Harvard's ball on a fumble. Brown kicked to centre of the field, and Cornell secured the ball.

Beacham then tried the left end, but fumbled, and Shaw fell on the ball. Brown kicked over the goal line and the ball was brought back to Cornell's twenty-five-yard line. From here Fennell kicked to the centre of the field. Brown made ten yards before he was downed and the latter made 2 yards more through the centre. Sullivan next secured the ball and made 15 yards around Taussig, and Brown went through left tackle and end for a touchdown. No goal was kicked. Score—Harvard, 9; Cornell, 0.

Cornell placed the ball at the centre of the field, and Fennell kicked off to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. Sullivan, however, returned it to Cornell's twenty-five-yard line, after which Beacham made twenty-five yards around Cabot's end. McKeever tried to go through Harvard's line, but failed, and Beacham made seven yards through the left tackle and end. McKeever next went through the centre for four yards, and Beacham punted to gain. McKeever failed to gain two yards, and Harvard took the ball. Brown kicked twenty yards to Beacham, and Beacham kicked ten yards. Brown then kicked out of bounds ten yards, and Cornell got the ball. Beacham kicked five yards, and Harvard took the ball. Brown then kicked to the thirty-yard line, and Fennell kicked to the centre of the field. Brown then kicked over the line, and the ball was brought out on Cornell's twenty-five-yard line. After Fennell had kicked it to the centre of the field, an exchange of punts followed, in which Cornell was out-punted.

McKeever got four yards through right tackle and Beacham got two in the same place. McKeever failed to gain a centre play, and Cornell went five yards for off-side play. Harvard then got the ball for holding. Sullivan got five yards through left tackle, Dunlap two yards around left end, Brown two yards through right guard, and Sullivan five yards past left tackle and end. Sullivan next got six yards through left tackle and end, and Dunlap failed to gain through Sweetland. Sullivan got four yards through centre, and Brown kicked 20 yards. Beacham advanced the ball five yards, then kicked 30 yards to Harvard's 40-yard line, where Cornell secured it for holding. Tracy tried centre for no gain.

Beacham got four yards around Cabot and Harvard got the ball on a fumble and downs. Brown tried centre to no advantage, and the ball went to Cornell for holding. Beacham kicked to Harvard's 10-yard line. Sullivan got five yards through centre, and later got five yards through right guard and tackle. Dunlap made two yards through left tackle. Cornell got the ball on a fumble. McKeever made one yard in centre. Harvard got fifteen yards for foul tackle.

Harvard's next two plays were neatly stopped. Brown kicked to the centre of the field and Cornell got fifteen yards for holding. Beacham gained two yards around left end and kicked ten yards. Harvard got the ball on her 10-yard line. Dunlap lost three yards and Sullivan gained seven yards around right end, when the ball went to Cornell on a fumble. Time was called, with the ball in Harvard's territory. Score—Harvard, 13; Cornell, 4.

The line-up was as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Cornell.
Cabot	Left end	Lee, Wilson
Sargeant	Left tackle	Leuder
Bouve	Left guard	Reed
F. Shaw	Centre	Norton
N. Shaw	Right guard	Fennel
Houghton	Right tackle	Sweetlan
Moulton, Graydon	Right end	Taussig
Beale	Quarter	Miller
Sullivan	Left half	Beacham
Dunlap	Right half	McKeever, Ripley
Brown	Full	Tracy

Touchdowns—Brown, 2. Goal from field—Brown. Referee—Dr. Schoff. Umpire—Mr. Paul Dashiel. Lineman—Mr. M. Pratt. Attendance—3,500. Time of halves—30 minutes.

PRATT INSTITUTE DEFEATED.

Brooklyn High School Wins First Game of the Long Island Series.

The first game in the Long Island Interscholastic Football League was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, between the Brooklyn High School and Pratt Institute. The game resulted in favor of the High School team by a score of 30 to 6. The teams lined up as follows:

Brooklyn H. School	Positions.	Pratt Institute.
Butler	Left end	Ramsey
Hawkins	Left tackle	Fairbanks
Underwood	Left guard	McLaren
Finnegan	Centre	Millington
Van Wart	Right guard	Wickham
Wilson	Right tackle	Lord
Van Winkle	Right end	Chapman
Wier	Quarterback	Warner
Glerasch	Left Halfback	Weil
Bannerman	Right Halfback	Bowie
Dickinson (Captain)	Fullback	Chipp

Touchdowns—Glerasch, 2; Bannerman, Hawkins, 2; Chipp. Umpire—Charles J. Rooney, Irving Club. Referee—J. Rice, Pratt Institute. Linesmen—J. Aldridge, High School, and C. Roundtree, Pratt Institute. Time of game—Two halves of 20 minutes each. Goals from touchdown—Chipp, Dickinson (2.)

WILLIAMS COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Her Baseball Club Wins in the New-England Intercollegiate Association.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 24.—At the annual meeting of the New-England Intercollegiate Baseball Association, held here this afternoon, Williams was formally awarded the championship for 1896.

The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year: President—Frederick B. Whitney, Williams; First Vice President—Charles A. Merritt, Amherst; Second Vice President—Ralph H. James, Dartmouth; Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. Adams, Dartmouth; Executive Committee—Frank E. Dewey, Williams; Raymond Kellogg, Amherst, and Walter E. McCormack, Dartmouth.

The following schedule of games was agreed upon for the ensuing season: May 5, Williams vs. Amherst, at Amherst; May 14 and 15, Williams vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover; May 21 and 22, Amherst vs. Dartmouth, at Amherst; May 29, Williams vs. Amherst, at Williamstown; June 4 and 5, Dartmouth vs. Amherst, at Hanover; June 11 and 12, Williams vs. Dartmouth, at Williamstown; June 19, Williams vs. Amherst, at Amherst; June 21, Williams vs. Amherst, at Williamstown.

A Victory for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Tigers won easily from the Pennsylvania State College football team to-day by the score of 39 to 0. The State College eleven was outplayed at every point, the only noteworthy feature of their game being a series of rushes by which they invaded Princeton's territory to the extent of twenty-five yards.

The line-up follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Penn. State Col.
Brokaw	Left end	Curtin
Church	Left tackle	Smith
Tyler	Left guard	Glassmires
Cailey, Crowdis	Centre	Beers
Armstrong	Right guard	Shoel
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Ensminger
Cochran	Right end	Diehl
Smith	Quarter back	Sellers
Kelley, Schwartz	Left half	Dunsmore
Reiter, Wheeler	Right half	Stratford
Baird	Full back	McChesney

Touch-downs—Reiter, Smith, Church, Schwartz, Wheeler, (2.) Goals from touch-down—Baird, 5. Goal from field—Baird. Referee—Dr. Newton of State College. Umpire—Mr. Clinton Wood of Princeton. Timekeeper—Mr. Frank Morse.

A Game for the Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The game of football this afternoon between the West Point Cadets and the team from Union College was a very indifferent one, and wholly one-sided throughout. West Point made a touch-down immediately after the game opened, and ran up the score to 28 in the first half, Union College scoring nothing. As soon as the second half was commenced, Connor ran sixty yards and made a touch-down. In the second half the cadets scored 16 points, making the total score 44 to 0. Touch-downs—Connor, (4,) Scales, Romeyn, Nesbitt, (2.) Goals—Connor, 6.

Y. M. C. A. Football Game.

ORANGE, Oct. 24.—The football team of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association came out to the Orange Oval this afternoon from New-York and were rather handily defeated by the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges, by a score of 12 to 0.

GAME LITTLE SIR WALTER

WON THE MUNICIPAL HANDICAP AT MORRIS PARK TRACK.

A Good Race over a Long Course in Which Dutch Skater Also Made a Good Showing — Typhoon and Brandywine Made a Good Contest in the Run for the Westchester Handicap—Agitator Won the Heat Race Easily.

Sir Walter's victory in the race for the Municipal Handicap, at a mile and three-quarters, was the crowning feature of a very fair day's sport at the Morris Park track yesterday afternoon. The track was heavy with mud that was sticky and holding. There was a decided touch of wintry weather, too, that made the wearers of heavy wraps satisfied with themselves for having provided for that sort of thing. The sun was never at any time warm enough to offset this foretaste of Winter, but what there was of it was very welcome, indeed.

The Municipal Handicap was the fourth event on the card, and the races that had preceded it had served as good appetizers for the pièce de resistance of the day. But four of the horses entered for the stake accepted the weights and came out for the run for the money. Of these, Sir Walter and Dutch Skater had been specially prepared for the race, and it was generally believed that the struggle, if there was one, would be between this pair. The betting told that fact, and it also told that there were a large number of people who believed that Dutch Skater was the better of the pair, for he was backed down from 3 to 1 at the opening to the position of favorite at 8 to 5 at the close.

The start was made from the brow of the hill on the main track, where the mud was deep and particularly bad. When Mr. Pettingill sent the horses away on their journey little Maher, who had the mount on Ramiro, took him to the front, and started away at a pace as if the race was one of but a mile. Ramiro carried the least weight of any of the quartet, and it was his game therefore to run the others to a standstill if he could, and win from the front in the "Bill" Daly fashion. Sir Walter and Havoc ran together a couple of lengths behind the leader, with Dutch Skater a length or so further away when the lot passed the stand the first time.

This was the order of the procession as the horses passed around the lower turn and up through the back-stretch to the brow of the hill, which had to be crossed before the real struggle began. While the horses were moving over the crest of the hill, Doggett gave Sir Walter his head a bit and tried to see if he held Ramiro all right. The way in which the son of Midlothian caught Ramiro showed that he would be ready when the question was asked, and Doggett took a wrap on im.

Sir Walter to the Front.

Directly the horses swung into the head of the stretch Doggett again released his hold on Sir Walter, and the game little racer went to the front in a fashion that made Sims shake up Dutch Skater so that he could get a place in the game. Dutch Skater responded in good style, and quickly passed Havoc, who found the going and the distance a bit too much for him. Down the hill all came in full cry, and for about an eighth of a mile it looked as if it would be a bitter struggle. But at the end of that distance Sir Walter and Dutch Skater drew away from the others, and had the fight all to themselves. Dutch Skater hung on well, but 100 yards or so from the finish he had had enough of it, and no matter how vigorously Sims would urge him, he would falter and hesitate a bit in his stride, as the thoroughly tired always does. There were cheers for the favorite, but these availed nothing, for Sir Walter seemed to like both the going and the distance, and he romped home an easy winner of the race in 3:05, excellent time for the track and considering that just at the finish Sir Walter was eased up quite a little. Dutch Skater was beaten about three lengths, and in turn beat Ramiro a length for the second money.

Typhoon's Good Race.

Immediately preceding this there had been run the Westchester Handicap, for all ages, at six and a half furlongs, with a field of a half dozen horses, with the two two-year-olds Typhoon and George Rose the favorites in the speculation, even though, in theory, they had a bit the worst of the weights. Taral took Typhoon to the front as soon as the starter sent the horses on their journey, and the youngster staid there until he had won the race, coming home with a clean jacket, while all the rest were well daubed with mud from the flying heels of the Western colt. Hill pursued waiting tactics with George Rose, holding him for a rush in the stretch. But when the time for that rush came the horse was not good enough for it, and Brandywine was the one that had the struggle with Typhoon. It was a lively race between the pair, but Typhoon, thanks to Taral's supreme effort just at the end, was able to stall off the Belmont colt and beat him home by a neck. George Rose was about a half dozen lengths further back.

Of the other races the opener was a poor sort of a thing, a dash for maiden two-year-olds with a big field of eighteen struggling for the purse. L. B., who has been one of the "good thing" class up to-day, won the race very easily by three-lengths from Stray Step. It was a sorry blow to the people who have backed L. B. about every time he has run and who, tired of waiting for him to win, let him alone yesterday. There were a host of these people with hard-luck stories after the race.

Howard Mann won the selling race which followed, he being a hot favorite over the field opposed to him. It was an easy task for him to win, as he had only Rubicon to beat. Ameer was thought to have a fair show in the race, but he was sulky and turned quarrelsome when they got at the instant the start was made. As he was left standing there, a lot of good money was lost on him. After the race the winner, which is owned by "Pittsburg Phil," was bid up $750 above his entered selling price by A. J. Joyner and James Rowe. This angered "Billy" Smith, who trains the horse for his brother, and he indulged in some language that was unparliamentary toward the men who did the bidding. The Stewards heard it, and young Mr. Smith had to pay $100 as a fine for his indiscretion.

After the two stake races, Harry Reed had Glenmoyne in a handicap, at a mile and an eighth, for which the latter was the favorite. Sims rode an excellent race on Harry Reed, waiting on Glenmoyne and The Swain—who raced away in front—and coming with a rush at the end. The tactics suited the international racer to a dot, and he won very cleverly, having the most speed of any of the party when it came to the brush for the money.

A heat race, at six furlongs, wound up the day's sport, and proved the easiest sort of a victory for Agitator. Premier was his only competitor in either of the heats, but he did not have speed enough, and so was beaten off both times. Illusion and Sir Dixon, Jr., found the mud too stiff for them, and both were distanced in the opening heat.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:15.

1—L. B., A. P. Brown & Co.'s ch. g., by Fonso-Sasin, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Gifford.)
2—Stray Step, A. Beck's b. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Simonian, A. Clason's b. g., 105, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Sonnet, 105, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Atlantic, 105, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Confession, 105, 7 to 1, (Clayton;) Lawrence P., 108, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Kinnikinnick, 108, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Purseproud, 108, 60 to 1, (Barber;) X Ray, 108, 2 to 1, (Sheedy;) Minnie Alphonse, 105, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) Fratello, 108, 60 to 1, (Wapatine;) Riddle, 105, 20 to 1, (Harrison;) N. C. Creedo, 108, 40 to 1, (Paget;) Hint, 105, 50 to 1, (Harris;) Endeavor, 105, 12 to 1, (Nostrand,) and Trade Last, 105, 20 to 1, (Nutt,) also ran, and finished as named. Tobias, 108, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Howard Mann, Evergreen Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Seamew, 90 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 112, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
3—Kingstone, C. J. Kelly's b. g., 3, 94, 12 to 1.....(Nutt)

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Brisk, 3, 95, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Aurelian, 5, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Emotional, 3, 75, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Patrol, 3, 98, 5 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Eclipse, 7, 112, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran, and finished as named. Ameer, 5, 110, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; Westchester Handicap of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

1—Typhoon II., J. C. Cahn's ch. c., 2 years, by Top Gallant-Dolly Varden, 118 pounds, 7 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's br. c., 2, 109, 9 to 5.....(Hill)

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

Storm King, 2, 108, 10 to 1, (Paget;) Gotham, 4, 144, 7 to 1, (McCafferty,) and Hawarden, 4, 119, 8 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Municipal Handicap, of $2,500, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over the hill. Time—3:05.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 6 years, by Midlothian-La Scala, 114 pounds, 3 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 112, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Ramiro, Santa Anita Stable's br. c., 3, 85, 15 to 1.....(Maher)

Won by two lengths and a half; a length between second and third.

Havoc, 4, 107, 12 to 5, (Clayton,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $700, of which $123 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth, over the hill. Time—1:57.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Violet, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6, 113, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. h., 4, 97, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Eloroy, 6, 93, 10 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. Heats of six furlongs over the Withers mile. Time—1:16 and 1:16¾.

1—1—Agitator, S. Deimel's ch. h., 4 years, by Exlie-Athlene, 112 pounds, 13 to 20 and out.....(Sloane)
2—2—Premier, J. M. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3, 107, 13 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Griffin)
3—3—Palmerston, W. P. Burch's ch. c., 3, 107, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Both heats were won easily, the first by a length; the second by a half length; third horse beaten off.

Illusion, 5, 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sir Dixon, Jr., 4, 112, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) started in the first heat and were distanced.

PATCHOGUE WINS THE CUP.

"Nat" Roe Crosses the Line First in the Ten-Mile Race.

A victory much coveted by the cycling clubs of Long Island was scored for the Patchogue Wheelmen yesterday afternoon by the flaxen-haired Roe brothers. They finished in first and third places in the initial ten-mile club team road race for the Eagle Cup, held under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, at Lynbrook, on the Merrick Road. Between them they scored 46 of the 63 points, which gave their club the first victory for the handsome trophy. The race is to be an annual event, the club winning the cup three times, not necessarily in succession, to become its owner.

"Nat" Roe was the winner of the race. He led the field over the tape by about three lengths, "Wally" Owen of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen coming in second and H. K. Roe third, three lengths further back. The winner's time was 28:58, which was very good considering that half of the distance was made in the face of a brisk wind.

Fully 500 riders of both sexes pedaled to Lynbrook to see the race. Many ladies saw the contest. The Bowne sisters, vaguely known to Brooklyn cyclists as the "Heavenly Twins," were among the onlookers. They seemed wonderfully picturesque sitting on a rail fence. The top rail broke during the excitement incidental to the finish, and the sisters received a tumble. Neither was hurt, and they joined heartily in the laught at their expense.

Six clubs were represented in the contest, which was a scratch affair. The teams consisted of four men each, and only two individuals failed to start. They were L. G. Hoppe of the Liberty Wheelmen and Louis Hunken of the Bushwick Wheelmen. The scoring of points was done on this plan: The first man home got as many points as there were individuals in the race, the second man one point less, and so on through the list. The team whose representatives collectively secured the largest number of points was to be declared the winner of the cup. The finish and the scoring by teams, as announced by the officials, follows:

Names and Club.	Order of Finish.
Nathaniel Roe, Patchogue W., (24 points)	1
Wallace Owen, South Brooklyn W., (23)	2
H. K. Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen, (22)	3
George Schofield, Tamaqua Wheelmen, (21)	4
W. Nelson Valk, Tamaqua Wheelmen, (20)	5
A. G. Relyea, Kings County Wheelmen, (19)	6
T. Allen, Liberty Wheelmen, (18)	7
E. A. Laws, Kings County Wheelmen, (17)	8
F. W. Eggelhoff, South Brooklyn W., (16)	9
C. Berger, Bushwick Wheelmen, (15)	10
A. Kersch, Bushwick Wheelmen, (14)	11
Clarence Ruland, Patchogue Wheelmen, (13)	12
C. M. Hendrickson, Kings County W., (12)	13
Joseph Caccavizo, Liberty Wheelmen, (11)	14
Charles Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, (10)	15
H. Denninger, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (9)	16
W. K. Sibley, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (8)	17
Will am Bethel, Tamaqua Wheelmen, (7)	18
Oscar Cette, Bushwick Wheelmen, (6)	19
Richard Van Sicklen, Tamaqua Wheelmen, (5)	20
Robert Bailey, Patchogue Wheelmen, (4)	21
Julius Bindrim, Liberty Wheelmen, (3)	22

Time of Winner—28:58.

SCORE BY TEAMS.

	Points.
Patchogue Wheelmen	63
Kings County Wheelmen	58
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	56
Tamaqua Wheelmen	53
Bushwick Wheelmen	35
Liberty Wheelmen	32

The race throughout was interesting, the contestants being bunched over nine-tenths of the distance. Earl and Hendrickson of the Kings County Wheelmen were deflected from the course near the finish by a farm wagon in the middle of the road. But for this the Kings County men would probably have had a good deal nearer to victory than they did. Protests were lodged with Referee Will R. Pitman against Bindrim, Bailey, Gette, Sibley, and Eggelhoff, for receiving pace, but the claims were not entertained.

Officers of Wheelmen's Parade.

The officers of the McKinley and Hobart Wheelmen's League parade next Saturday night will be: Grand Marshal—P. H. O'Connell; Chief of Staff—M. M. Belding, Jr.; Grand Marshal's Staff—J. W. Walters, C. P. Staubach, F. M. Frobisher, G. E. Schoffler, William J. Brady, A. C. Reimer, Duane Wyckoff, A. L. Weissman, W. S. Bull, P. F. Tilden; Marshal of the First Division—William H. Coyle; Marshal of Second Division—F. M. Frobisher; Marshal of Third Division—J. B. Yates. All wheels in the parade will carry two Japanese lanterns, besides the regular bicycle lantern. The reviewing stand will be located in Madison Square.

Tie Championship Game.

The Stevens Preparatory School of Hoboken played a tie game with the Pingry School of Elizabeth for the New-Jersey Interscholastic Football League championship at the grounds of the latter, at Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon. But one touch-down was made by either side, and neither team succeeded in kicking the goal. The final score was: Stevens, 4; Pingry, 4. The line-up was as follows:

Stevens.	Position.	Pingry.
Manvel	Left end	Sharkey
Borrows	Left tackle	Davey
Highie	Left guard	Armitage
Holre	Centre	Hagenfeldt
Blancke	Right guard	Bennett
Hance	Right tackle	Eckerson
Conover	Right end	Zell
Sulzer	Quarter back	Lewis
Underwood	Left half	Waters
Pierson	Right half	Finley
F. Moore	Full back	G. Watkins

Referee—Mr. E. Raphel. Umpire—Mr. L. Tranced of Yale. Linesmen—Messrs. H. Raphel and L. Post. Touch-downs—Waters, Underwood.

New-York University Loses.

The Newark Athletic Club eleven defeated the College of the City of New-York football team at the former's grounds at Newark yesterday by the score of 26 to 0.

C. C. N. Y.	Positions.	Newark A. C.
Blair	Left end	Poiner
Bulwinkle	Left tackle	Dewitt
Feuerbach	Left guard	Wilkinson
Cohn	Centre	Vance
O'Neill	Right guard	Derby
Paul	Right tackle	O'Gormann
Stall	Right end	Adams
Roberts, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Biglow
Neightlinger	Left half back	Duren
Strobel	Right half back	Belding
Sevy	Full back	Dodd, (Capt.)

Umpire—Mr. Anderson, College of the City of New-York. Referee—Mr. Shepard, Newark Athletic Club; Lineman—D. Stratton, College of the City of New-York; Timekeeper—Mr. Plum, Newark Athletic Club.

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FIRST GAME TSCHIGORIN'S

BEATS CHAROUSEK IN INITIAL ROUND OF THE TIE.

Pillsbury Writes that His Health Interfered with His Play—Probability of a Match Between English and American Players—Edward Freeborough's Brilliant Chess Career—Showalter Anxious to Play Pillsbury.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 24.—As the outcome of the international chess tournament here, which ended on Wednesday, was a tie at the score of 8½ wins each for Tschigorin and Charousek, a match to determine which player should have first prize and which second prize of the tournament, was begun to-day.

Charousek won the toss and selected the white pieces, opening a King's Bishop's Gambit on Tschigorin, the first eight moves on each side being as follows:

FIRST GAME—KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Charousek. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Charousek. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	5. K—B	B—Q3
2. P—KB4	PxP	6. P—Q4	Kt—K2
3. B—B4	P—Q4	7. Kt—KB3	Q—R3
4. PxP	Q—R5 ch	8. B—Kt5ch	B—Q2

At the outset the Russian obtained a commanding advantage in the position, and, pushing with much fire and force his attack, caused the complete collapse of the Bohemian's battle line and his surrender after only twenty moves.

The second game is scheduled for Monday.

Under date of Oct. 10, Harry N. Pillsbury writes from Buda-Pesth as follows:

"By the time you get this the tournament will be over, and I shall probably be on my way back to England. There is, however, talk of a short tournament at Vienna, and, if it really is arranged, I may go into it; but I imagine the project will fall through.

"I shall stop a few days at Nuremberg to see my doctor, for I am not fully well yet, although much better than when at the Nuremberg tournament.

"My start here was very discouraging, for the game with Albin was surely won and simply thrown away. I hope to do better, but it is tough to be in poor health at such a time as this and fail, because of imperfection on the physical side, in the execution of one's ideas, worked out by patient study and reflection.

"I have talked with Hoffer (who is here) about the Newnes trophy and its defense by the Americans, and everything will be all right, so far as the British players are concerned, if the trophy is defended by the best American players, irrespective of any particular club.

"In fact, Hoffer says the English players don't want to meet a lot of duffers, and Sir George Newnes is too thorough a sportsman to agree to a contest which would be an easy victory.

"I have told Hoffer, and all the others here, what has taken place in New-York and Brooklyn during the past year or so at the Manhattan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs, and they all understand how much Mr. Marean stood for the advancement of chess in America, not only with his money, but also in advocacy of the cause.

"On my way here I visited Vienna, spending two or three days there pleasantly, and was much interested in the place.

"As you told me, Buda-Pesth is a beautiful city, and I am enjoying the sightseeing. I find only a kindliness and courtesy among the people, which is very charming to me.

"Do not fail to make my kind remembrances to all my friends at home. I shall sail for America about Nov. 10."

Freeborough's Career.

By the death of Edward Freeborough the chess world has suffered a great lo

CONGRESS OF THE POWERS

IT MAY BE CALLED TO AMEND THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Victoria Interested in the Preparations for Celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her Coronation—Spain Obtains Financial Assistance from England—London Interested in the Outcome of Our Elections.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The discussion which is in progress among the powers in regard to Turkey still hinges upon the proposals made by Lord Salisbury that the clauses of the treaty of Paris giving to the Porte the power to refuse to permit the passage of warships through the Dardanelles be rescinded; that the administration of the affairs of the Turkish provinces be placed under the supervision of the powers, and that the conference of the European powers shall not include Egypt in the matters which it may take under consideration.

The English Foreign Office officials are in expectation that Lord Salisbury will be successful in gaining the points embodied in his demands through the assistance and support of Russia, which power has obtained the reluctant consent of France to these proposals. A conference will be summoned by Russia to meet at St. Petersburg.

The Queen's Jubilee in 1897.

Queen Victoria is now busily engaged in drawing up the programme for the fêtes attendant upon the celebration, next June, the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Majesty. The celebration will be conducted on a grander scale even than was the Queen's jubilee, in 1887. Besides the presence of the reigning sovereigns in any way related to the Queen, her Majesty desires that representatives shall attend from all of the various colonies of the British Empire. The state pageants will last a month.

A person prominent in political circles, who recently sold his London house with the intention of taking a larger one for the season's functions, stated to a representative of The United Associated Presses, in the course of a recent conversation, that he very much regretted having disposed of his house, in view of the fact that the rental of the house he had decided to occupy had risen 75 per cent., under the demand created by the rush of the society class to secure favorable locations before the season opens.

It is expected in well informed circles that the Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, will be chosen as the successor of the late Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

Spain Borrowing Money.

The Spanish Government, through its Minister of Finance, Senor J. Navarro Reverter, recently invited tenders from London silver brokers for $200,000 worth of bar silver. The brokers applied to refused to furnish the silver on credit, or even to make a tender of the bullion on a credit basis, but the metal was undoubtedly sent to Spain from London at the then prevailing silver market rates, and will make its appearance in the debased silver currency of Spain, assisting the Bank of Spain to foist upon the public its debased paper currency.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, sent a communication to the Madrid Imparcial, the Government organ, yesterday, stating that the Government had not abandoned its negotiations for the floating of a loan. The Premier added:

"The Government still hopes that the railway companies will assist the Government with a loan of a milliard of pesetas. If we should vainly exhaust these and foreign resources, I rely upon the patriotism of the country to provide finally the means to crush the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands."

The analysis of the bull of Pope Leo XIII. on the question of the validity of the Anglican orders, which the late Archbishop of Canterbury was engaged upon at the time of his death, follows the text of the bull step by step, and shows that, according to the opinion of English churchmen, the objections put forward by the Pope are historically worthless.

Elections Here Interest London.

The leading weekly journals of London are devoting column after column of space to articles speculating upon the result of the coming Presidential election in the United States. The Spectator, in a leading article under the caption, "If Bryan Is Elected," refuses to admit that the victory of McKinley is a foregone conclusion. "The vehemence of the Republican managers in affirming that McKinley's triumph is assured," The Spectator says, "rather suggests a res dubia est." The rise in wheat in America will do no harm to Bryan's chances if the people are convinced that it was brought about by the machinations of the British and Eastern goldbugs.

English investors in America ought to prepare for the possible election of Bryan. A financial cataclysm following thereon, involving, as it would, over £1,100,000,000 of British investments, would shake the fabric of the credit of the world; yet if the London financial centre should keep its head and wait until the situation cleared, as it ultimately would, all would be well.

The Speaker devotes a long article to comments upon the composition of the United States Congress as a leading question of moment. "McKinley is certain to be elected," The Speaker says, "but he is more likely to be a figurehead or a puppet than a really active force." The Speaker quotes freely from The United Associated Presses' cablegrams published daily in London, provincial, and Continental papers describing the situation, and alludes to the correspondent sending the dispatches as "the very able representative of The Chronicle and other English journals," and adds:

"Even if the gold party is successful their majority won't be great. We have before us four years of agitation and disquietude."

Regulations Against Disease in India.

The Government of India is quietly renewing its former stringent regulations against certain contagious diseases and its action will be challenged by the Social Puritytes of England when the Indian Parliament resumes its sittings at Simla. The Government will proceed on the basis of the medical reports, which declare that three-fourths of the troops in every cantonment are disabled from disease.

"Johnny" Murphy, the American pugilist, with his trainer, O'Connor, sailed for New-York to-day on board the steamer St. Louis. Among the other passengers on board the St. Louis are W. H. Singer and family and Capt. W. H. Tallman.

CONFERENCES IN VIENNA.

Supposed to be on the Subject of the Turkish Troubles.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—The representative in this city of The United Associated Presses learns that significant conferences were held yesterday between Count Goluchowski, the Imperial Foreign Minister, and the Austrian Ambassadors to Russia, Germany, and France, all of whom had been summoned from their posts for the purpose of meeting Count Goluchowski. The conferences were continued this morning, and later the Foreign Minister conferred with the King of Greece, who is visiting Vienna, and with the British and Italian Ambassadors to Austria. Afterward Count Goluchowski, the King of Greece, and the British Ambassador proceeded to Buda-Pesth to have an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph, who is at present in the Hungarian capital.

Much speculation is indulged in among those who are aware of the holding of the conferences as to their object, but so far nothing definite is known, although it is surmised that the matter has some bearing on the Turkish question.

A CUBAN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

For Commenting on a Proposed Settlement of the Troubles.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The Government has suppressed The Discusion, an independent daily newspaper of this city, because of its publication of a leading article commenting on an editorial which appeared in The New-York Herald on Saturday last, advocating that the United States and Mexico should act in concert to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Cuban trouble. Manuel Coronado, the chief editor of the paper, has disappeared. Señores Escobar and Iglesias, the other editors, were arrested yesterday, but were released to-day. Señor Coronado is also the Havana correspondent of the Liberal of Madrid. The suppression of the paper has caused much comment, owing to the importance of the journal.

It has been ordered that all printed matter, Spanish and foreign, be submitted to the censors at the Post Office.

ALL LOOKING UP THE LAW.

The New-York and Northern Railway Case Still Puzzling the Counsel.

The lawyers for the plaintiffs in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the New-York and Northern Railway, the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, the Lincoln National Bank, Artemas H. Holmes, and Alfred R. Pick, which was decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the impleaded defendants Holmes and Pick, reversing the judgment of the Court below, were still in doubt last night as to what their next step in the puzzling litigation would be.

Thus far they have been studying the legal points set out in the opinion, and each of the many counselors in the case has been at work individually. No definite step will be taken until a conference of all of them has been held. Such a conference will probably be held some day this week, but no day has yet been fixed upon.

While the complications are most unusual, as the case now stands, the several counsel declare they have no apprehension as to the ultimate outcome of the matter. They believe another trial will be had as soon as the papers can be prepared and a court can hear it, and in the interim the courts will protect the New-York Central against any untoward action of the victorious party.

It is also intimated that a private settlement may be made with the minority stockholders, and the difficulties now surrounding the case will be disposed of in that way. A gentleman interested in the case says he believes a payment of $200,000 and the costs of the action would end the litigation and cure all defects in the title to the property of the New-York and Northern Railroad.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE COMING.

The Massachusetts Factions About to Unite in Harmony.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The "Faneuil Hall" Democracy, the Boston contingent that has long and bitterly fought the attempted dictation of the newly arisen boss, George Fred Williams, hoisted the white flag to-day, and will negotiate for peace. After a session of two hours the Democratic State Executive Committee, hitherto anti-Williams, named a committee of four to patch up a truce.

The Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club wants to hire Music Hall for a public meeting when George Fred returns with the Electoral scalps of the Western States at his belt. The State Committee have the refusal of the hall, and they offer it as a peace offering. It all depends on what Mr. Williams says.

Chairman Corcoran, a gold sympathizer and steady opponent of Williams, resigned the chairmanship yesterday. The question is on filling the vacancy.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Dr. Paul Gibier Lectures on Dr. Colmette's Recent Discovery.

Dr. Paul Gibier of the Pasteur Institute, 1 West Ninety-seventh Street, delivered a lecture last night on the cure of snake bites by the inoculation of a newly discovered remedy known as "anti-venomous serum." The remedy was discovered by Dr. Colmette, head of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France. Last night Dr. Gibier experimented with three rabbits in the presence of his audience.

The first rabbit was inoculated with a killing dose of the venom of a rattlesnake. It died in twenty minutes. The second he inoculated with the same dose, and immediately afterward inoculated it with the anti-venomous serum. It seemed to suffer a little, but soon recovered, and was as frisky as ever. The third rabbit he inoculated with the serum cure before injecting the poisonous matter. The rabbit did not show the slightest signs of illness.

SEALING QUESTION NOW EASY.

Diplomatic Negotiations of a Simple Nature Can Readily Settle It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The sealing situation has so far improved as to enable the President in his message to inform Congress that the remaining diplomatic negotiations necessary to settle this question will be extremely simple. Three men of science and renown have made the investigation. This country's representative is Prof. David S. Jordan of the Stanford University; Great Britain's, Prof. D'Arcy, while James Macoun looked after the interests of Canada.

Some members of Congress have thought the only way to settle this whole seal controversy was by war.

It is thought possible that they will accept this inexpensive method as an acceptable substitute.

The Etruria Staid at Quarantine.

The Cunard Line steamer Etruria arrived yesterday evening, about ten hours behind her usual time, having been delayed on the voyage by a very violent gale. The steamer was ordered by the agents of the line to remain at anchorage at Quarantine over night in order to avoid the possibility of accident by trying to dock during the marine parade in the North River. Among the passengers on the steamer were Father Kearney of St. Patrick's Cathedral, J. Sergeant Cram, John H. Davies, F. Bronson Coleman, A. Butler Duncan, the Rev. T. F. James, Capt. A. C. Kelton, Col. P. H. Lake, Bradley Martin, Jr., George Peet, and the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan.

Whites the Aggressors.

From The Sumter (S. C.) Freeman.

In the Court House Wednesday Judge Benet remarked that in the twenty-six years he had lived in this country, among whites and blacks, his observation had been that in cases of trouble between them the white man was in almost every instance the originator of the trouble. The Freeman, as our readers well know, is no admirer of the Judge, but we believe this utterance of his to be very near the truth.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—285 Bowery; Hein Brothers, bakery; no damage.

—1:20 A. M.—278 Bowery, Joseph Agello; damage slight.

—10:45 A. M.—503 Ninth Avenue; George Becker, bakery; damage $200.

—12:30 P. M.—1,720 Third Avenue; John Martin, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:45 P. M.—328 Twelfth Street; William Sheidrick; damage, $10.

—11:00 P. M.—26 East Fourth Street; Helena Smith, restaurant; damage, $400.

VIRGINIA FRAUD SPOTTERS

DEMOCRATS CAN'T GET THE STATE WITHOUT VOTES.

System for Watching the Polls Planned by Republicans and Their Democratic Sound-Money Allies That Will Prevent Stuffing Ballot Boxes and Will Make It Possible for Negroes to Have Their Votes Counted.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 24.—The closing days of the Virginia campaign promise to be characterized by even more bitterness than the memorable one of 1883, which witnessed the downfall of Mahone.

The contention in the bitter closing hours is whether the anti-Bryan managers shall be allowed to resort to a system of espionage over the voters, with a view of inducing the opponents of Democracy to proclaim at the polls for whom they cast their ballots. With this object in view, the Republicans and their sound-money Democratic allies have inaugurated a system which, if it can be carried out, seems to give reasonable assurance of greatly interfering with the success of their enemies.

This scheme contemplates the employment of a full corps of lawyers and a sufficient number of detectives to render effective aid in carrying out the purposes of the movement to prevent fraud. As has already been explained in these dispatches, the anti-Bryan managers have arranged to have two or more watchers or tally keepers at the polls on election day. They have appealed to their supporters to report to these men on the day of election and list their names, setting forth for whom they have voted.

Declarations of Voters Asked.

They are also requested after having cast their ballot, to make proclamation for whom they have voted, in the presence of the election judges and clerks. To give further assurance that the votes of the anti-Bryan supporters have their ballots properly counted and credited, their managers have sent out this circular and forms of oaths, which their voters are asked to sign:

I do hereby willingly certify that on November 3, 1896, I voted at.....precinct in.....county for McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice President of the United States, and for.....for Congress; that I prepared my official ballot in the voting booth and delivered said ballot to the judge of election, who in my presence deposited the same in the ballot box. Given under my hand this 3d day of November, 1896.

.....

Witness.....

FOR THE VOTER UNABLE TO PREPARE HIS BALLOT.

I do hereby willingly certify that on November 3, 1896, I voted at.....precinct in.....county, for McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice President of the United States, and for.....for Congress; and being unable to prepare my ballot I requested and required the judge of election to prepare my official ballot for me in the voting booth, and after said judge had prepared said ballot I delivered said ballot to the judge of election in charge of the ballot box, who in my presence deposited the same in the ballot box. Given under my hand this 3d day of November, 1896.

.....

Witness.....

One of the tally keepers will securely wrap and seal these certificates and deliver them with his tally book to the County Chairman on the night of or day after the election.

The tally keeper will enter in a book provided for that purpose the name of every voter who reports to him at the polls on election day that he voted for McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice President and for the Republican candidate for Congress. And at the close of the polls he will fill the blanks in and sign the certificate at the end of the tally book, returning the same with the certificates as above stated.

The object of all this form is to place the coalition managers in a position to make the Democrats account for every opposition vote that is put in the ballot box. After the election, if the count rendered by the Democratic judges does not tally with the lists kept by their opponents, a contest will be made, and the affidavits and proclamations of the voters used as evidence in any proceedings that may ensue.

Fight of the Bryan Managers.

The Democrats are making a bitter fight against these methods. They contend that the ballot law does not permit the elector to proclaim his vote at the polls, nor does it allow any one to catechise him as to how he has voted. They intend to resist with all their power the execution of the plans. The indications are that the court will be likely to sustain the view of the law taken by the friends of Bryan, as to the authority to carry out this idea of espionage of the electors.

In the rural districts of the State, particularly in the black belts, it is quite probable that an attempt to carry out this "spotter" plan will be followed by serious consequences. There have already been threats made in two or three counties that the men who shall attempt to engage in this work will be driven out of those communities. The condition of affairs in Virginia to-day, though, differs very materially from that when Mahone and other leaders of the Republican Party essayed to defend themselves against the assaults of their opponents.

In those days the better element of society was bitterly antagonistic to that party and all it represented. Now the sound-money Democrats and Republicans can claim among their followers hundreds of the very best men in the State. They are, too, those who have in other contests furnished the best backbone of the Democracy. It is under the leadership of these bolters that the opposition is encouraged to believe that it can make a successful fight this year to prevent any violent outrages upon the suffrages of the people in the interest of the Democracy.

Feeling Their Own Medicine.

Another and quite as interesting point is that the men who were the most conspicuous leaders in pushing schemes for the obstruction of the colored voters in past campaigns in Virginia are now the most active in aiding the opposition to prevent the same methods from being carried out next month.

To one perfectly familiar with politics in the Old Dominion, an examination of the lists of names of those who now stand so conspicuously prominent as the advocates of a perfectly fair election affords no little amusement. He finds there some of those who in times gone by took especial pride in preventing the negroes in Jackson Ward, in Richmond, and in other large colored wards of other cities, from getting their ballots in before the time for closing the polls.

The Republicans and the sound-money Democrats have an abundance of money, which they are using with good judgment in throwing all possible safeguards around the ballot box. The talk of stuffing the boxes with fraudulent tickets is moonshine. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Democrats. That party has absolute control of all the election machinery in the State as well as the local and general returning boards.

Should the Bryan people take any advantage of their enemies it is pretty safe to wager they will be such as cannot be prosecuted, even if those engaged in them choose to admit what they have done. The Parker law was framed by a Democratic Legislature. Among some of those who were the most outspoken in its favor, when that measure was before the two houses, are those who are now making a determined fight against Democratic methods.

With Their Former Enemies.

Among the lawyers retained by the Republicans to look after the interests in this election are some of the members of the Assembly, who stoutly defended Democratic election practices, and insisted upon a much more unfair law than the one under which this election is conducted.

With all the influence and power which the elements in this State opposed to Bryan can bring to bear, it seems certain that more negro votes will be cast and counted on Nov. 3 next than has been known in Virginia for a quarter of a century. Not only will the means provided prevent frauds, but they will do more, and encourage the colored electors to turn out and vote.

Then, too, with public attention centred upon them, and with the money of the opposition ready to be poured out to prosecute offenders, Democratic officials will be slow to commit any overt act in violation of law. The men at the head of the combination know this, and it is for this reason that so much clatter is being made by them.

The situation in Virginia to-day is simply this: The Bryan majority depends upon how many negro votes fail to be properly made out, so that they will be accepted; the number of Democrats who will vote directly for McKinley, and the working in favor of the Democracy of the technical advantages of the Parker election law, under which the election will be conducted.

If the first and the last of these conditions are highly favorable, Bryan will sweep the State by an immense majority. If not—then the difference in the votes of the two parties will be under 20,000, and several Congressmen may be won by the Republicans.

BOURKE COCKRAN IN LEXINGTON.

He Makes an Eloquent Address in Favor of Sound Money.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 24.—The greatest speech ever delivered in this city was that of Bourke Cockran, the noted Tammany orator, here to-night to an audience composed of the choicest citizens of Central Kentucky. The Opera House was packed on every floor, and hundreds were turned away, not finding standing room. On the stage were many prominent Democrats and Republicans, and the boxes were occupied by ladies, the wives and daughters of noted Kentuckians.

The speaker was introduced by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made a brief but pointed speech, paying high tribute to Mr. Cockran as a loyal Democrat and orator. He began by saying: "I need not call this audience to order. You are all representatives of parties regarding law and order." This slur at the recent Covington disgrace brought forth prolonged applause.

Mr. Cockran seemed to be at his best. He was greeted with round after round of applause when he arose to his feet. He had hardly uttered a dozen sentences when he referred to the treatment of Secretary Carlisle at Covington. That his words met with the approval of his audience was shown by the deafening applause which greeted his sarcasm. A Bryan man on the stage let himself be known, and the speaker made such a mark of him that there was scarcely another shout for Bryan during the two hours in which he spoke. He declared the Chicago platform taught just such rowdyism as had been witnessed at Covington.

Mr. Cockran referred to Bryan and his platform as Populism. He said he was to-day what he had always been, an advocate of the true Democratic principles. The speaker thought the people of the United States would condemn such treatment of honored citizens and would never vote to drive such men as Carlisle off the platform. He wound up by declaring that he felt that it was his duty, although a Democrat and a free trader, to cast his vote for McKinley.

MR. HANNA CALMLY CONFIDENT.

Signed Statement of Complete Certainty of Success.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Chairman Mark Hanna has sent The Chronicle the following letter, in which he gives his views of the situation:

"CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Everything that has occurred since the opening of our campaign has been of a character to encourage us. Our cause has had a steady growth. The ablest and most influential statesmen of the Democratic Party have openly espoused prime issues in our campaign. The strongest of the Democratic newspapers are openly advocating the triumph of sound money and good government.

"Co-operating with these forces are numerous bodies of Democratic workingmen and business men, who have stepped across party lines and organized sound-money clubs. These powerful auxiliaries have come to us promptly entirely from patriotic motives, and, while they have discouraged the opposition by weakening their working capacity and damping their enthusiasm, they have appreciably aided our strength.

"The Republican National Committee has endeavored to make this a campaign of education, of reason, and thoughtfulness. It has proceeded upon the principle that error can work no injury as long as right is left free to combat it. We have steadily believed that our triumph depended solely upon a fair and thorough discussion of our platform.

"We have distributed hundreds of millions of documents, many of them non-partisan publications of the Government, full of facts about National finances, issued without respect to party affiliations. Our policy has been to place before the people the plain facts of history, knowing that their intelligence and patriotism have never yet been found wanting in their country's need.

"There can be no uncertainty of the result of such a campaign. To doubt Republican success next Tuesday a week would be distrusting the intelligence and patriotism of the American people and their capacity for self-government.

"M. A. HANNA,
"Chairman National Republican Committee."

GEN. HARRISON TO HIS TOWNSMEN.

Commends the Sending of Troops to States When Necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Gen. Harrison delivered one of the great speeches of the campaign in this city to-night. The County Committee had reserved the seats upon the stage, about 400 in number, for ticket holders, and over 4,000 applications for tickets were received.

When the doors of Tomlinson Hall were thrown open, a crowd of people sufficient to fill the hall two or three times over was gathered in the street about the hall, and it required the best efforts of the police to prevent injury to life and limb from the efforts to gain admission.

Gen. Harrison was escorted from his home to the hall by the Marion Club, but no street demonstration was made. When Gen. Harrison arrived at the hall he found more than 5,000 people packed into it, and fully as many more on the outside clamoring for admission. He was given an ovation of cheering and waving of hats that lasted about five minutes.

He was introduced by Hugh Hanna, President of the Atlas Engine Works, and spoke somewhat over one hour. In his speech he argued against the independent free coinage of silver as a dangerous experiment, and admonished the people to beware of the men who were trying to stir up class strife, urging that prosperity and greatness can only be obtained by a united and harmonious people.

He dwelt upon the danger concealed in the doctrine that the President of the United States must await the call of a Governor to enforce the laws of the United States within any State.

Political Joker Rescued by Police.

NUNDA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Three hundred persons paid an admission fee of 10 cents last night to hear Hiram P. Rowley, aged seventy, speak a set time on both sides of the political question in the Opera House. Rowley removed his coat, and after talking for an hour in favor of Bryan, sat down, saying there was not time to say anything for McKinley. The audience hissed and threw several articles at Rowley, but he was rescued by the police.

Trains with Tricolor Streamers.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 24.—Many houses in town and the rolling stock of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad were lavishly decorated to-day in honor of "sound money." All trains were handsomely draped with red, white, and blue bunting and streamers with portraits of McKinley and Hobart.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Craig, Leghorn Sept. 8, Denia Oct. 3d, Almeria 8th, and Gibraltar 9th, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrell.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Oct. 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

BRYAN MAN USED A PISTOL

ANGERED BECAUSE McKINLEY MEN OPPOSED HIM.

Daniel P. Reynolds Shot Two Men in a Brooklyn Saloon, and Then Shot Himself in the Head—Pistol Wrenched from Him as He Was About to Shoot Again—His Own Wound Thought to be Accidental—It Is Believed He Will Live.

Daniel P. Reynolds, a printer and inventor, who lives with Patrick Doherty, a brother of ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty of this city, at 253 Washington Street, Brooklyn, while drunk last evening ran amuck in the barroom of the Hotel Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Concord Streets, and shot two men and then himself.

It is supposed that Reynolds's self-inflicted wound was accidental. The bullet entered his head just above the bridge of the nose. In spite of this it was said at the Brooklyn Hospital, where Reynolds was taken, that he might recover. His victims were Charles Meyer of 231 Washington Street and Quentin C. Stone, proprietor of the hotel. Meyer was shot in the second finger of the right hand, and Stone in the left arm. Neither wound is serious.

Three witnesses of the shooting were arrested. They were John Doyle, fifty-six years old, a printer, of 44 North Oxford Street; John Wilson, a stableman, twenty-two years old, of 34 St. Mark's Place, and Frank Colgan, twenty-one years old, of 55 Main Street, a motorman for the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. They were taken to the First Precinct Police Station, in Adams Street.

Doyle and Reynolds met in Park Row about 8 o'clock last evening and had several drinks together. They then walked across the bridge and stopped at the Hotel Brooklyn, which is within two blocks of the Brooklyn terminal. There they had a number of drinks, and Reynolds showed the effects of liquor. He began arguing politics and proclaimed himself a Bryan man. He became incensed at several men who wore McKinley badges, and particularly at Wilson, who displayed a large McKinley button and ridiculed his Bryan arguments.

Reynolds finally left Doyle, and confined his remarks entirely to the McKinley men in the saloon, until Wilson said something that particularly displeased him. He then ran after Wilson, who fled through the front entrance into Concord Street, and around to the Washington Street entrance. Reynolds then drew a revolver and fired at Wilson, but the bullet struck Meyer, who was just emerging from the same entrance.

Meyer shouted that he was shot, and ran back into the saloon, followed by Reynolds, who fired again. The second shot struck Stone, who was behind the bar. The whole crowd in the saloon then started for the doors, and Reynolds ran after them. As he reached the street he fired a third shot and fell on the sidewalk with a bullet in his head. He fell at Colgan's feet. Colgan wrenched the revolver from Reynolds's hand and handed it to Policeman Hennessy of the First Precinct, who arrived at that moment. The crowd gathered around Reynolds, who lay on the sidewalk, bleeding, and ambulance calls were sent to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Colgan said Reynolds had shot himself, and was about to shoot him in the abdomen when he wrenched the revolver from him. He said if he had not thrown Reynolds's arm up, Reynolds would have shot him. No one saw Reynolds shoot himself, and it was thought that when Reynolds's arm was thrown up the revolver was discharged and he was shot. But Colgan was positive that he did not cause Reynolds to shoot himself.

The bullets were extracted from Meyer's finger and from Stone's arm, and neither was taken to the hospital, but Reynolds was rushed there as soon as possible. It was not thought he would live to reach it, but after he got there it was found that he was in fair condition. Efforts to locate the bullet in his head were unsuccessful.

Doyle said that Reynolds was employed until recently on a newspaper which he had served twenty-five years. He was the inventor of the aerial machine and had been expecting patent papers from Washington. He was not married.

Odd Rowed Corn.

From The Washington Star.

"A fact well known to farmers is that the rows of grains on an ear of corn are always even in number" said A. D. Catlin of Tolorio, Ill. "There may be eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, or sixteen rows, but never nine, eleven, thirteen, or fifteen. This fact and the knowledge of it cost several men in my neighborhood very dearly a few days ago. A farmer who raises a small crop of corn, and who has always been regarded as of rather weak intellect, concluded that he saw a chance to make some bets. Early in the season he carefully scraped from a dozen ears of corn just formed one of the rows. The corn ripened and the remaining rows grew together, so as to hide the evidence of the one removed ever having existed. Then the farmer offered to bet either that the others could not or that he could find ears of corn with odd rows. He had no trouble in getting some very good bets on the latter proposition, but, of course, none on the first. He then found the ears he had fixed, and made as much money on the dozen ears as he did on the entire crop of corn. Now, any suggestion of corn with odd rows is provocation for a fight in that neighborhood."

Altgeld and the Freight Schedules.

From The Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

For the last ten or twelve years the shippers of this State have been petitioning the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for a new freight schedule and reclassification. Republican Commissioners always pigeonholed these petitions. When Gov. Altgeld took hold of affairs things ceased to be run for the benefit of the corporations. The petitions that the Republicans pigeonholed were at once taken up, and although a reclassification of 10,000 articles of commerce was a great work to undertake, the commission did it, and granted the relief. The independent freight bureau maintained by shippers estimates the saving to the people by reason of the new classification to amount to $1,600,000 per year. These are the things which endear Gov. Altgeld and his administration to the people.

The South's Iron.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It looks very much as if the South would soon be furnishing a very large part of the pig iron demanded by the markets of the world. The fact that Birmingham, Ala., is sending pig iron to England and other countries shows that at least in that city iron can be made more cheaply than elsewhere in the world. We have no doubt that the South is on the eve of a great industrial development. She will be the scene of great industrial activity as soon as the silver question is settled.

Wealth in the United States.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A Rhode Island silver Democrat, in accepting a hopeless nomination for Congress, says in his letter: "The real trouble is that the wealth of this country is rapidly concentrating in the hands of a few persons." It would be very interesting if this uneasy candidate would tell the country where else in the world wealth is so widely distributed, and where else so many of the men of large property have begun without a dollar.

The Wily 'Possum.

From The Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger.

"Nigger" Sam says this is a bad time to train 'possum dogs. The leaves are falling and the 'possum uses his tail to cover his tracks with them, so that a dog can't trail him. That's a new idea to us.

THE PRODUCTS OF MEXICO

Pineapple, Wine, and Cloth—Chewing Gum, Licorice, and Ramie.

From The London Standard.

Sir Henry Dering has sent to the Foreign Office some practical notes on the cultivation in Mexico of the "yuca," or cassava plant, pineapple, ginger, "chicle," or chewing gum, sarsaparilla, jalap, licorice, canaigre, and ramie. These, together with the plants dealt with in a previous report, form the principal products which may be profitably cultivated, together or singly, either on a large or small scale by persons possessed of some small capital, and desirous of obtaining satisfactory returns therefrom by investing in land in this Republic. The fault generally committed by Mexican planters, says Sir Henry, "is the confining their attention to one kind of cultivation on their land. If several different crops were taken off alternately, as in a system of rotation, or grown in different parts of the land where soil and climate prove suitable, the planter would find himself in even a better financial position than he generally does now. There is scarcely a spot on any estate, whether large or small, in Mexico that is not capable of giving remunerative returns from some plant or another." In addition to Government lands there are innumerable tracts held throughout the country by private individuals, which it is probable could be purchased at comparatively low prices, inasmuch as they can never be utilized by their present owners; and contracts might be made with the Government by which immigrants settling on such lands might receive the same exceptional treatment accorded to those settling on Government lands.

Sir Henry Dering states that yuca is to the peon in the tropical section of the republic what potatoes are to the poor and working people of Ireland. Yuca is a native of the country, and its rise dates back before the conquest by Hernan Cortés, and it has always formed a great portion of the food of the ancient and present Mexicans, especially those living in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan. The returns of yuca cultivation are immense; the yield of an acre contains more nutritive matter than six times the same area under wheat. The writer planted last January in Atlan, Puebla, two rows 150 feet long, and was told by an old cultivator that there was enough food in that plot to feed more than 100 people for six months. The Toltecs and Aztecs knew how to cultivate the pineapple, and when the Spaniards conquered Mexico they found the fruit in the markets of the towns on their way from Vera Cruz to the great Tenochtitlan. From time immemorial, the pineapple has been cultivated in Amatlan, a town two leagues south of Cordoba, from where the ancient Mexicans used to get their main supply. Now it is grown in tropical Hidalgo, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, Jalisco, and Tepic. Besides the fruit being very delicious and wholesome, Sir Henry Dering says a fine wine and vinegar are made of the juice. The leaf furnishes a fibre of extraordinary strength and fineness, making it even more valuable than the fruit. The fibre is made into ropes, cables, binding twine, thread, mats, bagging, hammocks, and paper.

A pineapple ripe three and a half inches thick can support nearly three tons. A textile fabric as fine and beautiful as silk is made of this fibre, too. It is believed that the fine cloth of various colors used by the upper classes among the Aztecs was made of the pineapple fibre. The modern Mexicans do not manufacture it much now, except in the Isthmus, where the Zapotec Indians still make a cloth from it and from wild silk. One cause for its disuse is the slow and wasteful manner in which it is separated. Ginger is found growing wild in various parts of Mexico. The returns from an acre of land vary considerably, but when cultivated under favorable conditions, the crops ought to be 4,000 pounds and upward. A man having a ten-acre patch would have an annual income of $5,000 to $7,000. Though for years canaigre has been used by the Mexicans, both for medical and tanning purposes, it has but recently attracted the attention of the outside commercial world as a valuable source of tannic acid. The result of investigations has been to create a great demand for canaigre in the tanning business of European countries, and more recently in the leather-making centres of the United States. The only supply now to be obtained of this plant is from the wild growth along the rivers and valleys of Western Texas, New-Mexico, and this Republic, and Sir H. Dering says a fear has been felt for some time that with the constantly increasing demand the present sources of supply must become exhausted.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Woodbury Blair of Washington is at the Albemarle.

—Col. David Perry, United States Army, is at the Grand.

—Prof. Henry Moissau of Paris is at the Murray Hill.

—Dr. Theodore Barth of Berlin is at the Netherland.

—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha is at the Manhattan.

—Mavroyeni Bey, lately Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—John Rose of Philadelphia and Charles M. Van Heusen of Albany are at the Plaza.

—Dr. W. Appleton of Boston and J. L. Smyser of Louisville are at the Buckingham.

—C. C. Emerson of Albany and W. D. Reynolds of Binghamton are at the Park Avenue.

—Charles Jones of Boston and Gen. R. Brandreth of Sing Sing, N. Y., are at the Normandie.

—John P. Laflin of Chicago, G. B. Stevens of Delaware, and Harvey Jones of Boston are at the Savoy.

—C. F. Riley of Albany, C. C. Dickinson of Boston, and S. L. Selden of Syracuse are at the Metropole.

—Charles F. Robbins of Indianapolis, John Coleman of Detroit, and B. D. Caldwell of St. Louis are at the Imperial.

—R. W. Spencer of Albany, E. G. Cook of Boston, and G. W. Frost and J. M. Wood of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—W. H. MacDonald of Philadelphia, J. H. Frederick of Pittsburg, and Samuel E. Hoyt of New-Haven are at the Sturtevant.

—A. G. Beattie of Cincinnati, M. F. Thornton of New-Haven, and Edward G. Bucknell of Knoxville are at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., and Col. W. A. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., are at the Waldorf.

—W. E. Danforth of Buffalo, Charles Stickney of Milwaukee, John Patten of Baltimore, and E. P. Hall of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, Lee Fairchild of California, and Commander Theodore F. Kane, U. S. N., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Arbuthnot, dry goods, 95 Franklin Street.

—Hargadine, The, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Holliday, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Heller, Bachman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. M. Heller, dry goods, 45 Leonard Street; Holland House.

—Kemper, Hundley & McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; S. M. Hundley, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—McAlpin, George, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods, 54 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, dress goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

—Schleesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Carroll, dress trimmings and laces, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

The Czar Changes His Flag.

The London Standard announces that the Czar has just signed an imperial order decreeing that the colors of the national flag shall henceforth be white, blue, and red, placed horizontally above one another in the order named. "This adoption of the tricolor," says The Standard, "enabled the French and Russian flags to appear as identical during the Czar's visit to France. On the vessels of the navy and on royal houses the old flags will not be changed."

THEIR MINISTER MARRIED.

And None of the Congregation Knew Anything About It.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Oct. 24.—The members of the Second Congregational Church in this town, the lady members particularly, have adored their young and handsome bachelor pastor, the Rev. F. N. Johnson. Now they are stricken with astonishment, for it has been accidentally disclosed that he has a bride of nearly a year's standing in the person of Clara Davidson, a sweet, charming, and refined young girl of Ashburnham, where he formerly lived.

They were married in New-York, and so profoundly quiet was the whole thing kept that his most intimate friends, and even his own father, brother, and step-mother did not know it. It has come to light through the fact that Mrs. Johnson is visiting friends in Newton. The people here are congratulating Mr. Johnson on winning so delightful a bride,

TALKS TARIFF TO STEUBEN

MAJOR McKINLEY RECEIVES MANY DELEGATIONS.

More than Twenty-five of Them Called on Him Yesterday and He Made Twelve Speeches—Most of Them Were Brief and Impromptu—The Candidate's Visitors Were Enthusiastic, and They Carried Away Wooden Fences as Souvenirs.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Delegations came to-day with a good deal of regularity from sunrise to sunset. Major McKinley was employed in speaking to throngs or in greeting smaller groups of visitors from 8 o'clock in the morning till late this evening. It was after 6 o'clock when the last great delegation—2,000 railway men from St. Louis and East St. Louis—marched, cheering and shouting, down the hill from the McKinley house.

Enthusiasm reached its highest and most intense pitch to-day, and Major McKinley's speeches seemed to arouse and stir the throngs which came to hear more deeply than ever. There were nearly 14,000 visitors. Upward of twenty-five delegations called formally upon Major McKinley, and he made twelve speeches. Railway men came in great numbers, and their enthusiasm was unbounded. The wooden fences about the house were torn down and carried away by the relic hunters, and all the smaller trees and shrubs in the yard were cut down close to the ground and converted into souvenirs of the Presidential campaign of 1896 in Canton. Men almost came to blows in the eagerness of their desire to get near enough to Major McKinley to touch his garments.

Major McKinley was in excellent health to-day and spoke with his usual vigor. His speeches, with few exceptions, were short and of the impromptu order. He has had a day of uncommon activity and seems to have enjoyed it. He said to-night that he thought his heaviest work in this campaign had been done. There are delegations every day next week, and some important ones are expected, but not more than half a dozen are scheduled for a single day. The Executive Committee of the Railroad Men's League of Boston is expected here on Monday to call on Major McKinley.

The third delegation of the day was from Steuben and Chemung Counties, New-York. It numbered about 800 voters, mostly farmers and glassworkers. With the New-York visitors was a small delegation from McKean County, Penn. W. W. Clark of Wayland addressed Major McKinley on behalf of the New-York delegation. He said the counties of the "southern tier" were practically solid for McKinley, and that they would give a largely increased vote to the Republican ticket. Mr. Clark's speech was a model of brevity. Ex-Congressman W. W. Brown spoke for the Pennsylvania people. Major McKinley was greeted with three times three cheers when he stepped forward to speak. He said:

"I am very glad to find Pennsylvania and New-York this year together, and that these States are vying with each other in the Republican majority they will give one week from next Tuesday. I could not take sides with either State in that matter, but I wish both success. Steuben County represents not only your State in its diversified interests—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing—but affords a good example of the advantages which you, in common with so many other communities, enjoyed under the protective tariff policy, and which our people abandoned by their votes in 1892.

"Under its beneficent influence your county and city of Hornellsville steadily advanced, and became an important manufacturing centre, with, I believe, manufactures of shoes, leather, gloves, silk goods, wire fencing, electric supplies, and mowing machines, but perhaps not especially distinguished from other cities of Southern New-York, such as Binghamton, Olean, and Jamestown, that come to my mind as illustrating the special advantages which the policy of home industry and development brought us. How has it been, my fellow-citizens, since 1893? Have you enjoyed the same degree of prosperity since then? Well, I take it, you know the reason why and any argument, therefore, seems unnecessary. You know that in 1892 we were in the midst of the greatest degree of prosperity the world had ever seen, and then, by the voice of the people, the policy was changed under which we had lived for more than thirty years, and there came a change to the business of the country, very much to its injury. Everybody knows that. Everybody knows that the great heart of this country yearns for a return of that prosperity. I do not know that we shall be able to bring it all back again, but we can overturn the policy that deprived us of it and take back the policy that gave it to us.

"You have demonstrated in your County of Steuben what was believed to be impossible, namely, that you could make as good cut-glass as any that is made anywhere, and your cement is distinguished above all others. You want those industries promoted. This is true of the industries of other States. What is good for New-York is good for Ohio; what is good for one section of the country is good for another. What will make the citizens of the North prosperous will make the citizens of the South prosperous. It is the country's business, and our chief concern to see to it that our great family is protected from the competition of the outside world. What we want is to do our own work, pay our own wages to our own workingmen, and we have discovered that just to the extent that we have our work done in Europe to that extent we deprive the American workingman of the wages which are his by right. We must return to that policy which protects our own workingmen, and I make no apology to any man anywhere for having through all my public life stood for the protection of the American workingman and American industries.

"I want a tariff high enough to protect our industries against foreign industries which compete with ours—a tariff that will bring cheer and happiness to every American home, high enough for this great Government to pay as it goes. Why, what have we, after three years and a half's experience under the policy inaugurated four years ago? [Loud cries of 'Nothing!'] I hear voices say 'Nothing.' Well, we have our votes left, and we have still the skill and labor of the American people. We have the same men and manufactures, and we propose to set them to work, [loud cheers,] and when we have set them to work we do not propose that they shall be cheated by a short dollar. When we work all day for our employer and night comes we want to be paid in dollars that won't change in value before morning. We ought to have a home feeling that we can hold that money as long as we want to, without any fear of its depreciating in value."

OHIO'S MAJORITY PROBABLY 50,000.

Result of a Poll and the Judgment of Expert Persons Also.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, who has been stumping Ohio, and Judge George K. Nash of Columbus, for many years Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, called on Major McKinley at noon.

Both Mr. Smith and Judge Nash predict that McKinley's majority in Ohio will exceed 50,000, which would be equivalent to a plurality of more than 100,000.

This is also the estimate of the State Republican Committee, based on a poll just finished.

VASSAR McKINLEY GIRLS PARADE.

They Will All Vote on Election Day at Their Own Polls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—There was a McKinley demonstration at Vassar College to-day, nearly all the girls turning out on their wheels. Many of the bicycles were decorated, and every rider showed the National colors twined with the rose and gray of Vassar.

The parade was reviewed by the Faculty and those students who did not take part from in front of the main building. The registry lists are closed. Next Friday night there will be a joint debate on the financial issue, with Miss Schauffler of Rochester and Miss Ellery of Cleveland as the sound-money speakers, and Miss James of Kansas City and Miss Dudley of Pleasureville, Ky., for free silver.

The girls will vote on election day.

Will Suspend Business to Parade.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—It is estimated that 10,000 persons will march in the sound-money parade in this city Friday afternoon, Oct. 30. Mercantile interests, manufacturing industries, and the various forms of associated labor will be represented in separate divisions. Already more than 300 business houses have agreed to suspend business on that afternoon. The parade will be non-partisan, and it is believed will be the largest ever held in this city.

Lieut. Gov. Nye for Sound Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—Lieut. Gov. Nye of Indiana has written Chairman Pickens of the Democratic Sound-Money State Committee, announcing his opposition to free silver and the Chicago platform. He says that the state of his health is all that prevents him from taking the stump in favor of sound money.

Candidate Levering in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—Joshua Levering, Prohibition candidate for President, returned from his Southern trip yesterday, and was accorded a hearty welcome to Louisville.

DOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Evans R. Dick Looks for a Republican Victory by 20,000.

Evans R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., who in the early days of the National contest allied himself with the McKinley and Hobart business association of Philadelphia, has just returned from North Carolina, where he has been in active campaign work for the past week with James W. Porch, ex-Consul General to Mexico; Col. W. S. Harvey of Caldwell County, N. C., and Charles W. Henry, a prominent business man of Philadelphia.

It is the opinion of Mr. Dick that North Carolina will surely cast its Electoral vote for McKinley. "This is the first time in the history of the State," said Mr. Dick, "that the Republican Party is represented in the returning boards, whereby the colored vote, heretofore not counted in North Carolina, will reach in this election over 20,000. I found that the Populists are absolutely arrayed against the Democrats for local reasons. The feeling upon their part is very bitter, and I estimate that at least one-half of them will scratch the Democratic Electors off their ticket. The balance will vote for McKinley. This is worth 20,000 votes for sound money. There is some defection upon the part of silver Republicans, but this is more than balanced by the number of sound-money Democrats who will vote for McKinley.

"In interviewing leading Democrats, Populists, and Republicans I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the State will go for McKinley by from 20,000 to 50,000 majority. As an instance that Bryan is not looked upon with much favor by Democrats, who doubt the truth of his theories, we stopped at a hotel kept by an ex-rebel soldier, and a man who had voted the Democratic ticket all his life. When it came to settling our bill, he said:

"'No, you Northern gentlemen have come down here in the cause of honest money. You have given your time and you have paid your expenses for the good of the whole people, and I cannot accept any compensation for your board and lodging, nor will I. I believe in your cause and I am going to work for it, and I pledge you that my voting district will cast a majority for the first time in its history for a Republican President.'"

TROUBLES IN THE TWELFTH.

Hess Said Not to be a Resident—McClellan Will Not Talk.

The Republicans in the Twelfth Congressional District who are opposing the election of Charles A. Hess were claiming yesterday that Mr. Hess has been for the last three years a qualified voter in the northern district of the borough of Madison, N. J., and that every one in Madison recognizes him as a resident. He has a fine home on Madison Avenue in that borough.

The silver men who are opposing Col. George B. McClellan, the union Democratic nominee in the district, are still complaining that Col. McClellan is reticent, and will not talk. Col. McClellan was standing in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon when James Davies, who is said to be a candidate for the place of private secretary to Mr. Hess in case of his election, stepped up to him, and, slapping him on the back, said:

"Well, Congressman, what kind of a campaign are you making against my babe in your district?"

Col. McClellan smiled, and said that it was very pleasant weather for this time of year.

Two or three Republicans who are opposed to Hess were in the lobby at the time, and they said that Mr. Davies's interest in the success of Mr. Hess was due to his desire to secure admission to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Worth May Succeed Saffen.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican boss of Brooklyn, is said to be slated for County Clerk of Kings County, as successor to the late Henry C. Saffen. Mr. Saffen has not been buried yet, but the politicians are already casting lots for his office.

Ex-Senator Worth is believed to have the best chance for the place. It is said that Mrs. Saffen has asked Gov. Morton to appoint her husband's confidential clerk, John R. Smith, but it is not thought he will do so.

Clergymen Speak to Travelers.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League held a unique meeting Friday. It was known as "Ministerial Day," and clergymen took the place of politicians on the platform. The speakers were the Rev. W. H. Lawrence of Sea Cliff, L. I., and the Rev. C. E. Miller of Brooklyn.

Dr. Miller said: "I have not a word to say against Bryan. My profession teaches me to deal gently with the dead."

There was a large attendance.

Sheehan Still Confident.

John C. Sheehan of Tammany called at the Popocratic headquarters in the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday, and had a long talk with Chairman Danforth. Mr. Sheehan reiterated his belief that this county would give from 30,000 to 40,000 plurality for Bryan and Sewall. Treasurer W. P. St. John of the National Committee, who has been ill, expects to resume his work to-morrow.

College Men to Visit McKinley.

It was announced at Republican National Headquarters yesterday that there will be a great assembly of college men at Canton to visit Major McKinley on Oct. 30. College glee clubs will furnish the music. The affair will be under the management of the American Republican College League.

To Bet on McKinley.

Col. Swords of the Republican National Headquarters announced last night that he was authorized to wager 3 to 1 that McKinley would carry the election, 2 to 1 that he would carry Illinois, and even money that he would carry either Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, or Kentucky.

Loving Cup for Mrs. McKinley.

A solid-gold loving cup is to be presented by the Woman's Republican Union League of Brooklyn to Mrs. William McKinley. A meeting of the league will be held in Johnston Hall, Nevins and Fulton Streets, Tuesday afternoon, and a committee to take the cup to Canton will be appointed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; four years' best city reference. 184 East 76th St., O'Hare's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; would assist with fine washing; in private family; best city references. 218 East 21st St.

NOTHING BUT CLOTHES

is our talk each time we see you. When it isn't about Suits, it's about Overcoats—Covert Coats, Fall Coats or Winter Coats. It's not a bit too early to think of a Winter Coat, and while your thoughts are that way, remember that for

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

we will give you your choice of the finest Beavers, Kerseys, Montagnacs, or Vicunas, made to measure.

Two thousand Suits each week in New-York City alone is the record we have reached. And we're not resting even now.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St., 71 B'way, Arcade Bldg.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Open evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Open evenings.)
Troy—River St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other cook and to do plain washing; will go little ways in the country; best city reference. M. R., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two French girls (speak English) as chambermaid and waitress; private boarding house; good references; no cooking or washing. Esquerer, 51 Bedford St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; wages, $20. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, from 3 to 5, at 37 West 21st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or will assist with children; best city reference. Call or address, Monday, Mrs. Galvin, 402 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; four and a half years' best city reference; employer can be seen. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 130 West 62d St., Walsh's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress; good seamstress if required; no objection to country; best city reference. 621 2d Av., corner 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or waiting in private family; city or country; good city reference. Farrell, 1,743 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; she can sew neatly, and is very willing. Call, on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid: assist with plain sewing or ironing; reference. Call, two days, at 228 East 26th St.; ring Williams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Protestant, respectable person, as chambermaid; assist as maid, and do sewing; good references. 956 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBER or PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chamber and parlor maid; Protestant; very best city reference. M., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend, previous to going to Europe. K. T., 23 Washington Square North.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; long reference. Present employer, 38 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; best city reference. Call at 796 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring Calli bell.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—In private family; with good references. Call, on Monday, at 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with waiting. Mrs. Sommer, 801 1st Av.

Companions.

COMPANION and LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated North German as companion and lady's maid; prefers to travel; best city reference. Halstead, 120 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced cook; will do plain washing or general work in small family; city or country; best city reference. 404 West 35th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—First-class; best city references; not afraid of a large family. Inquire in express office, 35 Columbus Av.

COOK.—First class; in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands catering. 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By good, experienced cook; three years' references from last employer; wages $30. 506 Henry St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By respectable smooth woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands the duties of kitchen. L. R., 990 6th Av.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Together; good references. Advertiser, 200 East 53d St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman, in private family; personal reference. Call Monday at 516 Madison Av.

COOK.—By young woman; competent; can get up dinners and luncheons; city lady can be seen. Call Monday at 137 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in private family; best city reference from last employers. 1,491 Lexington Av., Graham's bell.

COOK.—By a colored woman in private family; no washing; city reference. Janitor, 131 West 53d St.

COOK.—Competent; city or country; first-class; references from present employer. E., Box 178, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent girl, in American private family; understands soups, all desserts; 2 years 8 months city references. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By an experienced Protestant woman, and do plain washing; good city reference. Address, for two days, B. J., Box 216, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30 per month; good city reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; can take chef's place; excellent references. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference. McDonald, 385 East 32d St.

COOK and KITCHEN GIRL.—Competent; in boarding house, school or institution; good reference. Carl Barry, 204 East 65th St.

COOK.—By good cook; no objection to coarse washing; two years' reference from last place. Call, Monday, 21 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook by the day; understands serving dinner parties; good reference. 573 3d Av., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a colored woman as plain cook, laundress, or to do day's work; city reference. 242 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best of city reference; wages, $40. C. G., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as first-class cook; assist with washing; thoroughly competent; personal reference. 532 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 245 East 37th St.

COOK.—By Protestant English cook; first-class; in private family; best of reference; please state wages. L. Owen, 19 Greenwich Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; prefers American cooking. M. Lundstrom, 930 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook in a private family; understands her business well; reference. 126 West 19th St., second flat.

COOK.—By French cook; no objection to sleeping at home; good references. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—French; trained with chefs in highest family cooking. Clementine, 33 Irving Place.

COOK.—By woman as cook; good references. Present employer, 38 East 64th St.

FAMILY declining housekeeping highly recommends a German girl as good cook and plain washer, for private American family. Call Monday, Howard, 116 Waverley Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple; just landed; wife as kitchenmaid or all-around cook; husband can be useful round the house; together or separately; best recommendations. Lassère, 139 Clinton Place.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly; best city reference. A. S., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced German woman; good plain cook and laundress; small American family; city reference. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

COOK.—Good family cook; good on meats, game, soups, bread, and pastry; wages, $20 to $25; best references. 428 West 35th St., second floor. No cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of soups; excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call, Monday, 205 East 43d St., Driscoll's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook, husband as butler, in private family; both thoroughly competent; good city references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands German, French, and American cooking equal to any French chef; best of city references. Jacquin, 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; French, English, American, where maid is kept; reference. Call, Monday, 303 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; five years in last place. Cook, 115 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant cook; good laundress; understands her business thoroughly. W. S., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 243 West 30th St.; ring once.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; best city reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 404 West 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Englishwoman, work by the day or week; is good cook and laundress, cleaner, or any work in the house; has best city references. 221 East 47th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Learned with Worth; highest city references; by day or at home; fancy wrappers and negligée made up nicely, elegantly and comfortably; terms reasonable; fitting guaranteed perfect. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—To do fine dressmaking; walking and evening costumes, fancy capes, theatrical dresses made reasonable; formerly at 1,322 Broadway; by day or at home. Headley, 649 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; a few more customers at home; terms reasonable; excellent references. 149 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By colored girl; private course; McDowell's draughting system; desires position with first-class dressmaker. A. C., 133 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker; understands children's clothes; would like more engagements by the day. Roche, 114 West 25th St.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family, as maid and seamstress; willing to travel or assist with chamberwork. L. Whyte, 851 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by day; ladies' and children's work; first-class. Agnes, 73 East 90th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day or take work home; terms moderate; references. 324 West 40th St., Petterson.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; experienced; terms reasonable. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to do sewing by the day in families. Miss McGarry, 143 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent misses', children's dressmaker; go out daily; terms low; best references. Lambe, 211 East 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; perfect fit; $1.75 per day. M. D., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-known visiting governess, college graduate, with European diplomas, has vacancies; perfect French, German, English branches; music; 12 years' highest references from prominent families; moderate terms. Teacher, Box 402, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By English graduate as governess; teaches English thoroughly; French, German, music, singing, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. L. M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By resident or visiting governess; successful teacher; pupils in English branches, piano, painting, drawing; will give private lessons or in classes out of town; satisfactory city reference. Education, Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By highly-accomplished North German visiting governess; has some hours disengaged; pure German, French, (Paris.) English, music, (Berlin Hochschule); unexcelled reference. 405 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; desires morning engagement; teaches English, history, geography, arithmetic, French, German, music; highest English and city testimonials. R. H., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Literature, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By native French visiting governess, highest diploma, with afternoons at liberty to teach in private family. P. R. D., Box 205 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By young French girl to take care of children; can teach French; best references. 123 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By young Englishwoman, speaking French, as nursery governess or place of trust; good needlewoman; first-class city reference. Trustworthy, Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; diploma; teaching kindergarten; all school branches; elementary music; also drawing, painting, and artistic needlework. A. D., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess or companion; takes entire charge of children; best references. Mlle. G., 647 Columbus Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an experienced visiting governess, Normal College graduate; has hours disengaged; highest testimonials; elementary and higher English branches; French. Thorough, Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess, graduate, very successful, would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. M., Box 76 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By housekeeper in a gentleman's family; middle-aged English lady of refinement; accustomed to the management of servants, marketing, &c.; the highest reference given. G., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—As assistant housekeeper, companion, or dressmaker to elderly or invalid lady by refined, business woman. S. A., 270 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young woman as housekeeper. 697 2d Av., parlor floor; no cards.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a German woman to do general housework in a small American family. 6 Stryker's Lane.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; good washer and froner and plain cook; good reference. Call, Monday, at 214 East 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl for general housework; good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. Call, for two days, Kelly, 322 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored woman to do general housework in small family. 57 Charles St.

HOUSEMAID.—By young Protestant woman as competent housemaid; excellent reference; city or country. A. V., 143 West 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Swiss persons as lady's maid; understands her duties; thoroughly experienced traveler; excellent packer; speaks several languages fluently. E. W., 604 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; years with her present employer. M. G., Box 317 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French Protestant girl for children or lady's maid; willing to travel or country; good reference. E. B., care of Mrs. Sclant, 143 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands dressmaking; six years' reference from last place. E. K., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swedish lady's maid; hairdresser; manicurist; sewer; best references. Call, Sunday, 1,712 Amsterdam Av., care of Mr. Stone.

LADY'S MAID.—Norwegian; experienced packer and traveler; good dressmaker; best reference from present employer; wages $25. 78 Irving Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as yonug lady's maid; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; good reference. B. C., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—French; middle aged; maid; dressmaker; no objection to go by the day or month in private family; first-class reference. Louise, 586 7th Av., dyeing store.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne seamstress; middle-aged; maid and seamstress; experienced in all her duties; good packer; best city reference. Agathe, Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or CHARGE of CHILDREN.—By German Catholic as lady's maid or to take charge of grown children; understands dressmaking; good packing; city or country. E. Y., 300 West 69th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good dressmaker; competent in all her duties; excellent packer and traveler; best city reference. A. C., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—French; Parisienne; seamstress, dressmaker; takes charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer; best city reference. Eleine, care Mme. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; good fitter; wages, $25. Address Jane, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young French girl; good packer, traveler, and seamstress; reference. C. P., care M. E. Johnston, 351 West 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good seamstress; first-class references. Marthe, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German; competent and reliable; understands dressmaking, packing, and traveling; as maid in a first-class family; best reference given. P. B. C., 157 East 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking, or would assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. A. D., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as maid and seamstress, or to grown children; willing to go any distance; excellent references. 419 West 27th St.; ring O'Neill's bell.

MAID.—By a very nice and neat French maid for young ladies from ten to sixteen; good French spoken; no English; obliging and good seamstress. L. G. M., 251 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By maid and fine seamstress; first-class reference from last place. H. B., 270 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress who has retired from living out, to do washing of wealthy private family at her own home; first-class city references. 316 East 60th St.; call Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city references. 204 East 37th St., Lee's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By good private family laundress; understands polishing; go by day or week or month; best city references. M. Higgins, 217 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; also fine laces; three years' best city references. 1,090 2d Av., care of Mrs. Leeds.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid, in small family; good references. Call Monday at Mrs. Donohue's, 772 1st Av., near 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day or week; no objection to other work; best city reference. Ring Sheehy's bell, 224 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent laundress and to assist in chamberwork; wages $20; willing and obliging; best city references. M. M., 124 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in a small family; is willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' reference. 236 9th Av.; ring Adams's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day; first-class shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; first-class references. S. D., 270 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private American family; last employer can be seen. 100 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 404 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; gentleman's or family washing; colored. Inquire of janitor, 155 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes to secure situation for capable laundress, whom she can recommend. Call, Monday, at 125 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman to wash and iron; first-class housecleaner; reference. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By capable laundress in private family; best personal city references; city or country. Call, Monday, 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 318 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Swedish, Box 151 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—As a first-class laundress; by the day, week, or month; good reference. 214 East 65th St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day or week; best city reference. A., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person, thoroughly competent and trustworthy, long experience, for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German girl, well educated, as nurse or nursery governess; experienced; excellent seamstress; Christian family only; disengaged Nov. 10. L. A. R., Box 201 Times.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly competent person, to young or growing children; speaks French, German, and English; best city references. L. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's or child's nurse; experienced with bottle babies; thoroughly understands their care from birth; good sewer; first-class city reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By nurse or nursery governess; experienced; Protestant; wants care of one or two young children; best references. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 550 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl, age 18, as nurse to grown child and assist with chamberwork; can furnish best references as to character. F. A., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By French nurse and governess; just arrived from France; the town only; good sewer. Janitor, 429 West 24th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a French Protestant; competent nurse for growing children or maid for young ladies; good city reference. M. M., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged English widow; refined, to take care of children; also teach music; good city references. Hughes, 200 West 82d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as nurse to infant or half-grown child; is capable; good reference from last employer. M. P., Box 407 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as experienced nurse; good reference. M., 110 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By young girl, speaking French and English, as children's nurse. M., care of Mrs. Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' first-class city reference. 335 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse of 25 to take entire charge of infant; wages $25; first-class reference. Angele, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

A FRENCH GIRL SPEAKING GOOD ENGLISH wishes a situation for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By young girl, Protestant, in private family as nurse to growing children; can sew neatly or do chamberwork; good reference. Call, Monday, 345 West 16th St., McFarland's bell.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—By a North German girl, speaking English, in a private house to take care of young children and to do sewing. 128 East 113th St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By thorough, experienced children's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal reference. 1,361 3d Av., Little.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; highest reference. Address M. English, 422 Columbus Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By parlormaid or chambermaid, or maid and seamstress, to grown children, in a private family; four years' best city reference; wages, $18 to $20. N. F., 322 East 37th St.; ring twice.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; has got Newport and New-York City testimonials. 302 West 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class seamstress would like one or two more customers by the day; ten years' reference; excellent knowledge of dressmaking. C. E. M., 252 West 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A neat young colored seamstress wishes repairing for ladies or mending for gentlemen at her home, or their apartments. references. K. J., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl; good sewer; care of children. Call two days at 416 West 53d St., Anderson's.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—Norwegian; seamstress or lady's maid; best of references. S. V., care Hosford, 367 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—City reference; no objection to traveling. 426 3d Av., first floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as seamstress and

LAW'S MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

PARALLEL IN 1720 TO THE FINANCIAL CRAZES OF TO-DAY.

What Came to France of Paper Money Without Standard Coin Guarantee, and Juggling with Gold—Sound Money Left the Country and the National Debt Increased $320,000,000—Fate of the Scheming Economist and Gambler.

Many have written of John Law and the Mississippi scheme. Thiers, Heymann, Levasseur, Jobez, Wood, and Daire analyzed both the planning and scheming gambler and economist and his gigantic enterprise, but none treated of both in more instructive style than the gifted author of "Salamandrine" and "Life and Liberty in America." To "Money Mania—The Mississippi Scheme," Charles Mackay, LL. D., gives first place in his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds."

John Law was the author of the Mississippi scheme, and Dr. Mackay tells minutely and circumstantially of his origin and his career, premising with the conviction that he was neither knave nor madman, but one more deceived than deceiving.

John Law was born at Edinburgh in 1671. His father was a goldsmith and banker, who was prosperous and a landed proprietor, known as Law of Lauriston. John was his eldest son, and when he was seventeen had been in his father's office three years and mastered the elements of the sciences of banking, credit, and money.

Law sowed his wild oats in the fashion of those days, and his gaming and libertinage had a result not then uncommon. A flirtation with Elizabeth Villiers, who became the Countess of Orkney, displeased a Mr. Wilson. A duel was fought, and Law killed his challenger with a pistol, was tried for murder, and sentenced to death, but escaped from the King's Bench when his case was under appeal—the sentence had been commuted to a fine, and the appeal was lodged by a brother of Wilson—and the following, which would be a "general alarm" in our time, was advertised in The Gazette under a call for arrest and the naming of a reward:

"Capt. John Law, a Scotchman, aged twenty-six; a very tall, black, lean man; well-shaped, about six feet high, with large pockholes in his face; big-nosed, and speaking broad and loud."

But this was a caricature, and if its intent was that Law should escape, the end was attained. Law went to the Continent, studied finance and trade, and gambled. His exile lasted three years.

Had the Entree to Select Circles.

Law went to the Continent because a pardon for Mr. Wilson could not be arranged, and studied finance and gambled like an adventurer in Flanders, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and France. He had the entrée of many select circles, and it was in this way that in the salons of the Duke de Vendôme, the Prince de Conti, and the Duke d'Orléans that he made acquaintances that came of high value to him later on. The most important of them was that of the Duke d'Orléans, who became Regent of France on the death of Louis XIV. in 1715.

Before this sovereign died Law had proposed a scheme of finance to his Controller, Desmarets. It was rejected.

Law's time to sow and reap had come. The Regent was his friend, and, financially, everything was chaos. He was welcomed at Court, and the Regent was acutely interested in all that Law said or proposed in regard to remedial measures of finance. His first successes are thus told of by Mr. Mackay:

"He offered two memorials to the Regent, in which he set forth the evils that had befallen France, owing to an inefficient currency, at different times depreciated. He asserted that a metallic currency, unaided by a paper money, was wholly inadequate to the wants of a commercial country, and particularly cited the examples of Great Britain and Holland to show the advantages of paper. He used many sound arguments on the subject of credit, and proposed as a means of restoring that of France, then at so low an ebb among the nations, that he should be allowed to set up a bank which should have the management of the royal revenues, and issue notes both on that and on landed security. He further proposed that this bank should be administered in the King's name, but subject to the control of Commissioners, to be named by the States General.

"On the 5th of May, 1716, a royal edict was published, by which Law was authorized, in conjunction with his brother"—William—"to establish a bank"—La Banque Générale—"under the name of Law & Co., the notes of which should be received in payment of the taxes. The capital was fixed at 6,000,000 livres, in 12,000 shares, of 500 livres each, purchasable one-fourth in specie and the remainder in billets d'état.

"Law was now on the high road to fortune. He made all his notes payable at sight and in the coin current at the time they were issued. The last was a master stroke of policy, and immediately rendered his notes more valuable than the precious metals. The latter were constantly liable to depreciation by the unwise tampering of the Government. A thousand livres of silver might be worth their nominal value one day and be reduced one-sixth the next, but a note of Law's bank retained its original value. He publicly declared, at the same time, that a banker deserved death if he made issues without having sufficient security to answer all demands."

Law did not practice what he preached after a while. His bank scheme prospered, mainly because his notes had the element of fixity of value, so that while in a year his notes rose to 15 per cent. premium, the notes issued by the Government as security for debts contracted under Louis XIV. were at 78½ per cent. discount. The Regent came to the idea that paper currency could supersede a metallic currency. The time was ripe for Law's master stroke of finance. Dr. Mackay speaks tersely of the launching of the venture:

Proposed the Mississippi Scheme.

"He (Law) proposed to the Regent (who could refuse him nothing) to establish a company that should have the exclusive privilege of trading to the great river Mississippi and the Province of Louisiana on its western bank. The country was supposed to abound in precious metals; and the company, supported by the profits of exclusive commerce, were to be the sole farmers of the taxes and sole coiners of money. Letters patent were issued incorporating the company in August, 1717. The capital was divided into 200,000 shares of 500 livres each, the whole of which might be paid in billets d'état at their nominal value, although worth no more than 100 livres in the market.

"It was now that the frenzy of speculating began to seize upon the nation, Law's bank had effected so much good that any promises for the future which he thought proper to make were readily believed. The bank obtained the monopoly of the sale of tobacco, the sole right of refinage of gold and silver, and was finally erected into the Royal Bank of France. Amid the intoxication of success, both Law and the Regent forgot the maxim so loudly proclaimed by the former that a banker deserved death who made issues of paper without the necessary funds to provide for them. As soon as the bank, from a private, became a public institution, the Regent caused a fabrication of notes to the amount of one thousand millions of livres.

"Law found that he lived under a despotic Government; but he was not yet aware of the pernicious influence which such a Government could exercise upon so delicate a framework as that of credit. He discovered it afterward to his cost, but in the meantime suffered himself to be impelled by the Regent into courses which his own reason must have disapproved. With a weakness most culpable, he lent his aid in inundating the country with paper money which, based upon no solid foundation, was sure to fall, sooner or later. The Parliament was from the first jealous of his influence as a foreigner, and had, besides, their misgivings as to the safety of his projects.

"When D'Argenson, a man devoted to the interests of the Regent, was appointed to the Chancellorship, and made at the same time Minister of Finance, they became more violent than ever. The first measure of the new Minister caused a further depreciation of the coin. In order to extinguish the billets d'état it was ordered that the persons bringing to the mint 4,000 livres in specie and 1,000 livres in billets d'état should receive back coin to the amount of 5,000 livres.

Parliament Remonstrated.

"The Parliament saw at once the impolicy and danger of such a system, and made repeated remonstrances to the Regent. The latter refused to entertain their petitions."

The regent stood between Law—who went to him in dread—and harm. Parliament was overawed by the arrest and imprisonment of the President and two counselors, and the first obstacle to Law's projects was swept away. He devoted all his acumen and energy to the Mississippi scheme, the sequence of a grant to Crozart. Its shares were increasing in value, and the company's privileges were increased by an edict which granted it the exclusive right to trade to the East Indies, China, and the South Seas. The company thereupon took the title of Company of the Indies, and promptly issued 50,000 more shares. Law's prospectuses gave a rosy view of affairs. He promised a yearly dividend of 200 livres for each share of 500 livres, worth really 100, so that the profit was at the rate of 120 if the shares were paid for in the depreciated Government notes or billets d'état.

The public was now frantically eager to speculate in Mississippi. They stormed Law's bank to invest their money. For the 50,000 new shares there were 300,000 applications. Investors soon besieged his house.

Every day the value of the old shares increased, and the fresh applications, induced by the golden dreams of the whole nation, became so numerous that it was deemed advisable to create no less than 300,000 new shares at 5,000 livres each, in order that the regent might take advantage of the popular enthusiasm and pay off the national debt. For this purpose the sum of 1,500,000,000 livres, ($300,000,000,) was necessary.

Tents Used for Exchanges.

Law moved to the Place Vendôme. His clientage followed him. The great square was soon a camp. Booths and tents were put up for use as exchanges, restaurants, shelters, and gaming places. Law had to negotiate with the Prince de Carignan for the Hôtel de Soissons, eminently desirable because it had isolated gardens several acres in extent. It was agreed that Law should have the house, the Prince retaining the gardens as a source of profit. He was not disappointed. An edict made it unlawful to buy or sell stocks other than in these gardens. Five hundred tents and pavilions were put up among the trees for the stockjobbers.

Countless stories have been published in regard to the fortunes made by and the crimes committed through this era of feverish speculation. Dr. Mackay tells of a servant sent by a sick master to sell 250 shares at 8,000 livres each—$1,600—who found that the price had risen to 10,000 livres. Paying his master $400,000, he appeased his own conscience by pocketing $100,000 and leaving service.

Law "feathered his nest" well. He possessed himself of vast estates.

The Regent Diamond Bought.

Many fortunes of the nobility were repaired by jobbing in the Law stocks. The Regent diamond was purchased by money that came of this new flood of wealth. It was bought for the Duke d'Orléans for $400,000, through negotiations with the possessor by Law and the Duke de St. Simon.

The tide of spurious prosperity turned in 1720. Law was then forty-nine years old and a multi-millionaire. Of the coming of the end, Dr. Mackay says:

"The warnings of the Parliament that too great a creation of paper money would, sooner or later, bring the country to bankruptcy, were disregarded. The Regent, who knew nothing whatever of the philosophy of finance, thought that a system which had produced such good effects could never be carried to excess. If five hundred millions of paper had been of such advantage, five hundred millions additional would be of still greater advantage. This was the grand error of the Regent, and which Law did not attempt to dispel. The extraordinary avidity of the people kept up the delusion; and the higher the price of Indian and Mississippi stock, the more billets de banque were issued to keep pace with it.

"The first slight alarm that was occasioned was early in 1720. The Prince de Conti, offended that Law should have denied him fresh shares in India stock at his own price, sent to his bank to demand payment in specie of so enormous a quantity of notes that three wagons were required for its transport. Law complained to the Regent, and urged on his attention that mischief would be done if such an example found many imitators.

"Others were soon found who imitated, from motives of distrust, the example which had been set by de Conti in revenge. The most acute stockjobbers imagined justly that prices could not continue to rise forever.

"Hitherto no difficulty had been experienced by any class in procuring specie for their wants. But this system could not long be carried on without causing a scarcity. The voice of complaint was heard on every side, and, inquiries being instituted, the cause was soon discovered. The Council debated long on the remedies to be taken, and Law, being called on for his advice, was of opinion that an edict should be published, depreciating the value of coin 5 per cent. below that of paper. The edict was published accordingly; but, failing of its intended effect, was followed by another, in which the depreciation was increased to 10 per cent. The payments of the bank were at the same time restricted to 100 livres in gold and 10 in silver. All these measures were nugatory to restore confidence in the paper, though the restriction of cash payments within limits so narrow kept up the credit of the bank."

Crash Comes at Last.

The crash came after many expedients had been resorted to without avail to bolster up Law's bank and his system of finance. Law tried the experiment of forbidding the use of specie altogether. By an edict of February, 1720, it was forbidden that any person should possess more than $100 of coin. The penalty of violation was a heavy fine and confiscation of the money. The purchase of jewelry, plate, and gems was interdicted. Spies and inquisitors were encouraged by rewards offered for the discovery of delinquents.

A last expedient to stay the fall in the price of Mississippi was a parade of 6,000 conscripts from the purlieus of Paris equipped to work in the gold mines of New-Orleans! They were sent by detachments to be shipped to America. Few reached it. In a few weeks half of them were back in Paris. Paper payments encouraged forgery. Between January and June, 1720, $300,000,000 of fabricated money was put in circulation. Coin rose in value at every attempt to depreciate it. The Royal Bank was incorporated with the Company of the Indies. All the profits of the bank since it had passed from Law's hands were given over by the Regent to the company, and this had a momentary effect in checking decline in Louisiana.

The bank, however, stopped payments in specie May 27, 1720. Events followed quickly. Law and D'Argenson were dismissed from the Ministry. The vacillating Regent, however, after making a show of resentment toward Law in public, consoled and apologized to him in private audience and afterward treated him with unctuous deference at the Opéra, where Law sat in the royal box. But Law's carriage was mobbed by the populace that night, and he barely escaped with his life. The law which prohibited the possession of more than $100 in coin was repealed, and all were allowed to have as much gold and silver as they chose to accumulate. In order that the bank notes might be withdrawn, $5,000,000 in new notes was created on the security of the revenues of the City of Paris at 2½ per cent. The bank was reopened June 10 with enough silver coin to give in change for the notes. This became scarce, and change was made in copper coins. The bank was mobbed. On one occasion the soldiers saved it from sacking, on another fifteen persons were crushed to death in the crowd.

His Schemes Annihilated.

Law's schemes were annihilated in the Autumn of 1720. Dr. Mackay says:

"The twenty-five millions secured on the municipal revenues of the City of Paris, bearing so low a rate of interest as 2½ per cent., were not very popular among the large holders of Mississippi stock. The conversion of these securities was, therefore, a work of considerable difficulty, for many preferred to retain the falling paper of Law's company, in the hope that a favorable turn might take place. On the 15th of August, with a view to hasten the conversion, an edict was passed declaring that all notes for sums between 1,000 and 10,000 livres should not pass current, except for the purchase of annuities and bank accounts, or for the payment of installments still due on the shares of the company.

"In October following another edict was passed depriving these notes of all value whatever after the month of November next ensuing. The management of the mint, the farming of the revenue, and all the other advantages and privileges of the India, or Mississippi, Company, were taken from them, and they were reduced to a mere private company. This was the death-blow to the whole system, which had now got into the hands of its enemies.

A quest was made for those suspected of making illegal profits at the time the public delusion was at its height, and such as were found were forced to make restitution and were heavily fined. Law decided on flight, in spite of the protection his intimacy with the Regent warranted him in counting on. All he had was invested in France. He left France almost a beggar and his estates and property were confiscated. He found an asylum in Rome. He was driven from there to Copenhagen. Then the English Government notified him that he was pardoned for the killing of Mr. Wilson, and he lived four years in England. He died in Venice in 1729.

When the Council of Finance and the General Council of the Regency investigated affairs, it was found that the amount of notes in circulation was $540,000,000. Law was in exile and could not dispute the Regent's assertion that upon his own authority he, Law, had issued notes for $240,000,000. It was also ascertained that the National debt was, Jan. 1, 1721, $620,000,000, an increase of $320,000,000, and the annual interest $15,980,000. Scrutiny found in the securities of the State creditors valid excuse for canceling enough obligations to reduce the interest to $11,200,000. The commission that accomplished this made a statement of the various acts of extortion and peculation which had been discovered, and an edict to this effect was promulgated.

Williams Makes Predictions.

Boston papers print the following letter from George Fred Williams, Popocratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18, 1896.

Francis A. Hobart, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Indiana is wild, and no one will listen to the idea that the State is not sure for Bryan. They are absolutely sure of carrying it, and we are gaining votes every day.

In Ohio the State Committee Chairman told me they had made a precinct poll, with instructions to make it conservative, and the result is they can split their gains in halves and carry the State.

In Indiana they have never known such enthusiasm among the workers; when they call their Precinct Committees together every one comes, and gains are reported everywhere, save in two or three cities, where the gold element is strong, and they are weakening every day.

I was assured to-day by a Supreme Court Judge that the work done in Massachusetts was of inestimable value to them here, as if our caucuses had gone by default and the gold Democrats had been able to show our State in their hands they would have gained strength here, which would have been dangerous, whereas the victory for the Chicago platform in New-England has cut the ground from under them and made them ridiculous in the West.

We shall win surely. We shall, I believe, carry Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. Sincerely and heartily yours,

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Bears Treed by Children.

From The Middletown Argus.

Archie and Nora Page, children of Elijah Page of Westbrookville, on Saturday went on the hills back of the village to gather chestnuts. Toward evening the dog which accompanied them started up a bear and its cub. The dog worried the animal, whose flight was impeded by its efforts to protect the cub. The children, unarmed, followed, and finally the bear and cub climbed a tree. Nora went over to the house of Mr. Nation, leaving her brother and the dog to watch the bears, and wanted some one to accompany her and shoot the animals.

The family evidently put no credence in her story, and her request was unheeded. On her return the bears were still up the tree, kept there by the barking of the dog. Night came, and Archie and his sister decided to keep watch. The morning found them still guarding their prize. John Brown, a hunter, heard the dog barking, and found the bears treed by his neighbor's children. Two straight bolt animals to the ground, and their carcasses were taken to Westbrookville. The parents of the children were about to institute a searching party when they returned home with Brown and the game.

Apples Shipped in Boxes.

From The Montreal (Canada) Witness.

Apples still go in nearly every sea-going vessel that leaves this port, and not all in barrels, for Mr. R. W. Shepherd is sending lots in boxes packed like eggs. They have been grown in his own orchards at Como, where he selects the suitable kinds for the English and Scotch markets. They bring better prices done up in this way than they do in barrels, and the quantity is better adapted for family use. The shippers prefer the boxes to the barrels, as there is no space lost with the boxes, and they pack better. A box contains about 200 apples, and a barrel nearly 500 of the ordinary size. The box costs wholesale 40 cents, with a paper compartment for each apple.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, having received Fameuse apples from Mr. Shepherd some time ago, ordered another lot recently, and they were shipped in the cold storage compartment of the new Dominion Liner Canada on Saturday last. The fruit was the very best obtainable, being the largest, reddest, and most perfect specimens that could be selected from about a thousand trees, and will do credit to this Province and the whole Dominion.

Pumpkin Seeds Spell McKinley.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Recently a pumpkin was given to the little son of Mrs. Oliver M. Strahl, 114 Deloss Street, which he soon converted into a "jack o' lantern." His mother cleaned up the seeds, and, after drying them for seed, was astonished to note that each seed had upon it indentations resembling letters. She looked them over carefully and her astonishment was increased to find that of all the 250 seeds only ten bore characters which resembled letters, and these spelled "William McKinley." She showed the ten seeds to her neighbors, and they were likewise astonished. Another peculiar feature of the seeds is that each seed has a rim of yellow running around the edge, which is taken to signify gold. Close examination with a magnifying glass showed that the peculiarly-formed letters were manufactured by nature. Two of them were not perfectly formed, but the rest are as plain as letters in a spelling book.

No Chinese Rate of Wages.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A few years ago the comparatively few Chinese in our Northwest Pacific States were to be expelled because their low scale of wages and living put our own working people at a disadvantage. We all remember the uproar on this subject eight or ten years ago. But now we are told by self-appointed champions of labor that the conditions of our own working people, their hopes and prospects, would be improved by acceptance of the monetary and industrial systems of Japan, China, and Mexico! This is the grave argument of our Populist newspapers; and they find delight in printing statements like those of D. P. Thompson and others, who virtually advise the working people of this country to create by their votes such conditions here as exist in those paradises. But we cannot find that these suggestions get much applause from our working people.

QUAIL FLY AT A PASSING TRAIN

A Passenger Nearly Loses His Eye and the Bird Is Killed.

From The San Francisco Call.

Attorney George Levinsky of the Stockton legal firm of Levinsky & Young was the victim recently of as strange an accident as ever befell a member of the bar.

Mr. Levinsky is the attorney for the new Corral Hollow Railroad, which was built to convey coal from the immense Treadwell deposits, near Livermore, to Stockton, and during the recent visit of the Native Sons to Stockton he concluded to take a party over the line to show them the beauties of the scenery and the engineering difficulties that had to be overcome to construct it.

He had a number of flatcars fitted up for seats for his guests, and one of the new engines of the road was hitched to the train and the party went bowling merrily through the hills and valleys toward the mines.

The wild game of the country traversed by the line has not yet become accustomed to the shrieking whistle of the locomotive and the engineer's signal for "down brakes" is often the cause of a wild stampede of both feathered and four-footed denizens of the woods.

As the excursion train rounded a curve and signaled a crossing a bevy of quails, aroused from its feeding ground by the noisy engine, rose in a body and, bewildered by the dust and rattle made by the train, flew straight at it instead of away. They reached it just as the car containing Mr. Levinsky and several others were passing, and several of the passengers, moved by a sudden impulse, arose and waved their arms at the bird. One frightened quail flew straight at Mr. Levinsky and struck him fairly in the eye, falling to the floor of the car as dead as though he had been reached by a charge of shot. Mr. Levinsky's eye was severely bruised by the blow, and by the time the party returned to Stockton was so painful that he was compelled to have it treated by a physician.

Useful Member of a Family.

From The Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel.

The Portuguese say that no man can be a good husband who does not eat a good breakfast, which leads The Waterbury American to say this is a mean way of throwing upon the wife all the responsibility for the husband's goodness, for without a good wife there can be no good breakfast for him to eat. That may be right in theory, but it is wrong in practice. We know a man who has cooked breakfast the greater part of the time for the past fifteen years for his family. And we violate no confidence when we say it is a good breakfast, too. He is a man who loves good living, and he knows how to prepare a meal with the best of women. Yet he is a workingman who puts in from ten to fifteen hours a day of hard work, and the kind of work that is exhausting.

Sixteen to One in Truth.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

A distracted housekeeper lately remarked in The Herald office that "the silver question isn't half as bad as the servant question." Her only idea of 16 to 1 is that there are sixteen good places for cooks to one good cook.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday Magazine Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

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Other Real Estate Advertisements Will Be Found on Page 15.

HOTELS.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.
One of the largest and finest in the world. Facing Central Park, in the aristocratic part of New-York. Exclusive and refined. Cuisine unsurpassed. An ideal resort for families, tourists, and transients. European and American plans.

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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
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A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
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European plan. Select family hotel. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Large and small suites, all sunny rooms, at reasonable rates for the season or year.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

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226 rooms, with bath. European plan, $2.00 per day and upwards.
American plan, $4.00 per day and upward.
Commodious family apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Engagements now being made for the season or year at special rates.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St.—Service at 11 A. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach. Praise service at 4 P. M., some musical settings of the Psalms, and other selections.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Humanitarian Aspects of the National Issue." Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening prayer, 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited. Donations of shoes solicited, especially for children between six and eight years.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Oct. 25, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Political Situation in the United States." All interested are invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of holy communion 8 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 4 P. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FINE, EXTRA WIDE, 4-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, to let furnished, on Lenox Hill; $4,500 for season. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—4-story house, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished; $3,000 per year. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on 38th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., a full-size 4-story house in perfect order. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FULL-SIZE, 4-STORY HOUSE; DINING ROOM extension, to let furnished, on 21st St., near 5th Av.; $3,500 per year. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 32 W. 11TH ST.—3-story, 22x55x92, to let, unfurnished; $1,800, or for sale, $27,000. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

20-FOOT 4-STORY HOUSE ON 38TH ST., NEAR Park Av., to let unfurnished; $2,000 per year. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE ONLY REMAINING 5TH AV. CORNER FLAT IN NEW-YORK for rent, 25x100 ft. on avenue and street. Windows all around. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AV.

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40 EAST 25TH ST., (Madison Square.)
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THE WILMOT, 14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.—Under new management. A furnished apartment of four or five rooms and bath, with board; steam heat; elevator.

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THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Nov. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.—Apartment; seven (all light) rooms and bath; No. 46 West 9th St.; $1,200; possession given immediately. Apartment No. 10.

4TH ST., 143-145 WEST, NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—Four rooms; with and without bath.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

21ST ST., 41 EAST.—Sunny rooms, with board; references.

30TH ST., 1 EAST, JUST OFF 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with first-class board; also single room; references required.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

34TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely newly furnished rooms; parlor dining room; French cuisine; all accommodations.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double room; all conveniences; also single room; excellent table; moderate prices; references.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—First-class French-American table board; large dining rooms and prompt service; moderate.

46TH ST., 158 WEST.—Very cheerful, well furnished house, with excellent table; few desirable rooms left.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

55TH ST., 211 WEST.—Private family offer refined home to gentlemen or couple; large square rooms.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, sunny hall room, with board; references given and required.

56TH ST., 79 EAST.—Large square rooms, on second floor, with bath and board; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

64TH ST., 112 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; also hall rooms; parlor dining room; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; also other rooms; table board.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant house; single and double rooms; French cuisine; moderate prices.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Very desirable sunny rooms on third floor; large closets; references exchanged.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who will moderately share expenses of perfect cuisine, luxurious surroundings, and strictly private family life need address L. & CO., No. 30 State St., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH; HANDSOMELY furnished; also suites and single rooms; references; private table if desired. 14 West 33d St.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large rooms; singly or en suite, without board; also hall room; references.

28TH ST., 105 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; suitable for physician; door service; superior table; other rooms. Owner.

31ST ST., 106 EAST.—Handsome, large front parlor; carpet, shades; for light business or private; heat and gas.

31ST ST., 23 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; heat and bath; reasonable.

43D ST., 139 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—New and handsomely furnished rooms for married couple or gentlemen; running hot and cold water; white bath.

45TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large, sunny front alcove, $9; large, sunny room, two beds, $5; other rooms.

85TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large front room, with breakfast if desired, to one or two gentlemen, in private family; references required.

101 EAST 86TH ST.—Large, finely furnished room; gas, bath; suitable for two gentlemen; $4.

123 EAST 10TH ST.—Cozily furnished room; one or two gentlemen; private house; conveniences.

137 EAST 44TH ST.—Handsome newly furnished rooms; also elegant back parlor for doctor's office.

147TH, 472 WEST.—Private family, two, offer double parlors, corner, furnished or unfurnished; steam heated; use tiled bathroom; hot water always; cable and "L"; board convenient; view Hudson from windows; quiet, select; gentlemen or couple; prices moderate; references. Pope.

153 WEST 93D.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, with or without board; small private family; southern exposure; references. private family; southern exposure; references.

316 LEXINGTON AV.—In refined private house; large front room, third floor; bath, running water; breakfast.

DOCTOR OR BACHELOR QUARTERS, 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.; newly furnished; very choice; convenient hotels, clubs.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN PRIVATE house on West 25th St., near Broadway; terms reasonable; references required. Rex, Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

STUYVESANT PARK, 13 LIVINGSTON PLACE.—Two rooms in private family.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.
DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT.
For Health, Pleasure, Recreation, Excellent Cuisine.
Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3.
Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.
Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

TAYLOR HOUSE
AND 15 COTTAGES.
ON SCHROON LAKE.
One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE—Now open; more homelike and comfortable than ever.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

WINTER RESORTS.

Hotel Beechwood,
SUMMIT, N. J.
The most delightful spot on earth.
Entire new management.
Now open for the Autumn and Winter.
ARTHUR R. WOOD.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A VERY STYLISH TEAM, WITH RUBBER-tire brougham and victoria, to let by the month; competent coachman. HART BROS., 148-150 West 20th St.

COUPE ROCKAWAY.—Good order; seen between 8:30 and 10:30, stable entrance, 505 5th Av. Particulars, apply H. de B. Parsons, 22 William St.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Special Sale

3,000 Yards
Imported Fancy
Dress Goods
in the most desirable shades and effects, at 98c
Formerly $1.65 to $1.85 yard

1,800 Yards
Silk and Wool
Matelasse Effects
at $2.58
Formerly $4.00 to $5.00 yard

and in
Black
Dress Fabrics
45 Pieces
Fancy Jacquards
at 45c
Regular value, 68c

50 Pieces
Serges
50 inches wide at 58c
Regular value, 85c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

in addition to complete lines of
Upholstery Fabrics.
will offer
To-morrow

250 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains at $5.50 $6.75 a pair

200 Pairs Renaissance Lace Curtains at $4.95 $7.50 a pair

250 Pairs English Tapestry Portieres at $3.50 $6.75 a pair

Bagdad Portieres
Single Face, at $2.25
Double Face, at $2.75 each

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will offer Monday
Special Values
in their
Ladies' Cloak Dept's

Winter Coats of Kerseys, Friezes, Cheviots and Persian Cloths Lined with Satin or Fancy Silk, at $9.25 $10.75 $13.50 $15.75

also a large collection of
High Class
Imported
Wraps
at
Vastly
Reduced Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Monday
Unusual Values
in
Ladies' House Gowns

of Best Quality Eiderdown, Trimmed with Ribbon, at $4.50
Real value, $6.00

of Cashmere, Handsomely Trimmed, at $6.75
Real value, $9.00

of Henriettas, Elaborately Trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, at $9.85
Real value, $12.00

West 23d St.

WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Violating the Hotel Law, but Discharged.

George H. Stover of 46 West Eighty-seventh Street was yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of having violated the hotel law.

The complainant was George Simmonds, Treasurer of the Stewart Hotel, at Forty-first Street and Broadway. Mr. Stover went to the hotel early in September last. He had been a guest there before. He is said to be a well-to-do manufacturer and real estate owner. On Oct. 21 his bill at the hotel amounted to $145, and he tendered a check for that amount on the Chatham Bank. The check was returned marked "payment stopped." Treasurer Simmonds procured a warrant from Magistrate Wentworth, and Mr. Stover was arrested on Friday evening, in the Astor House, where he was stopping, and was locked up for the night.

Mr. Stover said in court that he had heard that Mr. Simmonds had brought an action against him for slander in saying that the hotel was a gambling place. This was the day after he had given the check, and on this account he had stopped payment.

Magistrate Wentworth said the case should go to a civil court, and discharged Mr. Stover.

The cashier at the Stewart Hotel said last night that Mr. Stover's bill really amounted to $175, and that part of this debt was for money lent him from time to time. Mr. Stover, he said, had spoken against the hotel management in the hotel barroom, and had said he was going to buy the hotel and discharge every one employed there. The cashier said Mr. Stover was not justified in stopping payment of the check, even if he heard that the hotel managers were going to sue him for slander.

Mr. Stover said last night that he would sue the hotel for having caused his arrest.

WIFE CHARGES ABANDONMENT.

Byron Douglass, an Actor, Arrested While Rehearsing.

Byron Douglass, an actor, thirty years old, was arrested yesterday while rehearsing the leading rôle in Wilton Lackaye's new play, "Dr. Belgraf," which is to be produced in Chicago on Monday night. The complainant was the actor's wife, Mrs. Marie Douglass, who got a warrant upon allegations of abandonment and non-support for four years. She lives with her six-year-old son at 134 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Douglass told Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that she and Douglass had been married eight years; that four years ago she secured a separation from Douglass, and that he then agreed to pay her $25 a week for the support of herself and child. He has never contributed one cent for her maintenance in all that time, she declares, and she has had to support herself and child at whatever work she could get. She said she was now in debt and penniless.

Douglass denied her charges and stated that he had given her $15 a week ever since their separation, with the exception of last Summer, when he was out of employment. He said he would lose his position if he was locked up, but his wife refused to withdraw her charge, and Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until this morning, when Douglass will be given another hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Endemann Return.

Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Jr., well known in German society, and who were married at the Hotel Savoy on April 15 last, have just returned home after an extended wedding tour through France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. They will give a reception to their friends during the coming week at their residence, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue. Mrs. John Eichler, the aunt of Mrs. Endemann, and widow of the brewer of that name, accompanied them on the tour. Mr. Endemann is a prominent member of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

Held for Passing Spurious Money.

Michael Egan, who was formerly a conductor on a Broadway cable car, was given a preliminary examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday, on the charge of passing counterfeit money upon Mrs. Maria Desmonde, who keeps a fruit stand at Church and White Streets.

Henry T. Bashfield and Edwin Tompkins were also examined by Commissioner Shields, on the charge of manufacturing spurious coin. The case of the last two is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Special Opening Exhibit of
Winter Styles of
Dress Hats, Bonnets,
Toques and Turbans.
Imported to anticipate the requirements of the coming
HORSE SHOW
—and representing styles made for the
Autumn Grand Prix of Paris.
Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FANCY DRESS FABRICS.

Heather Mixtures,
Metal Effects,
Diagonals, Serges.

Scotch and English Homespuns.

French Novelty Plaids,
Scotch Wool Clan Plaids.
Canvas Weaves, Drap d'Ete,
Camel's-hair, Cashmeres.
Self-Colored Figured Novelties.

Broadway & 19th st.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Now that you are back in your city home and your rooms ought to take on their winter garb, is there not some corner or room which needs an attractive bit of furniture, or to be entirely readorned?

In our elegant stock of novel and unique designs in the finest woods and most beautiful finish, you will find just what you want.

Why not let a rich Oriental Rug introduce a bit of brightness? You will find a collection of them on our Novelty Floor, that is worthy of more than a passing glance.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

B. Altman & Co.

Evening Silk Dept.

Complete Assortment of White, Ivory, Cream and delicate shades for Bridal, Bridesmaids and Evening Costumes.

Antique Faconne, Satin Brocade, Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Moire Antique, Velour Antique,
Etc., Etc.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing to-morrow, Oct. 26, GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILK BROCADES, 13,000 yards in 32 choice designs, regular $1.00 goods,
at 66c. yard.
Special counters rear of rotunda.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

Daniell & Sons.

Another New Building
Added to Our Other Stores.

We shall Open the new building MONDAY, Oct. 26. We desire to state to our customers and the public generally that the business of our firm is, always has been, and will be in the future

A LEGITIMATE DRY GOODS HOUSE,
together with an infinite variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

No Groceries. No Wines or Liquors. No Cigars or Cigarettes.

The exhibition of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, CLOAKS, CAPES, WRAPS, &c., together with a display of FANCY ARTICLES, will EXCEL anything of the kind ever seen in this country embracing over FIFTY DEPARTMENTS and aggregating in VALUE over
ONE MILLION OF SOUND DOLLARS.

On this occasion we shall open with a

COLOSSAL SALE of RIBBONS.
OVER 12,000 PIECES

pure silk, all desirable styles, will be represented, including
SASH RIBBONS, NEW MILLINERY RIBBONS,
VELVET EDGE RIBBONS, CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS,
MOIRES AND PLAIDS, OMBRE BROCADES,
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, AND BLACKS,
FROM THREE TO TEN INCHES WIDE, AT
5c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c. yd.
INTRINSIC VALUE FROM 20c. TO $1.50 YARD.

No Discount allowed for any quantity.
None sent C. O. D.
No restriction as to QUANTITY.

SALE COMMENCES 9:30 PROMPT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER

THE COUNTRY CLUB CONTEST DRAWS GOOD PLAYERS.

A Large Crowd Sees Forty-one Contestants Go Around the Thirty-six Hole Links—Duncan Edwards and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Tie for First Place After an Exciting Struggle.

Good golf, close games, and a breeze that would have forced yachtsmen to take a double reef in their sails were the most characteristic features at the Westchester Country Club yesterday. The big three-day open golf tournament was brought to a close in an eminently fitting manner, and every visiting golfer has gone home with fond recollections of the royal manner with which the Westchester people treat their guests and manage their tournaments. The contest yesterday was a long one, a thirty-six-hole handicap, but a small army of golfers appeared around the first tee shortly before 10 o'clock, when the start was to be made. The first tee is situated on a slight bluff, near the clubhouse, and overlooking the waters of the Sound. The view is delightfully picturesque, and the locality was a favorite lounging spot for the club members and their friends. The Green Committee had also erected a small tent near the spot, which later in the day afforded protection to a few persons from the chilly gusts that blew in from the Sound.

The handicap was divided into two halves of eighteen holes each, and forty-one men finished the full limit. There were but few withdrawals. The result was another repetition of the custom that seems so much in vogue at present—tying for first place. Out of so large a number of contestants with handicaps ranging all the way from two worse than nothing to eighteen strokes, it would hardly seem that two players could turn in the same net scores. But it was done by Duncan Edwards and Malcolm Graham, Jr., at 175 strokes. The former is well known to lovers of college sports for his accomplishments on both the football and baseball fields. Mr. Edwards has recently become a golf enthusiast, and has learned the game very well over his club links, at the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. He has never won any prizes, and was granted the highest handicap, eighteen strokes, yet he played a much better game than many of the men acknowledged to stand well on top. His score of 93 strokes for the first round was equaled by but few players.

The next time he did 100. Malcolm Graham had a handicap of nine. He entered from the Ardsley Casino, but he is an active member of the Richmound County Country Club on Staten Island. He played one of the steadiest and best games of the day, doing his second round in 90 strokes, and his gross score was 184 for the thirty-six holes. This was the same score made by James Stillman of the Newport Golf Club, his handicap of eight giving him net 176 strokes, and third prize. Four trophies were given, and the last went to H. P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. He did 183 for the entire game, the best score of the day, and being rated at scratch he had to work hard for his honors. W. H. Sands was handicapped two strokes below scratch, and as his actual score was 185, he had to make 187 his net score. The high wind bothered the golfers badly and cost many a player several extra strokes, as the wind would carry the balls way out of their proper course. The entire tournament has been one of the most enjoyable and successful of the season, and its management has been superb. In handling the scores, many other clubs could learn valuable lessons from the Westchester Country Club.

The players and scores are:

	1st Rd.	2d Rd.	Gr.	Hdp.	Net.
D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow	93	100	193	18	175
M. Graham, Jr., Ardsley	94	90	184	9	175
J. Stillman, Newport	89	95	184	8	176
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	91	92	183	0	183
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	97	98	195	10	185
L. Waterbury, Westchester C. C.	98	92	190	4	186
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	93	101	194	8	186
W. H. Sands, Westchester C. C.	93	92	185	12	187
G. E. Perkins, Baltusrol	102	100	202	12	190
B. Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	94	101	195	5	190
C. C. Tappin, Westbrook	101	100	201	10	191
J. L. Tappin, Westbrook	105	94	199	7	192
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	94	98	192	0	192
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	103	100	203	10	193
G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's	100	95	195	3	192
G. F. Tiffany, Westchester C. C.	98	104	202	9	193
J. R. Chadwick, St. Andrew's	99	103	202	8	194
O. Hockmeyer, Richmond County	97	107	204	12	192
W. K. Jewett, Richmond County	107	95	202	9	193
W. Terry, Dyker Meadow	103	100	203	8	195
L. Thompson, Morristown	115	100	215	18	197
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	109	106	215	18	197
S. Frothingham, Rockaway Hunt	107	105	212	15	197
A. H. Alden, Rockaway	102	111	213	16	197
H. M. Billings, Ardsley	104	102	206	10	196
M. Morten, Ardsley	111	102	213	16	197
V. Hockmeyer, Richmond County	113	107	220	18	202
J. B. Harriman, Westchester C. C.	108	106	214	12	202
C. F. Havemeyer, Westchester	107	113	220	18	202
Alfred Compton, Otsego	107	105	212	9	203
W. B. Duncan, Jr., Westchester	108	116	224	18	206
S. L. Bowers, St. Andrew's	110	100	210	4	206
W. C. Demmig, Westchester	114	108	222	16	206
C. W. Haskins, Westchester	116	110	226	18	208
E. C. La Montagne, Westchester	112	115	227	18	209
George Richards, Ardsley	117	108	225	16	209
E. K. Stow, Rockaway	113	109	222	12	210
James Converse, Lakewood	109	105	214	5	209
E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow	114	114	228	14	214
H. B. Livingstone, Westbrook	119	119	238	18	220
R. H. Syms, Westchester	129	127	256	18	238
S. A. Reed, Westchester	129	Withdrew		10	
J. S. Taylor, Rockaway	109	Withdrew		8	
Charles Bohlen, Palmetto	113	Withdrew		9	
W. Rutherfurd, Meadowbrook	100	Withdrew		3	
J. A. Parks, St. Andrew's	98	Withdrew		9	
H. M. Harriman, Knollwood	106	Withdrew		3	

The tie for the handsome silver cup given as first prize will be played off some day this week by Duncan Edwards and Malcolm Graham, Jr.

On the Essex County Links.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—There was the largest crowd of the season on the Essex County Country Club links this afternoon, and several club members entertained guests from out of town. Only one formal match was played, that being an interesting foursome between T. H. Powers Farr and Miss Oliver, from the Country Club, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of the Baltusrol Club. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, who had a handicap of nine strokes, won by the following score, by only one stroke:

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan—										
Out	5	6	10	7	6	6	6	6	6	—58
In	7	5	10	7	6	10	5	4	10	—64
										122
Net										113
Mr. Farr and Miss Oliver—										
Out	5	4	8	8	6	0	6	11	7	—64
In	6	4	8	6	5	6	5	4	10	—50
										114

George Richards, T. H. Powers Farr and Stanley Ward played for the championship in the Autumn tournament, but did not succeed in lowering the record of 91 strokes. Among others who played over the course this afternoon were M. B. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Douglas Robinson, H. E. Eaton, Sydney Smith, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Miss Delafield, Miss Gurnee, Miss Livingston, Henry A. Page, E. H. Graves, Edward Slavin, William Bloodgood, William Hayden, E. F. Burke, William Runkle, and Louis St. Clair Colby.

Tuxedo Defeated Morristown.

The return golf team match between Tuxedo and Morristown was played yesterday at the Tuxedo links. The Tuxedo men won by 15 holes, the score being 18 holes for Tuxedo and 3 for Morristown. The players and scores were:

TUXEDO.	Holes.	MORRISTOWN.	Holes.
Dr. E. C. Rushmore	3	James A. Tyng	0
C. C. Kent	2	J. S. Post	0
R. Talbot	10	A. W. Post	0
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	1	Henry Phipps	0
W. Kent	0	J. B. Lowell	1
O. Van Cortlandt	2	A. H. Bond	0
W. B. Smith	0	W. A. Flagg	2
Total	18	Total	3

Stoddart Makes a Record.

The Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., played a team match yesterday with the Larchmont Yacht Club golfers, on the Larchmont links. Fairfield won by 16 holes, scoring 22 to 6 holes for the Yacht Club. The players and scores were:

Fairfield.	Holes.	Larchmont.	Holes.
E. B. Curtiss	2	H. T. Shriver	0
C. E. Martin	0	D. G. Henderson	0
S. W. Sanger	5	Oliver Adams	0
S. C. Hilliard	4	Randolph Henry	0
S. M. Freeman	11	F. Sadlier	0
George Phelps	0	C. M. Hamilton	0
C. S. Cox	0	L. B. Stoddart	6
Total	22	Total	6

Stoddart made a new amateur record for the nine holes—38 strokes.

NEW-YORK AND NORTHERN.

Simon Sterne's Disclaimer—His Opinion on the Case.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In an interview had with me by your reporter in relation to the New-York and Northern litigation, he makes me use in your to-day's issue the following words: "It is clear that there was fraud and collusion in this case, and it was through the action of the New-York Central that prevented the New-York and Northern from obtaining business, and forced the default."

I did not use that language, nor anything like it. The case is not one in which harsh words are in place. The "Street" has been so long in the habit of regarding minority stockholders as of no moment that it is not surprising that men of position permitted themselves to indulge in practices which should rightfully come under the adverse criticism of a court of equity. I rejoice in the result in the Court of Appeals, quite independently of the professional success in this litigation, because the disregard of the rights of minority stockholders in corporate enterprises in this country has been carried to a dangerous extent, has aided in discrediting our securities, and the wholesome application by our Appellate Court of the principles of a trust relation to stockholding interests will exercise a far-reaching and beneficial influence.

In making this disclaimer of having used, in any personal sense, the language quoted either of fraud or collusion in connection with this transaction, it is proper to say that although the parties engaged in attempting to carry out the scheme of the majority stockholders, which is now condemned by the court of last resort, were probably under the impression that action similar to theirs was not obnoxious to the law as applied to corporations, yet lawyers should have been prepared for the application by the highest court, sooner or later, of the principles of equity urged by me as being protective of the rights of minority stockholders. SIMON STERNE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1896.

M'LEOD IN ROGERS'S PLACE.

Republican Nominee for Mayor of Newport Declines.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—Alderman John W. Rogers, who was last night named for Mayor by the Republican City Convention, this morning filed with the City Clerk his formal declination of the nomination. Thursday evening's primaries were carried by the reform element, so called, who smashed the machine in two wards, and elected many delegates to the convention hostile to Rogers, who, however, squeezed through by one vote, but declines to run with a divided party support.

In his stead, the party has decided to substitute the name of Angus McLeod. He does not desire the place, and would probably not run were he likely to be elected. He is President of the local Young Men's Christian Association, a prominent churchman, and a member of the leading dry goods firm of the city. He has not been in politics previously, but was a member of last year's convention, and an anti-Rogers man.

It is generally conceded that no Republican could now defeat Mayor Boyle, the regular Democratic candidate.

Charged with Illegal Registration.

D. Galiano, forty-five years old, of 1,541 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday charged with registering illegally in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District last Saturday. He was held in $1,000 bail to await trial.

In the Central Police Court Michael and Salvator Domiano, two brothers, were arraigned before Magistrate Simms on a similar charge. They claimed that they were barbers, and boarded at 213 Mulberry Street, which was the address from which they registered. Detective Sheridan declared they did not live there. They furnished bonds for $500 bail.

Still another case was that of William Verney, who claims a residence at 21 Bowery, and who was arrested yesterday by Detective Webb of the Eldridge Street Station, charged with illegally registering in the First Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. Verney said he was a sailor on a steamer running between New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and that this was his last abiding place. Magistrate Crane held him in $500 bail for trial.

Socialist Labor Mass Meeting.

The Socialist-Labor Party of this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City held its ratification meeting at the Union Plaza last night. The prevailing color was red—flags, lanterns, ribbons, and dresses being of that sanguinary shade. Neither the Presidential nor Vice Presidential candidates were present. A parade was held before the meeting. It is estimated that about 5,000 persons were present. Chairman Lucien Sanial made the principal address. Every reference to McKinley or Bryan provoked hisses.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, denied yesterday the application of Mary J. O'Brien for a preliminary injunction restraining the Union Railway Company from operating its road in front of her property on Jerome Avenue. It was decided on the ground that a prior owner of the property having given his consent, Mrs. O'Brien is bound by the consent.

—The weekly report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory shows that the maximum reading of the barometer for the week was, Oct. 19, 30.034 inches. The minimum was on the 24th, when it read 29.424 inches. The thermometer for the same time ranged from 39°, on Oct. 19, to 66°, on the 21st; .72 of an inch of rain fell during the week.

—John F. Connor, a clerk in the employ of Charles Wood, at 471 Ninth Avenue, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, charged with robbing his employer of $80. Connor admitted his guilt at first, but afterward said he lost the money. He has been employed for ten years by Mr. Wood.

—A musical entertainment was given at the Hebrew Institute last evening by the teachers and pupils of the Kaminsky Conservatory of Music. The Hebrew Institute Literary Society also held a meeting at the same place. The subject of debate was the abolition of capital punishment.

—The Rev. Edward E. Knapp, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, will address the men's meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Subject, "It Was A Dream."

—The Baptist Congress, which meets in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10 to 12, will discuss the topics of "Christianity and War," "The Problems of the Country Church," "The Pastor as a Soul Winner," and "The Relation of Baptists to Other Denominations."

—Under the powers conferred upon him by bipartisan law, Chief Conlin yesterday afternoon detailed Detective Bernard C. Birmingham as Detective Sergeant. Birmingham is detailed at the District Attorney's office.

—A benefit for the Tarrytown Hospital will be given at Music Hall, Tarrytown, Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Three one-act plays by well-known authors will be presented.

—Two Indian antelope fawns were born yesterday morning in the deer house at the Central Park Menagerie.

Brooklyn.

—W. Bourke Cockran has agreed to deliver an address on the financial question in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Oct. 30. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties. There are 400 members of the association, and they employ nearly 300,000 men. This is the first time the association has taken part in politics.

Funeral services over the body of Joseph Wechsler, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant who died Wednesday night at his home, 31 Eighth Avenue, will be held at 10:30 A. M. to-day in Temple Israel, Lafayette and Bedford Avenues. Rabbi Beisnmar will officiate, and the burial will be in Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery.

—The third anti-Raines hotel indignation meeting, under the auspices of the Prohibition League, will be held at Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to-day at 4 P. M. Reports of the Inspectors of the league will be given as to violations of law, and short addresses will be made by the Hon. W. W. Smith and others.

—Lizzie J. Riley, twelve years old, of 233 Rockaway Avenue, died suddenly at her home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and Coroner Coombs has been asked to investigate the case. The girl's father is a motorman for the Nassau Electric Railroad. Several deaths have occurred in the family recently.

—The funeral services of the late Henry C. Saffen will be held to-morrow evening at his late home, 169 Devoe Street. The Rev. Roland S. Dawson of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church will preside. The burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery Tuesday morning.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed Dr. Henry C. McLean of 101 Sixth Avenue a member of the Board of Education to succeed Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, who recently resigned. Dr. McLean has twice served on the Board of Education.

New-Jersey.

—It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposed to lay off a large number of its employes Nov. 1. Superintendent Charles Brooks said there was no truth in the statement. He said that about a hundred men were employed in the freight yards in the city, and that some of these had been laid off owing to a decrease of business, and a few more might be. They will be reinstated, he said, as soon as business picked up, as it was expected to do after election.

—The charge against Alexander Clements, the Democratic candidate for Freeholder in the First Ward of Jersey City, for illegally procuring the registration of John Cavanagh, was yesterday dismissed by Police Justice Potts, who intimated that there was no reason why Mr. Clements should have been arrested. Justice Potts is a Republican.

—Bicycle riders who frequent the Hudson Boulevard complain that the section of the road lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Morris Canal is already in a bad condition, and that no effort is made to keep it in repair. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Freeholders.

—Thomas McGuire of 134 Steuben Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for falsely registering. He is only twenty years old. He made affidavit that he had neither registered nor authorized any one to register him. The case was dismissed.

Expensive Window Cleaning.

John E. Long, a saloonkeeper at Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue, sent his colored porter, Morris Jones, Thursday to clean the windows of his house, 467 West Twenty-third Street. When the windows had been cleaned Long missed $275 worth of jewelry. He had Jones arrested, and pawntickets for the missing jewelry were found in Jones's pockets.

C. C. Shayne & Co.

Importers and Manufacturers of
Rich Furs
124 and 126 West 42d Street,
(Near Sixth Ave. L Station.)

N. B.—The New Sealskin Cape, elegantly finished, 135-in. sweep, $150.00.—All the newest styles in reliable furs at lowest possible prices.

ACCUSED OF OFFERING BRIBES.

Republicans Charged with Trying to Buy Up Populists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—State Chairman Roselle of the People's Party charges that four times since the nomination of the Populistic ticket he has been offered money from Republican sources to use his influence toward keeping a full third-party ticket in the field. In an interview to-day Mr. Roselle said:

"Mr. Jones (nominee for Governor) has suffered enough abuse and vile insinuations because of his withdrawal from the contest for Governor. It is time the truth should come out. Money has been offered the State candidates and the committee repeatedly during the campaign from Republican sources.

"Republican money was offered me, and not only me, but Mr. Jones, to oppose Electoral fusion with the Democrats and to keep the State ticket intact."

He said: "Republican money was offered others of the Populists also, and I have not the slightest hesitation now in saying that some of it was accepted."

After refusing three offers Chairman Roselle says the alleged representatives of Chairman Filley of the Republican State Committee made another proposition to him in the following language: "The moment you file your whole State ticket at Jefferson City the 'Old Man' (meaning Filley) will produce for you $1,000, and I am authorized to say that you can have $4,000 more on which to make a red-hot straight-out campaign."

"This man," he says, "even went so far as to produce checks in my presence. My patience became exhausted, and I said just this: 'You may go back to Filley and tell him from me to go to —. I will not say one word or move one finger to influence the Populists' State Committee to aid a goldbug Republican for any office, from Governor to Constable.'"

Mr. Roselle says he was also offered $1,000 for his influence in keeping Judge North out of the race for Attorney General.

Chairman Filley of the Republican State Committee was asked this afternoon in regard to the charges of bribery, as stated by Roselle, and said: "The whole thing is a barefaced lie. I had no such representative. I do not do busines in that illegal way."

BISMARCK'S SILVER LETTER.

Carl Schurz Says It Does Not Favor the Bryan Cause.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—Carl Schurz this evening, when asked about the Bismarck letter to Gov. Culbertson of Texas, which has been represented as favoring the Bryan cause, said:

"I have, of course, read the letter addressed by Bismarck to Gov. Culberston, and it is impossible to see how this letter can shake any thinking German-American in the conviction that the victory of Mr. Bryan and his free-coinage policy would be most disastrous to our country. This letter has been used by the silver party in a most unscrupulous manner. First, a translation of it was circulated, which was virtually a forgery. And now they still seek to spread the impression that Bismarck advised the German-Americans to vote for Bryan and free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"This is a flagrant misrepresentation. Bismarck does not pretend to give the German-Americans any advice at all. He only says that he had always been at heart favorable to bimetallism, by which, of course, he meant only bimetallism founded upon an international agreement among the great commercial powers, the kind of bimetallism which the Bryan platform expressly rejects.

"Bismarck says unequivocally that the American people would be expected to make a silver experiment only if they deem it compatible with theid own interests. But he is careful not to say that in his own opinion it would be compatible with the interest of the American people. To represent the Bismarck letter as a declaration on his part in fovar of Bryan and the free coinage, at the ration of 16 to 1, is therefore a most unscrupulous perversion of the truth."

Mr. Schurz closed by urging that Bismarck would be disgusted did he know how his name was being misused.

Sunday
October 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

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SALE OF LAMPS.

***Princess Lamps, different styles, Dresden decorations, assorted colors, with globes, complete,* $1.25, 1.50.**

***Table Lamps, different styles and decorations, with globes to match,* $4.80.**

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Exclusive Paris Model Cloaks.

Will offer Monday, October Twenty-sixth, large reductions, as follows:

$195.00	heretofore	$350.00
175.00	"	325.00
150.00	"	275.00
125.00	"	225.00
95.00	"	175.00
75.00	"	148.00
55.00	"	110.00

And additionally are showing a very large and excellent selection of

COATS, WRAPS, AND JACKETS

of all descriptions, and covering a wide range of prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

STREET CLEANERS IDLE

FILTH ACCUMULATES WHILE CITY OFFICIALS QUARREL.

Col. Waring and Controller Fitch Disagrees About Contractor Tate's Bills and Col. Waring Stops All Collections of Refuse—Each Holds the Other Responsible for the Condition of Affairs—Mayor Strong May Act.

The streets of New-York were not cleaned yesterday, and Commissioner Waring, in a statement issued in the afternoon, declared practically that the business of his department would not be resumed until private contractors are assured of their pay by Controller Fitch and the Colonel is relieved of responsibility for payment of money on contracts.

Controller Fitch adheres to his declaration that he will not pay for work done by Contractor Herbert Tate until he has a decision as to whether Tate's employes come under the civil service law that governs the regular employes of the department.

Corporation Counsel Scott, to whom both disputants have referred as arbitrator, says the question at issue has not been officially brought before him by either party.

Mayor Strong says the quarrel, the most recent of many, is none of his business, but he also intimates that unless his "boys," as he affectionately calls them, come to an understanding for the public good by Monday he will do "something" that may hurt somebody.

Condition of the Streets.

Meanwhile the streets of New-York have got in a condition from which Col. Waring has since the beginning of his administration kept them.

Ash cans and bags and boxes of refuse wait on the curbs for the collectors who do not come, and who, Col. Waring says, will not come until Mr. Fitch voluntarily weakens or is forced by a greater power to yield.

By contrast the condition that exists today is most noticeable. The filth of a day of traffic is everywhere in evidence. Mud and puddles of thickened water lie about many crossings.

Fifth Avenue, after having been kept clean, seems now unbearable, and the ratio of its muddiness and dirtiness to the condition of the east and west sides is certainly 1 to 16.

Not a man employed in the Street Cleaning Department did a stroke of work yesterday. Not a horse left the stables. The men reported at 7 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They took it as a holiday, for the obligation of the city to pay them still continues.

Not a man or a horse will work to-day, and everything indicates that, if the Mayor, or somebody else, should enforce a disentanglement by to-morrow, nearly a week will be needed to bring the work up to its proper condition.

Tugs are tied up at their docks; dumping scows are lying idle; ash carts are housed, but the accumulated useless things of a great city are increasing.

Mr. Fitch made a statement Friday, in which he said he only wanted an opinion as to whether the civil service laws applied to Herbert Tate's men before he paid Tate's bill. He declared that all bills would probably be paid, and that he was astonished at Col. Waring's determination to suspend work. Such action, he declared, was unnecessary.

Col. Waring's Statement.

Col. Waring read Mr. Fitch's statement, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and then gave out this statement:

"Department of Street Cleaning,
"City of New-York,
"New-York, Oct. 24, 1896.

"Controller Fitch's statement to the papers concerning the stoppage of the work of this department is calculated to produce an impression the opposite of correct.

"After all that had followed on the subject, what Mr. Fitch said to me yesterday was a clear decision that he would not pay for the carts that I had hired from Herbert Tate as long as he could possibly help it.

"Mr. Tate's account runs back more than four months. The city now owes him, to Oct. 9, about $27,000. It has not paid him $1 on this account. The first of the bills was sent to the Controller on July 13. From that time to this, there have been half promises, a waiting for an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, (which opinion asserted that the bills should be paid,) sometimes sneering remarks as to why we 'would continue to employ Tate,' sometimes promises to attend to the matter 'in a few days,' once a statement made to me personally that he was ready to pay most of what was due to Tate in a few days, and a 'putting off' on two or three later occasions; yesterday a flat statement as to his determination to 'sustain the civil service law,' and as to his 'grave doubts' as to my right to employ carts driven by other than civil service men, delivered in such a way as to be accepted by any man (who knows how the Controller always signifies his decisions) to act upon this, as absolute and final. It was as clear as day that he would never pay a dollar on this contract if he could avoid it.

"This placed me immediately in a position of responsibility toward all contractors which I will not accept. It need be a matter of but a very few moments for the Finance Department to find some way to continue doing what it has always done in this matter, and what it must continue to do. When that way is found, and payment assured, or when, in any other manner, I can be relieved of my responsibility in the matter, work will begin again.

"I realize to the full the very serious result of even one day's stoppage of work, but cannot continue to employ contractors who are not to be paid.

"I append a letter from Deputy and Acting Commissioner Gibson to Controller Fitch, written while I was abroad. Immediately after its receipt, he asked Capt. Gibson to call upon him and said that he would pay Tate's bills. Incidentally, he asked 'Why Tate? can't you get somebody else to do the work?' Capt. Gibson replied that we liked Tate, and that he was doing the work to our satisfaction, and for less money than any one else would do it for. To this the Controller replied that he would rather pay somebody else more.

"Mr. Herbert Tate has been made so conspicuous in connection with Mr. Fitch's opposition to this department as now carried on, that I will say in justice to him that I have had pretty constant business relations with him for the past nine years and that I know him well. He is an honest, intelligent, and capable man. Whenever I have had difficult work to do in my profession, I have always considered myself very fortunate if I could get him to help me. I shall always be glad to use his services in the department when I need an efficient and honest contractor. In his relation with the refuse experiment he was more than satisfactory, from beginning to end, and the city was a very large gainer because of him.

"GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
"Commissioner."

The letter written to Mr. Fitch and to which Col. Waring refers is as follows:

"Department of Street Cleaning,
"City of New-York,
"NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1896.

"Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller:

"Dear Sir: I find it necessary to invite your attention again to the unpaid bills of Mr. Herbert Tate for the carts he has furnished this department for the collection of paper throughout the city.

"Up to date he has received nothing for this service, as you know, and there is due him about eighteen thousand (18,000) dollars. The continuance of this work necessitates a constant outlay for him, and as he finds it necessary to go to the banks for cash for this purpose, he informed me last Saturday, the 19th instant, that he would discontinue this cart service at the end of the present week unless he received funds due him from the Finance Department with which to carry it on.

"I have repeatedly asked that some money be paid Mr. Tate on this account, knowing that it is in the interest of economy for him to continue this work, and this I have explained to yourself and the Deputy Controller.

"There has been no legal objection raised to the payment of this account, and none I believe is known to exist, and as the importance of this work cannot be exaggerated, I make this my final appeal for the payment of these bills.

"Should Mr. Tate stop this work it would be simply useless for me to attempt to engage any one else to do it at the same figure, and if this paper collection has to cease, for the reason stated, it would not only hamper the work of this department, but it would also put the inhabitants of the city to a very great inconvenience.

"Finally, as one city official to another, I ask you, in all earnestness, not to hamper me in my work, or in the legitimate discharge of my duty.

"The bills are just, the service is cheap, and, therefore, I repeat my request for their payment during the present week.
Respectfully, F. M. GIBSON,
"Deputy and Acting Commissioner."

When this statement was shown to Controller Fitch, he made the following statement:

Controller Fitch's Reply.

"I have read what Col. Waring says in regard to the questions involved in Mr. Tate's account. He is entirely mistaken as to his being placed in any position of responsibility toward all contractors. There is no legal question about any other work that I know of, and every bill of the department has been paid, as every proper bill will be.

"Mr. Tate has been paid on other accounts several hundred thousand dollars since he came here, a little over a year ago, and cannot be in great need. For Col. Waring to stop the business of his department in order to force the immediate payment of his bills is most improper, and is probably illegal, but no action of his will drive this department into doing anything not based on proper legal advice or a decision of the courts."

Mr. Fitch then went into a more careful consideration of Col. Waring's statement, and in an hour or so made this declaration:

"The bills of Herbert Tate which are unpaid amount to about $15,000, or one-half of 1 per cent. of the sum of over $3,000,000 which is at Col. Waring's disposal. There has been no failure to pay any other bills, and no refusal to pay these bills. The failure to pay them so far has been on account of legal questions connected with the civil service law and the street-cleaning law, and the desire of this department to perform the duties for which it was created and which are incumbent upon it.

"The clause of the street-cleaning act upon which Col. Waring claims a right to establish a department free from civil service rules and free from public competition, within his own department, in the hands of Mr. Herbert Tate, is as follows:

"'Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Commissioner, whenever it shall be necessary, to hire such boats, steam tugs, scows, vessels, machines, tools, or other property, for a day or a trip, and for successive days or trips, without advertising or contract founded on sealed proposals or bids,' &c.

"Herbert Tate's bills are alike in wording and read, for instance, as follows: 'To service of 95 horses, carts, and drivers, collecting and hauling refuse, on Sept. 11, at $3 per day, $285.'

"If the services of men and horses come under the wording 'or other property' above, and if the civil-service law and its extensions by the Mayor do not apply at all to this junior branch of the Department of Street Cleaning lately inaugurated, then these bills ought to be paid, and on any proper advice or decision on that subject they will be paid. To make the fact that they have not been paid as yet an occasion for an abandonment of all work by the department is, of course, absurd. The courts afford a quick and easy remedy, if a resort to the court was necessary, which in this case it is not.

"When the Police Department had a question in regard to the validity of some bills, they did not withdraw the patrolmen from the streets and abandon the work intrusted to their hands. When the Fire Department bills were held, as they have been several times on legal grounds, the Commissioners did not direct the fire engines to remain at home when the alarm sounded.

"This department cannot be coerced into auditing and paying bills to which there is any legal objection. The only reason why there seems to be any friction between the Department of Street Cleaning and this office is that whenever bills of other departments are delayed or questioned by our auditors, which constantly happens, the matters are quietly decided by the Corporation Counsel or by the courts; whereas, whenever the slightest question is raised here by the Auditing Department in regard to any claim of the Street Cleaning Department Col. Waring at once says or does something sensational.

"The Finance Department is not a paymaster alone. It is the auditing department of the city, charged with the duty of seeing that the departments obey the law and of investigating every question of law or fact which comes before it. This duty will be performed if every other department of the city goes on a strike.

When Mayor Strong was asked what he would or could do to restore peace, he said:

"It's none of my business. It's a quarrel between Fitch and Waring. Waring is paid to clean the streets. That's his duty, and if he doesn't do it—well, I haven't any more to say."

"I will not give an off-hand opinion now," said Corporation Counsel Scott. "I haven't been asked yet for an opinion. I expect that the question will be brought to me. When it is, I shall give an opinion."

Col. Waring objects to some of the statements made in relation to Contractor Herbert Tate and his connection with the department.

"I employed Herbert Tate," said the Commissioner, "to carry on an experiment, to hire a lot, build a crematory, procure other machinery, and to furnish carts to collect paper and rubbish separately. He furnished all the capital necessary. We paid him $25 a day while the experiment lasted. He rendered an account of everything, and he got nothing in any way except the $25 per diem, and, incidentally, a knowledge of what the refuse was worth. The only way I could pay him for this was with the money received for scow-trimming; that is, I took material and services from him for the scow-trimming privilege, instead of money. The experiment resulted in showing that the paper and refuse now sent to the dumps may be made to pay the city at least $245,000 per annum.

"This department was not ordered to advertise for any bids, as has been stated. All such action originates with the Commissioner.

"Tate bid $245,000 for the privilege of getting what he could from paper and rubbish only—a result of the experiment. His very stipulation, and the only one, was that the city should undertake to enforce the laws and ordinances concerning rag-pickers, so that the valuable part of the refuse would not be stolen before the bulk was delivered to him.

"A contract for the final disposition of rubbish only was awarded to the Sanitary Utilization Company. Contractor Tate was hired to furnish carts to collect paper and rubbish. He has nothing whatever to do with ashes or garbage.

"The real question involved is how best to interfere with the operations of this department. Tate's men are not in the employ of this department. It has been decided by the Counsel to the Corporation that the authority to hire carts for special temporary service necessarily implies the service of the drivers who attend them. Substantially the same difficulty that Mr. Fitch now raises was raised in the Spring of 1895 concerning carts from Jersey City driven by men who are not residents of New-York."

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(and why our prices are less than elsewhere.)

Our ability to avail ourselves of every possible cash discount, both in the home and foreign markets, and our direct connection with all the leading China and Glass factories of the world, and our moderate rent, makes it possible for us to sell all kinds of China and Glass at prices fully 25 per cent. less than elsewhere, the same style and quality being considered.

The "cheap," "trashy" sort we don't buy. Again, we are conducting our business along modern, up-to-date business lines—not the old-fashioned, half a century ago way. The prices of our finest goods are effected the same as the inexpensive. To illustrate:

DINNER SETS.

English Wedgework China, border flower decoration in delicate pink and yellow flowers and gold leaves; also best burnished gold throughout.
127 pieces $147.75
FINEST LIMOGES CHINA, border decoration of flowers in raised gold, solid gold handles and heavy burnished gold edges.
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Over 300 Dinner Sets are shown in Dinner Ware Dept., varying from $7.90 to $349.00 per set.

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Our new pattern in Rich Cut Glass, the "Peerless," is conceded to be the richest and handsomest pattern yet produced.
Goblets sell at $90.00 a dozen. Wines at $72.00 a dozen, etc.
We also have a full line of Webb's English Rock Crystal. Goblets sell at $75.00 a dozen—other pieces in proportion.
Rich Cut Glass. 14-inch Punch Bowls, very handsome..$30.00 ea.

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Magnificently hand-painted English Doulton China Fish set, by Wilson, the celebrated English painter.
13 pieces $330.00

RICH PLATES.

At no store in Greater New-York can be found as large an assortment of very Rich Plates as we are showing. We mention one as an example of 400 other styles—English Coalport China—very delicate pink, with rich raised gold throughout. $250 would be the Broadway or Fifth Ave. price; ours is .....$184.00 doz.

ART POTTERY.

English Doulton Vase, raised, enameled, pierced handles, ivory body and gold.
$100.00 would be the fair price; ours is $50.00
Several hundred others equally low. Sevres, Dresden, Vienna, Holland Delft, Crown Derby, etc.

DELFT.

In store No. 52 we are displaying a very large line of Royal Bonn Delft, and it is surprisingly good in color, yet quite inexpensive. As an example:

Double Ink Stands on Tray.	$3.75
Small Vase	1.25
Low Handled Candlesticks..	.85
5½ inch Candlesticks	1.30
Umbrella Jars	5.00
Clocks, good movement	3.00
Steins (with metal covers,) 17 inches high	4.90

In store No. 50 we show the largest assortment of the genuine Holland Delft that can be found in Greater New-York; prices as usual 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

JARDINIERES.

A very attractive assortment of Jardinieres, both with and without pedestals, have just been received. Prices most attractive.

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WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

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"LAKEWOOD" SEAL COAT, 26 inches.

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Assortments unequalled in all lines. Prices the lowest at which equal grades can be sold.

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Grand exhibition of Foreign Novelties (our own importation). Over 300 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $25 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

CURFEW IN JERSEY TOWNS

AGITATION FOR SUCH AN ORDINANCE GATHERS SUPPORT.

Intended to Keep Children off the Streets After 8 P. M. in Winter and 9 P. M. in Summer—Playing in the Streets at Night Regarded by Mrs. John D. Townsend as a School in Crime—Provisions for Fining Parents.

TRENTON, Oct. 24.—The agitation for the ringing of the curfew at night to clear the streets of children has extended all over the State. The question is being considered by the people of twenty towns. The agitation began in the Mercer County branch of the State Charity Aid, and now it has extended to the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the New-Jersey Home Societies, which have branches all over the State.

The Rev. George B. Maddock, the Chaplain of the State Prison, has become the curfew apostle. He was the first one to bring the subject to the attention of philanthropic persons in the State, and he is now kept busy writing letters to those who are seeking information. He finds that the subject is growing, and he thinks that the curfew will be put in operation soon in some of the smaller towns.

The matter was discussed at the various county conventions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and is now the uppermost theme in many of the local branches.

The Elmer Branch has passed resolutions indorsing the plan, and the matter is being agitated in Bridgeton, Millville, Cape May, Salem, Mount Holly, Trenton, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Orange, Hackensack, Newton, Hackettstown, and Belvidere.

Form of Curfew Ordinances.

The friends of the curfew have gone so far as to draft an ordinance which embraces the best features of the several ordinances of the curfew towns of the West, principally Lincoln, Neb. The provisions of the proposed ordinance are as follows:

"An ordinance prohibiting persons under fifteen years of age from being on the streets, alleys, or public places at night, after the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., from March 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, of each year, and from Sept. 1 to the last day of February, inclusive, of each year after the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., and the prescribed penalties for the violation thereof.

"It is hereby made unlawful for any person under fifteen years of age to be or remain in or upon any of the streets, alleys, or public places at night, after the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., from March 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, of each year; and from Sept. 1 to the last day of February, inclusive, of each year, after the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., unless such person is accompanied with a parent, guardian, or any other person having the legal custody of such minor person, or is in the performance of an errand or a duty directed by such parent, guardian, or other person having the care and custody of such minor person, or whose employment makes it necessary to be upon said streets, alleys, or public places during the night time after said specified hours.

Ten Dollars Fine.

"Provided, this exception shall not apply when the person under such age shall be playing or unnecessarily loitering in or upon any such street, alley, or public places, whether alone or accompanied by a parent, guardian, or any person or persons whomsoever. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not to exceed $10 for each offense, and stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

"It is hereby made unlawful for any parent, guardian, or any other person having the legal care and custody of any person or persons under fifteen years of age, to allow or permit any such child, ward, or other person under such age, while in such legal custody, to go or be in or upon any of the streets, alleys, or public places in said city within the time prohibited in Section 1 of this ordinance, unless there exists a reasonable necessity therefor.

"Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $25 for each offense, and stand committed until such fine and costs are made.

"Each member of the police force while on duty is hereby authorized to arrest, without warrant, any person willfully violating the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance, and retain such person for a reasonable time in which complaint can be made and a warrant issued and served.

Parents Must Be Notified.

"Be it further ordained, that no child or minor person arrested under the provisions of this ordinance shall be placed in confinement until the parents or guardian of such minor persons shall have been notified of such arrest, and shall have refused to be held responsible for the observance of the provisions of this ordinance by said minor person."

Mrs. John D. Townsend of New-York City is doing much to enforce the curfew both in New-Jersey and in New-York. She is interested in the Boys and Girls' National Home and Employment Association. In an interview she said:

"We freely give money for the building and maintenance of State prisons, jails, poorhouses, workhouses, lunatic asylums, reformatories, truant schools, and truant farms, but at the suggestion of doing something at least to reduce the necessity of these institutions we are met with either apathy or derision.

"Money, as I say, is liberally spent for these and kindred institutions, and people think they are most righteous in so doing. This curfew ordinance in Lincoln puts the responsibility where it belongs—on the parents. Parental responsibility is at a very low ebb, and parental negligence tips the scale to a terrible extent.

Education in Crime.

"I have been collecting reports of youthful crimes, and since last January I have found a highway robber at six, a murderer at seven, a twelve-year-old girl firebug, and any number of instances of young thieves. This is the result of untrammeled street education.

"I may further say that where the ordinance is in force Chiefs of Police heartily indorse it. One of them reports a decrease in children on the streets of 75 per cent. in one month after the ordinance went into effect."

It is not the idea to provide a bell that will ring the curfew, except in small communities where there is no striking town clock. When there is this ringing off of the hour it will be sufficient.

MANY MEET FOR SOUND MONEY.

Merchants in Various Trades Get Together and Oppose Bryanism.

The merchants of Broome Street held an out-door mass meeting in the interest of McKinley and Hobart and sound money yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Broome and Mercer Streets. The meeting attracted a crowd of about 4,000 persons, mostly employes of the business houses in that part of town. Oscar Hoffstadt presided. Edward Lauterbach, John Murray Mitchell, State Senator John Ford, John Winfield Scott, and Montague Lessler also spoke.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League meeting, at the corner of Broadway and Prince Streets yesterday, was attended by an unusually large audience. Speeches were made by Creswell McLaughlin of New-Jersey, Montague Lessler, and ex-Assemblyman George M. Hamilton.

The Hat Trade Sound Money Club held a meeting at 28 Waverley Place yesterday. Stephen C. Baldwin and Capt "Jack" Crawford, the "Poet Scout of New-Mexico," were the speakers.

The Dry Goods Republican Club met at 350 Broadway yesterday. Senator Albert A. Wray of Kings County, Samuel Cohen, John Pollack, Major Henry D. Tyler, A. W. Harris, Jonas M. Barnett of Albany, and David McArgile were the speakers.

The Sound Money Paint, Drug, and Oil Campaign Club had a meeting at 61 Maiden Lane yesterday. Congressman L. E. Quigg, H. T. Baker, John M. Mitchell, and R. C. Sherman spoke.

B. L. and L. B. Price Arrested.

On the complaint of William R. Rose, the received for the firm of Barnett L. Price & Co., which failed Oct. 6 for $144,000, the members of the insolvent firm, Lawrence Barnett Price and Barnett L. Price, were arrested yesterday.

The complainant alleges that the firm defrauded its creditors by issuing false statements as to its assets and liabilities prior to its failure. He alo alleges that it secretly sold $84,000 worth of goods from its clothing store, at 96 Bleecker Street, and made no record of the sale in its books.

The Prices were indicted, and are charged with fraudulently disposing of at least $100,000 worth of merchandise, with intent to cheat their creditors. Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Chambers, fixed bail at $15,000 for each of them. Edward Regensburg of 17 Broadway furnished the bail.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

THE BIG STORE.

One Side of the Money Question

Upon Which All New-York Has Agreed.

It is the money-saving side that has been inaugurated by "The Big Store." No matter what may be the belief of the Gold Bug or Silver Bug in regard to the correct financial policy of the Government, they both prove that they are unanimous on the subject of their own financial policy by the patronage which they are giving "The Big Store." One of the straws that shows which way the wind blows is the remarkable increase in the number of people on Sixth Avenue since "The Big Store" opened. We have been told that the receipts at the Eighteenth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road have made an average increase of nearly $400 per day since Siegel-Cooper Co. began business.

Books.

1-lb. Box containing 100 sheets of Paper in Royal Velvet or Royal Satin, usually priced at 25c., our price, per lb..... 12c

Envelopes to match, per package 25..... 4c

A Box of fine Mourning stationery, 4 size borders, the box containing 24 sheets Paper and 24 Envelopes, 50c. quality, our price..... 25c

We engrave your card plate and print 50 cards on Crane's or Whiting's best cardboard, excellent work, for..... 79c

Juvenile Party Invitations, colored designs; box contains 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, usually sold at 25c., our price..... 10c

Our Stationery Department carries a full line of Mark Twain Scrap Books at great reductions from the usual prices; we have them ranging at all figures up from..... 25c

A good Desk Pad, size 20 inches by 12 inches, American Russia corners, including a large sheet of Blotting Paper, our price..... 30c

National Whist Cards, French size, made of pure linen stock, per package..... 15c

A complete assortment of all styles of Playing Cards at lowest prices.

Fur Dept.

High Grade Electric Seal Capes, 24 inches long and 145 inches in sweep, lined with excellent quality fancy lining in various shades, usual price 37.50, at..... 25.00

Parisian Chinchilla Collarettes, extra fine light shades, with latest shape square collars and all-silk plaid linings, usual price 12.00, at..... 9.00

Gloves.

Special lot of Ladies' very fine Kid Gloves—all choice and desirable—street gloves in 4-button and 8-button lengths Mousquetaire, 2-clasp in P. K. and overseam, all sizes, in Autumn colors; special, per pair..... 95c

Large assortment of lined kid gloves and mittens.

Photograph Studio.

The most complete establishment of its kind in the City of New-York, fully prepared to do the highest grade of work that can be obtained anywhere in Europe or America. The gallery is situated on our roof and is easy of access by two special elevators running direct from the 6th Avenue end of the building. Our prices on photographic work are much lower than similar qualities can be obtained anywhere else.

Cloudy days are as good as sunshine, as our special apparatus takes perfect pictures even in the darkest Winter days. Life-size or miniature photographs, oil paintings, or water colors at reasonable prices.

Medallion Platinotype—

The latest perfection of embossed photographs faultlessly true to life, of absolute permanence, novel, and handsome, framed in heavy specially made mat frames. Extremely low prices to introduce the new work.

Conservatories.

Located on our roof in the rear of the Photograph Gallery, easily reached by two special elevators at the 6th Avenue end of the building. They are the largest Conservatories ever built upon the roof of any building in New-York and are stocked with every variety of growing plants for indoor or outdoor Fall and Winter culture. Ferns, Rubber Plants, Palms, &c., in any size or variety desired.

Our Cut-Flower Department is on the first floor, near the 19th Street entrance. The stock is replenished three times daily.

TAMMANY HALL'S CLAIMS.

Belief that the Wigwam Is Looking for Too Much.

Tammany Hall is claiming that it will elect twenty-six out of the thirty-five Assemblymen from this city, but expert politicians are claiming that if Tammany succeeds in electing from sixteen to twenty Assemblymen in a year like this it will be doing very well.

The Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts are conceded by Tammany to the Republicans, but this concession is made by the Wigwam leaders on the claim that while these districts will go for McKinley, all of the others will go for Bryan and give him a plurality in this county. Even if this should be the result in the county, there is very little chance that Tammany will elect all but eight of its Assembly candidates. McKinley will carry not eight, but several more Assembly districts in this county, and the strength of the McKinley vote, which is likely to change the political complexion of the county, will secure the election of several additional Republican Assemblymen.

The Eighth Assembly District, which Tammany has been claiming, is a very uncertain quantity. There is decided opposition to Mr. Rose, the Tammany candidate for the Assembly, and the district is likely to go Republican. The trend in the Ninth Ward is all Republican, and this is likely to carry the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District with it. In both the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts strong candidates have been nominated by the anti-Tammany Democrats, in conjunction with the sound-money men. There is a heavy German vote in the Thirty-third Assembly District, and this should not only carry the district for the Republican National ticket, but for the Assembly also. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District Tammany men may succeed in carrying their district, but the Thirty-fifth District is in very great doubt. Politicians generally believe that it will be a very difficult matter for Tammany to get eighteen or twenty members of the Assembly, if it gets that many.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 24.—Capt. Sprague this morning shipped a crew for the schooner Job H. Jackson, bound from Philadelphia for coal. The men signed articles and went aboard, but when the vessel was towed down here, they refused to work, demanding $20 a month instead of $18, the price agreed upon. Capt. Sprague would not pay the increase.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A. Wygant, General Agent of the United States Express Company, said last night that the Chicago and Alton train, which was held up in the Blue Cut, near Independence, Mo., last night, never carried much money. The amount in the express car would not exceed $2,000, in his opinion.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Memorial services were held to-day in the Supreme Court room in honor of the late ex-Gov. William E. Russell. His brethren of the bar paid a high tribute to his professional and personal character, and appropriate resolutions were presented by Attorney General Knowlton.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Daniel Knowles, daughter of Councilman Dewitt Lapham of Somerville, committed suicide to-day by hanging herself to the hinge of the closet door of her room. Mrs. Knowles was twenty-seven years old. She had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—By a rear-end collision in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, near Wall Station, early this morning, between a shifting engine and the caboose of a freight train, Levi Elmigh, conductor of the freight, was instantly killed. Flagman B. F. Schwartz was badly injured.

ORANGE, Oct. 24.—The teachers in the public schools of this city have about completed arrangements for their grand fair, which is to be held in Berkeley Hall on Friday and Saturday next for the benefit of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 24.—Michael T. Carmody of Newtown to-day instituted a suit for slander, claiming $5,000 damages, against William J. Beecher, an attorney of that town.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 24.—A house and barn in Harwinton, owned by the Willis Catlin estate, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $4,000; partly insured.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Philip Kehrer, thirty years old, of this city, was struck and instantly killed shortly before 1 o'clock to-day by a Troy motor car.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—A snowstorm approaching the dimensions of a blizzard prevailed here for half an hour at noon to-day.

Was Drowned, Not Murdered.

The body of the drowned man which was washed ashore at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, Friday night, was identified yesterday by Richard Biggs of Canarsie as that of his assistant, George Smith, a clam digger, who disappeared during the storm two weeks ago and was supposed to have been murdered on Barren Island by negroes. It was alleged that the negroes had killed Smith and then set his body afloat in a boat, and four negroes were arrested and are now in jail. In Smith's pockets was found $5.06, and the body showed no marks of violence. As there was nothing in its appearance to indicate that Smith was murdered, the prisoners will probably be released.

ARRESTED THE MOTORMAN

William Webber Held Responsible for a Third Avenue Collision.

William Webber, thirty-eight years old, of 1,739 Amsterdam Avenue, a motorman of the Union Railway Company, ran down a truck belonging to the New-York Transfer Company, and driven by John Egan of 1,801 Second Avenue, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, early yesterday morning. The truck was smashed, and Policeman Burke of the Morrisania Station placed Webber under arrest.

The car was damaged, and Webber took it to the carhouse at West Farms. Burke and Webber then boarded a south-bound car, and after the car had started Webber jumped off, but Burke did not discover this for a while. After a short chase, however, he recaptured Webber, and took him to the Morrisania Court, where he was held in $300 bail for examination Monday.

Bacon Again Beats Conneff.

GLASGOW, Oct. 24.—The third contest between the Irish-American champion long-distance runner, Thomas P. Conneff, and the English champion, Frederick E. Bacon, distance two miles, was run to-day, and was won by Bacon by fifteen yards. Bacon, who ran almost as easily as he did in the previous two contests, made the distance in 9:41 2-5.

SOCIETY

It is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the political excitement of the last days of this momentous political campaign has had a marked effect even upon the members of the gay world, who are popularly supposed to be indifferent to everything except the pursuit of pleasure. When, however, the male members of the society world one and all find themselves surrounded by an atmosphere of political excitement and discussion wherever they go, they cannot give that attention and interest to social doings which is demanded of them, and hence, with the "lords of creation" not to be depended upon for the dinners, dances, and other entertainments usual at this time of the year in the suburbs, the social movement has been very slow during the past week. The large element in New-York society which finds its chief delight in 'cross country riding has been devoting itself to following the hounds on the trail of the aniseseed bag and occasionally of a real fox, at Hempstead, Westchester, Cedarhurst, Bernardsville, N. J., and on Staten Island. The better weather of the early days of the week made these runs all the more enjoyable, and notwithstanding Mr. Ralph Ellis's serious accident at Meadowbrook, the chase has gone merrily on. Mr. Ellis's fall, the second bad one which he has had this season, and which will probably preclude his ridin again this year, once more emphasizes the exceeding danger of this so-called hunting now so much the rage in America. Englishmen, experienced fox hunters who have ridden with our best hunt clubs here, have time and again expressed their amazement that serious accidents are not more frequent, for the runs of most of our hunt clubs are virtually steeplechases, dangerous sport even on a track where the jumps are known and have been practised, and far more dangerous, necessarily, over a rough country with high fences and often jumps that are not known beforehand. The hunting season is, therefore, one of extreme anxiety to the relatives and friends of the men and the few women who are addicted to the sport, and it has been suggested that these relatives and friends should adopt the custom of the inhabitants of the West Indies and hold a day of fasting and prayer at the beginning of the hunting season and one of thanksgiving at its close, as do the latter at the beginning and end of the hurricane season.

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The Meadowbrook Hunt continues seemingly to be the most dangerous of all of those in New-York's suburbs, and its record of fatalities is growing to be a gruesome one indeed. It killed Messrs. Sands and Cottenet, and seriously maimed Mr. George Lord Day and others, while of minor accidents to its riders no complete record has been kept. At least a score of men who once rode in its hunts, but who on account of increasing years or family responsibilities have withdrawn from it, bear scars and bruises received in hunting today, and will continue to bear the same throughout their lives; and yet, although the question is often asked in the clubs and drawing rooms whether it pays, the hunts continue popular, and the meets always bring out a goodly field of riders. Next to the Meadowbrook runs in excitement and danger this season have been those of the Essex County Hunt Club, which has been hunting the country around Bernardsville, N. J. Mr. George Messervy of Boston is now the M. F. H. of this club, and has proved himself a most efficient and capable master. Mr. Messervy, who is very English in appearance and manner, was first introduced to New-York society by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel of Philadelphia at Newport a year ago last Summer. He has been the guest of the Drexels at the fashionable resort several times, and bids fair to be soon numbered in the list of New-York's eligible bachelors, as he proposes, it is understood, making this city his permanent home. He has a goodly fortune, and is considered a thorough sportsman.

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Society events of the past week which, as said above, were few in number, were the weddings of Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri and Miss Edith Shepard at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday; of Mr. Arthur Lawrence Greer and Miss Georgiane Oakes, at Mamaroneck, on Monday; of Mr. Silas Furman and Miss Marcia Shackford, in the Church of the Ascension, in this city, on the same day; a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, at Oyster Bay, on Friday evening, and the usual weekly dance at Tuxedo last night. This is not a very stirring record, and the programme for the week which opens to-day is, if possible, less filled with events. Not until after election will the suburbs be at all gay, and their gayety even then must be crowded into a few days, for with the first day of the Horse Show, on Nov. 9, the Winter season in this city will begin. The two country weddings of the week past were fortunately blessed with sunshine and clear skies, an unexpected blessing in this Autumn of seemingly persistent rain and gloom, and the guests who were present at the nuptials both of Mr. Fabbri and Miss Shepard and of Mr. Greer and Miss Oakes enjoyed to the full the day in the country which these events afforded them. The Fabbri-Shepard wedding was well planned in every detail, and passed off most successfully. Miss Shepard, who is a remarkably sweet-looking young woman, made, as had been predicted a most dainty and attractive bride. The Vanderbilt family connection was all present, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and the sons of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, and were so many in number that, with the hundred or more specially invited guests, the wedding party was a large one. The ceremony, in the Shepard Memorial Chapel, which united the young couple, was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city and the appropriately named Mr. Blessing, the pastor of the chapel, and afterward the guests were driven to Mrs. Shepard's superb country home, Woodlea, where they sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast, served at small tables in the spacious hall, modeled after that of one of the old castles of England. A significant feature of this wedding was the presence of Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, who, it will be remembered, virtually eloped about two years ago. Mrs. Morris is the second daughter of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and an elder sister of the bride of Tuesday. She incurred her mother's displeasure by her marriage, but has now been restored to favor, and by her presence at Tuesday's wedding once more became a member of the Shepard family. It has not yet been decided where Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri will permanently reside, but it is probable that, after a short trip abroad for the purpose of visiting some of Mr. Fabbri's relatives, they will take a house in New-York.

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Miss Oakes was a strong contrast as a bride to Miss Shepard, as she is a perfect blonde, while Miss Shepard is a brunette. She, too, made an unusually attractive bride, and her wedding with Mr. Greer was also a pretty and enjoyable affair. The day was so beautiful that after the wedding breakfast at Mr. Oakes's country place, Vergemere, the guests strolled on the lawn which fronts Long Island Sound, and enjoyed the beautiful vista of sea and shore until it was time to take the train back to New-York. Mr. Furman and Miss Shackford's wedding, in the Church of the Ascension on Monday afternoon, was so quiet and simple in every way as to be a marked contrast to the two larger weddings just mentioned. Only verbal invitations were issued for it, and yet the church was well filled with the relatives and friends. The bride was attended only by her little sister, and Mr. Furman by his brother and one friend. Miss Shackford wore a plain traveling dress of brown cloth and a little bonnet to match. As she came down the aisle after the ceremony, on her husband's arm, it was remarked that if expression counted for anything, a happier bride had rarely been seen.

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The important wedding of this week will be that of Mr. C. Temple Emmet and Miss Alida Chanler, which will be celebrated at Rokeby-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday morning. Following the now prevalent custom, this wedding will be a quiet one, and Miss Chanler has written the invitations to it herself. There will be no bridesmaids, ushers, or best man, and after the simple ceremony will come a small breakfast, and then the young couple will leave for a brief wedding tour, and on their return will take up their permanent residence in New-Rochelle, where Mr. Emmet has always lived. Coming weddings in town will include those of Mr. F. V. S. Crosby and Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Nov. 11; of Mr. Ernest Adee and Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, in Calvary Church, on Nov. 24, and of Mr. Robert Graham and Miss Edith Sands, at the Church of the Incarnation, on Nov. 25.

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The engagements announced during the past week were those of Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe and Miss Annie Corbin, youngest daughter of the late Austin Corbin, and of Mr. Wilmot Townsend Cox and Miss Maria Bleecker Miller, a sister of Mr. J. Bleecker Miller and of Mrs. Commander Chadwick. The announcement of Mr. Borrowe and Miss Corbin's engagement was a decided surprise, and Miss Corbin's brother has stated in an interview that such announcement was premature, but there is little doubt that the engagement exists. Mr. Borrowe has been devoted to Miss Corbin for some time past, and it is said that, notwithstanding some past incidents in the young man's career, which it is not necessary to repeat, that the engagement was approved of by Mr. Corbin before his death. Miss Corbin is a remarkably cultivated young woman, and is much liked by her large circle of friends. Mr. Borrowe, who is a son of the late Samuel Borrowe, who died last Winter, has been living very quietly in New-Jersey during the last two years, where he has been working hard as Superintendent of a trolley car line. Miss Corbin's fortune, inherited from her father, is a large one. Much surprise has been occasioned by the authorized statement that the engagement announced last Spring of Mr. Charles T. Garland and Miss Madeleine Knowlton has been broken off, and as no explanation has been given for the termination of this engagement, which was so pleasantly received, there is much curiosity expressed as to the causes which brought it about. Mr. Garland is in the sophomore class at Columbia College. His sister recently announced her engagement to Mr. Robert Emmet, youngest son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

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There will undoubtedly be an interesting and representative gathering at the old Academy of Music to-morrow night, when Col. Mapleson's Opera Company is to make its first appearance, and there is a general expression of interest in the event. Many of the older members of society will attend to revive old memories, and the younger element will be present out of curiosity. The auction sale of boxes and seats for the coming Horse Show will take place in the assembly rooms of the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday afternoon, and will draw also a fashionable audience. The result of this sale will largely determine the social character of the show this year. The dance at Tuxedo will take place this week on Friday instead of Saturday night, so that the men who attend it may come in town to participate in or witness the great political business men's parade on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld will give a hunt breakfast for the Meadowbrook Hunt at their country place at Oyster Bay on Saturday next, and Mr. and Mrs. Romaine C. Nichols will also give a hunt breakfast on the same day at their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., to the members of the Essex County Hunt. The Winter season of the new St. Nicholas Ice Skating Club will begin on the afternoon of Nov. 7, when a large reception will be given by this club at the rink on West Sixty-sixth Street. Upward of 5,000 invitations to this reception will be sent out, and the affair will be a notable one in every way. The new dressing and reception rooms have been completed and the members and guests of the club will find every arrangement for their comfort and pleasure. On the week following the reception the regular afternoon and evening meeting of the club will begin. As indoor bicycling has ceased to be a novelty and a fad among society people, it is probable that ice skating will take its place this Winter, and that the throng of well-known people which two years ago, and to a lesser extent last Winter, frequented the hall of the Michaux Cycle Club to enjoy wheel riding indoors will now transfer their allegiance and interest to the new sport of indoor ice skating. It is difficult to see, now that indoor bicycling has had its short day, whether indoor ice skating will be any more long lived as a fad. The American society public is exceedingly fickle as to its sports and abandons them with almost as much celerity as it takes them up.

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There is much present anxiety and growing alarm among the residents of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, and of the adjacent streets over the danger to health caused by the tearing up of the fashionable thoroughfare. There is much present sickness along Fifth Avenue and the near-by streets, which is said to be directly traceable to the earth being upturned before the Winter frosts arrive. Many families living in this section and still in the country have decided to postpone their return to the city until the work of laying the water mains now in progress on Fifth Avenue has been completed. There is some feeling expressed that this work, so dangerous to the health of the community, was not performed during the Summer, when the majority of residents along Fifth Avenue were out of town. The many friends of Mr. De Forest Manice will regret to learn that he continues quite ill with a low fever from which he has been suffering for some weeks past at his father's residence, at Queens, L. I.

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The multiplication of columns devoted to personal criticisms and attempted humorous reflections upon well-known New-York people has evidently necessitated the employment of writers who are not sufficiently acquainted with the people and subjects which they disouss to avoid constant amusing, if not annoying, blunders. Mrs. Rollins Morse of Boston, for example, was recently gravely alluded to as the former Countess d'Agreda, and now Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt are described as being enthusiastic golf players at Staatsburg. It is possible, but not probable, that Mrs. Morton has taken to golf, but Mrs. Lydig Hoyt's age would seem to make golf playing on her part rather out of the question.

ROYAL

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength and healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GAY SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

Golf and Wheeling Popular Pastimes —Many Visitors from New-York.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Fine weather, a veritable foretaste of Indian Summer, has prevailed this week, and guests and cottagers have made the most of it.

All through the delightful season the links of the Golf Club have presented an animated scene. Judging by the number of players thus early in the season it is almost impossible to conjecture what will follow when the Lakewood links are the only ones in the North where it is possible to play. An interesting series of foursomes has been played this week by club members and professionals. Last Saturday Dr. Paul T. Kimball, the Captain of the club, and Jasper Lynch, the club's crack player, who brought back with him from Narragansett Pier two handsome trophies, one the valuable Point Judith Cup, played against Arthur B. Claflin and Horace Rawlins, the professional of the Country Club links. Kimball and Lynch won by 3 up.

On Monday Claflin and Rawlins were beaten by Lynch and Willie Norton, with a score of 2 up and 1 to play. At Tuesday's game Lynch and Norton conceded Claflin and Rawlins one-third of a stroke, and were beaten by 5 up and 4 to play.

Lakewood golfers have watched with interest the brilliant play of James Converse, the representative of their club, at Ardsley Casino this week. Converse proved himself capable of playing a strong game, when, on Monday and Tuesday, he tied with both De Garmendia and Ward, and when, on Wednesday, he won the cup for medal play. There are many devotees of the game among the Laurel House guests, including the Rev. and Mrs. Philip M. Prescott, of Washington; Miss Justine de Peyster, of Tivoli, Mrs. H. C. Emmett, the Misses Jackson, the Misses Sands, Miss V. S. White, A. C. White, and Mr. Skidmore of New-York, and the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight of Morristown.

Wheeling is another popular pastime. The roads are in fine condition, not only around the lake and through the pines, but also to adjoining towns. Among those who ride the wheel are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, Miss Justine de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brookfield, J. H. Brookfield, the Misses Sands, Miss Jackson, Prof. Francis M. Rose, David J. Griffith, the Misses Griffith of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman, their two children, Miss Mildred Booth Grossman and Clarence E. B. Grossman, are seen every clear day on the roads.

A new cycle path has been constructed by Sherwood B. Ferris, a member of the Golf Club, from Madison Avenue along the road to the links, as far as the entrance to the field where the clubhouse stands.

While the Country Club is open for the club members, it is probable that there will be some important changes before there is much entertaining. The House Committee, Messrs. Claflin and Harris, is considering plans for changing the house, which have been submitted to them by the architect. The plans are intended to facilitate the serving of large dining parties and luncheons, which were popular during the short time the house was open last season. A new kitchen, servants' dining room, stairway, and a laundry are on one side of the house, and to gain symmetry of design it is proposed to build a large room for smoking and general amusement on the opposite side.

Leases for cottages have been signed this week by Dr. W. G. Schauffler of New-York, who has taken the cottage owned by Mr. Ferris, in Fifth Street, near Forest Avenue, and by Mrs. Sands of Newport, who will occupy the Harding cottage, next to that taken by her sister, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, in Forest Avenue. Miss Chew and Miss Harriet Elliott will occupy the cottage at the corner of Madison Avenue and First Street. Mr. and Mrs. James Converse leave the Laurel House this week to spend the Winter at Gray Gables. Hilltop, the cottage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and their family, is being made ready for their return, which will take place probably early in November.

The Girls' Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church held a meeting in the lecture room of the church Wednesday afternoon. In addition to other charitable work the society sends a box every Autumn to some missionary of the church in the West. At the Wednesday meeting a clergyman in Kansas was nominated as this year's beneficiary. It was also decided to make the meetings held on the first Wednesday of each month of a more social nature. An informal tea would follow the transaction of business and reading of papers.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches sent large delegations to attend the Ocean County Union at Manchester on Friday night.

Prof. Henry Dwight Hervey of the High School and Mrs. Hervey gave a dinner last Saturday evening at their home in Clifton Avenue to the teachers of the High School grammar department, and the outlying districts of which Prof. Henry has charge.

Miss Lucy Harding of New-York and her mother, Mrs. E. L. Harding, and sisters, who spent several seasons as cottagers here, are spending a few days with Mrs. W. R. Bynner at her home in Sixth Street.

Dr. Edward T. Willson of New-York is visiting his mother, Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, at Laurellea.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Clinton Blair, J. I. Blair, Jr., and Mrs. W. H. Scranton of Belvidere are at the Laurel House.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Langworthy of Datona, Fla., are recent arrivals at the Palmer House.

Outdoor life in the pines was never more popular than this season, and it is doubtless responsible, in a large measure, for the remarkable Autumn business at the Laurel House. The Wednesday morning concerts, that were in great favor there last season, are to be continued this year, beginning the first Wednesday in November. Lucius Hosmer, the leader of the orchestra, is here rehearsing new music and preparing to make the concerts equal to those of last season.

Miss Edith V. C. Jay of New-York is visiting Mrs. Jonathan Edwards at the Laurel House, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Brown also are there.

New-York arrivals at the Laurel House this week include Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Miss L. J. Edwards, Mrs. G. W. Griffith, the Misses Griffith, Daniel J. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Passevant, Miss E. W. Hopkins, Mrs. David Tweedie, Miss Tweedie, M. Stanley Tweedie, Miss Ethel L. Findley, William Van Brunt Findley, John Jay White, Miss M. W. White, Miss V. M. White, Alain C. White, Johnston Livingston, Samuel T. Skidmore, John D. Skidmore, William L. Findley, Alexander Laird, Robert D. Graham, Dr. H. Newton Heminway, Joseph A. Flynn, J. P. Sullivan, the Rev. Frederick L. King, the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance, Henry N. Brinsmade, James B. Brinsmade, James McLean, Rev. Harris Ely Adriance, Henry N. Brinsmade, James B. Brinsmade, James McLean, Alber R. Gallatin, John Jay Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hughes, Mrs. R. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schmidt, the Misses Schmidt, J. B. Brookfield, E. E. Andrews, Dr. J. Newton Heineman, John Clay, A. W. Strong, Joshua Sands, C. W. Dean, and J. A. Rogers.

From other cities are Mrs. S. L. Danby, Thomas P. Hurlburt, and F. L. Smith of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, Mrs. H. M. Turnbull and Miss C. P. Turnbull of Philadelphia, Miss Potter and Miss E. L. Potter of Utica, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parke of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Johns of Newburg, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Humphreys, Franklin B. Dwight and Miss Dwight of Morristown, Mrs. J. M. Wadsworth and Miss Harriet Wadsworth of Geneseo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Barry of Rochester, Theodore Gilman of Yonkers, and Antonio Zetelle of Baltimore.

New-York arrivals at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ames, Miss Marie Hoffman, David Lehman, E. G. Bash, L. H. Sournborough, J. C. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Leary, M. Murphy, M. Regnault, W. J. Jennings, Robert Miller, Frank R. Stemmen, B. Dallas Dohnet, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. George H. Shapley of Boston.

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NEWPORT SEASON CLOSING.

Many Changes for Next Year—New-Yorkers Coming Home.

NEWPORT, Oct. 24.—The Clambake Club talks of changing its quarters, and at its next annual meeting in New-York in January, the matter will be considered. The club has now 100 members, and there are many applicants. The present clubhouse on Easton's Point, while it is most charmingly located, with a fine sea view from its piazzas, is very far from what it should be, architecturally. It can be approached only by way of the land, and, as since the advent of the Kat Bote Klub last Summer boat sailing has become very popular among the young men of the cottage colony, it is especially desirous to have a headquarters on some shore off which craft can be safely moored. This is the particular reason for the desire on the part of some for a change, and these members look with favor upon Coddington Point as a site for a new clubhouse. This location is about as far from the city as Easton's Point, and it is within pleasurable sailing distance from Newport. The shore is sandy, and the boats could be brought to within a few feet of the clubhouse, and anchored within the view of members from the house. It is likely then that the Clambake Club will have a handsome structure on Coddington Point for use next Summer, for there is already a very considerable surplus in the treasury of the organization, while a growing membership will undoubtedly provide what other funds may be required to secure the grounds and erect the building. At the annual meeting it is more than likely that Centre Hitchcock, one of the club's founders, will be re-elected President.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan will be missed in the social life of Newport next season. They are to go abroad for an extended, stay, possibly, three years. Their villa is to be occupied in their absence by the Drexels, who had the John W. Ellis place in Bellevue Avenue last Summer, and who are about to go abroad on their new yacht for the Winter. Sea View, the Kernochan place, has never been rented before, and there are very few persons to whom its owners would let it. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan will occupy James P. Kernochan's smaller place, on Ochre Point, known as The Cloister, next Summer.

James J. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen are to return from Lenox toward the close of next week and take up their residence again at Wakehurst, where they will remain two weeks. Their intention is to go to New-York for the Horse Show. Soon after the close of that they will go abroad for the Winter, with the intention of returning to Newport early next season.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has purchased a large plot of land adjoining his Summer residence, Eastbourne Lodge, in Rhode Island Avenue, which will be taken into his lawn. James V. Parker of New-York is also to enlarge his grounds, and for that purpose he has bought the Hall cottage and surrounding land on Merton Road. He will tear down the house, and, besides expanding his lawn, will build a commodious stable. He is still at his cottage here, and will not return to New-York until early in November.

Two recent rentals for next season are the Chickering villa, in Bellevue Avenue, known as Sunnylea, to Herman E. Duryea, the well-known yachtsman, and the Swift cottage, at the end of Bellevue Avenue, to J. De Forest Danielson of Boston. The Danielsons occupied the place last season and have now taken a two years' lease of it. The Duryeas formerly occupied the Parker cottage, in Parker Avenue. Several other important rentals will soon be announced.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice was the only entertainer of the week, and her dinner party Tuesday evening was probably the closing affair of the season. There were sixteen guests, and, as usual, the table was charmingly decorated with American Beauty roses.

Among the prominent society folks from New-York here during the week were Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, the Misses Ogden, Mrs. Newcombe Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong. Mr. and Mrs. Wysong are inspecting extensive alterations to their villa on Ochre Point, which they will occupy again next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown will sail for Europe Nov. 7. They will remain abroad till the opening of next season. Mrs. Schenckberg, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William H. Osgood, has returned to New-York. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan have gone to New-York on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have gone to Lenox on a brief visit. They have not closed their Newport villa yet and will return before the close of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Joffman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and Dr. and Mrs. Clement, Cleveland returned to New-York this week.

SOME NOTES FROM LENOX.

Many Visitors from New-York—Season at Its Height.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Emily Sloane, and Miss Lelia Sloane, who went to Scarborough-on-the-Hudson to attend the Shepard-Fabbri wedding, returned on Thursday and have quite a large house party. Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., will remain for some time longer. Mrs. Sloane gave a dinner Saturday night, the guests being from the younger set.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner Wednesday evening, at which Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Miss Furniss, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, who have just returned from Europe, came up to Lenox this week. They have been spending some time in Carlsbad. Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a dinner in honor of their return on Friday evening. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

Mr. Thatcher Adams gave a whist party Tuesday evening. His guests included Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mr. John I. Kane, Mr. John S. Barnes, and Mr. Joseph W. Burden. Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt are visiting Mrs. Hoyt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at Shadow Brook. They have just returned from Europe, and have not been in Lenox before since they were married last October. The Misses Ives gave a dinner to the younger set on Wednesday. Among those present were Mr. Sanford Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, and Miss Meyer. Mrs. Giraud Foster is entertaining her two sisters, Mrs. Charles C. Jackson and Mrs. Richard Gambrill. Mr. Harry Melville is the guest this week of J. J. Van Alen. Señor de Lome the Spanish Minister, has returned to Washington and the entire Diplomatic Corps have gone. They are all very fond of Lenox, and will return next season. Aaron von Ketteler, First Secretary of the German Legation, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

Miss Frelinghuysen gave a five o'clock tea Friday in honor of her guests, Mrs. Robert Oliver and the Misses Oliver. Among those present were Miss Van Alen, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Archibald Murry, the Misses Ives, Mrs. John C. Inches, Miss Pauline Shaw, and Mrs. Brayton Ives.

Miss Morgan, the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is visiting Miss Caroline Morgan at Ventfort Hall.

Mrs. David W. Bishop gave a dinner at Interlaken on Thursday in honor of Mrs. John Minturn, the guest of Mrs. Ambrose Kingsland.

Chauncey M. Depew spent Sunday here as the guest of William D. Sloane, coming up from New-York in his private car. He returned on Tuesday.

Miss Theodora Sedgwick is the guest of Miss Mary Tappan, who gave a dinner in her honor Friday. Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Stedman also are here.

Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. William Biddle, at Breezy Corners. Mrs. Henry I. Biddle and Miss Christina Biddle are also her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have returned from New-York, and are entertaining some guests at Belvoir Terrace. They will remain until the last of November. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan and their two daughters, Mrs. Whitney, who is Mrs. Kernochan's mother, and Miss Whitney, are here for some time. Mr. Henry A. Barclay is here looking over Bonnie Brae, which he wishes to sell. Goold H. Redmond and Miss Mary Turnure are here.

Portions of the Woolsey estate, which is now owned by a syndicate, will be sold at auction on Nov. 7. This has created quite a flutter among the cottagers, as they are a little particular about who is to own property in Lenox and build Summer residences here.

Capt. Smith of the steamship Lucania is the guest of Mr. Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

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BLUE AND WHITE JAP CREPE; our regular standard goods; several new designs, 29 in wide, at 25c. a yd.

KINZURE CREPE CLOTH; an endless variety of designs and colorings, for inexpensive draperies, for cushions, and Japanese house gowns, or fancy costumes; 27 in. wide, at 12c. a yd.

MOUCHA BROCADES; all silk, of a thin, lacy texture, but very strong; woven designs of the same color as the ground upon which they are woven, 36 in. wide, at $1.75 a yd.

PLAIN COLORED SHIKII SILKS; in art shades, exceedingly pretty; 36 in. wide, only 75c. a yd.

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NEW DRAINAGE RULES.

Superintendent of Buildings Making Radical Changes.

New rules for the plumbing, drainage, water supply, and ventilation of buildings have been promulgated by Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings. They were authorized by an act of the last Legislature, and will go into effect Nov. 4.

There are many changes. The new rules are severe in many particulars. If they are enforced the community will gain much. The important changes are as follows:

Plumbing permits heretofore have been issued for a term not exceeding six months. Now, like permits for building construction, they will have no time limit.

It will not be necessary to file drawings and descriptions for repairs or alterations to plumbing and drainage, unless new lines of soil, waste, vent, or leader pipes are put in. But notice of repairs must be given.

Plans for new work must show how water closets are to be ventilated and the partitions.

The coating of wrought iron and steel pipes with tar or asphalt will not be permitted. The pipes must be galvanized.

Regulations in regard to brass pipes are many, and the use of brass ferules and nipples are strictly regulated by tables, which set forth the average thicknesses and weights per lineal foot, with the diameters.

There is to be a proportion between the area drained and the pitch per foot, and the size of the house sewer and house drain up to leader connections. Should the house drain be above the cellar floor, it must be supported by brick piers or suspended from hangers. Pipe hooks are prohibited. Pipe lines are to be supported at their base on brick piers or hung on hangers from the floor beams.

Cast-iron pipe has been allowed for inside water leaders. Now wrought iron or steel is permitted. Main soil, waste, or vent pipes may be of iron, steel, or brass. Special lines of vent pipes must ventilate drainage systems.

The toilet-room regulations comprehend ventilatory connections from the branch soil just below the trap. No vent horns are permitted for earthenware traps. In tenement houses the closets must be set on marble, slate, or tile, with backs and ends of similar material. All closets must be free from inclosing woodwork and open. Iron cisterns are prohibited. Others must be lined with copper.

Full-size, accessible traps must be provided for branch waste pipes from refrigerators.

The use of wooden and cement washtubs is prohibited.

CROWDED UP TOWN SCHOOL.

Children Turned Away, and Others Taught but Half a Day.

Grammar School No. 90, situated at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, is in such a crowded condition that 300 children are attending on half time only, and as many more have been refused admission. This condition of affairs exists in the primary department, and there is also much crowding in the grammar department.

This school, which is one of the largest in the city, has a seating capacity for 3,000. The primary department's seating capacity is 1,177, and the remainder is used by the grammar department. Parents of children in the vicinity of the school are highly indignant about the lack of room, and many have complained to the Board of Education and asked for relief.

Miss Raines yesterday said: "We are crowded here almost to suffocation. The seating capacity of my department is but 1,177, and every day we have an attendance of over 1,200 scholars. This crowds the classrooms beyond the prescribed limit, and I am obliged to turn children away because of lack of room, and the instant there is a vacancy it is filled by one of those waiting for admission. In a measure I have overcome the rush by forming two half-day classes of about 150 children each. One set attends in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Of course, this is detrimental to the children's education, but it is the best that can be done under the existing circumstances."

When asked if there was any hope of obtaining relief, Miss Raines said:

"The only relief I see is that when the janitor vacates the apartments he now occupies in the building, one or two more classrooms may be added. But this relief will only be temporary."

The matter will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance, which will try and obtain permanent relief from crowding.

Hotel Majestic Notes.

Samuel Baron's Dancing Class gave an informal hop at the Majestic Saturday evening, Oct. 17. The regular class commenced Wednesday, and will continue until April, 1897, on each Wednesday afternoon. James R. Scanlan, of Elgin, Ill., is visiting Mr. George H. Daniels for a few weeks. Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Mendil have returned from their bridal tour, and will be located at the Majestic for the season.

Miss M. Dexter of Washington, D. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. F. Dexter. Judge J. H. Goodenow has returned from the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, of Sag Harbor, are visiting Mrs. George E. Fahys. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meagher of Montreal will be at the hotel for some time.

RODE MANY MILES TO VOTE.

Waite Everett Sets an Example for Lukewarm Citizens.

Nowadays, when a large proportion of those who are qualified to vote refrain from voting because "the issue will be decided anyway," or because "it's too much trouble to register and cast a ballot when one vote counts so little," it is gratifying to learn of citizens who have the interests of their country so much at heart that they are willing to not only sacrifice comfort, but also undergo actual hardships in order to cast a vote. The present campaign has brought to light several instances of such devoted patriotism. The latest example is that of a young man who lives in Chicago and is a sound-money enthusiast.

When the gold fever broke out in Cripple Creek, Col., one of the first persons to visit the scene in search of fortune was Waite Everett, the son of a Chicago hotel proprietor. He met with a fair share of success in his prospecting and was looking forward to the time, then apparently close at hand, when he could return to Chicago, where he had left his wife, with a snug little fortune. Then fire visited the mining camp and Everett lost everything.

The day of election was fast approaching. Everett had maintained his home in Chicago, and it was from there only that he could vote. He hadn't the money to pay railroad fare to Chicago, but he was determined to vote for sound money and the preservation of National honor.

He had a bronco that had more than once proved its powers of endurance, and Everett made up his mind to journey to Chicago on the animal's back. About six weeks ago he started.

Yesterday Mr. Edward Hensey of 322 East Eighteenth Street, a close friend of Mr. Everett, received a postal card from him, which read as follows:

"Arrived here in time to vote for gold. Hard hit and all the way from Cripple Creek on a bronco's back.

"WAITE EVERETT.

"Chicago, Oct. 22, 1896."

Y. W. C. A. WILL BUILD.

A Handsome Structure in Harlem to be Finished Next Spring.

Ground will be broken Monday morning for the new

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

BEGINNING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON TO-MORROW.

The Imperial Opera Company at the Renovated Academy of Music—Mme. Bonaplata-Bau's Career—The Bostonians in "The Bohemian Girl"—Lindau's New Social Drama—Hammerstein's New Plans—Something About Van Biene.

To-morrow night the old Academy of Music will be ablaze with the glory of 200 additional incandescent lamps and many new arc lights. The old grand circle, with its dark-red background, will be recalled to life as Robin Luron recalled Pompeii in the Sardou-Offenbach fantasy. The veteran of many musical campaigns, James Henry Mapleson, will be at his post again. The Chevalier De Vivo, who remembers every operatic performance in New-York since Steffanone, Badielli, and Salvi sang together in the Astor Place Opera House, will be on hand. It will seem like the Gerster, Patti, Campanini era come back again.

The first opera will be "Aïda," with Signora Bonaplata-Bau in the title rôle, Signora Parsi as Amneris, and Signor Durot as Rhadames. Bonaplata-Bau is the dramatic prima donna. She was born of Spanish parents in Venice, in 1871, and was educated in Barcelona. She calls herself a Spanish woman. At the age of nine years, she began to study music and solfeggio, and at twelve she got the first prize in both in the Barcelona school. Afterward, she studied the piano with Prof. Bau, now her husband. In 1886, at a concourse, she won the first premium, and then began to study singing with Maestro Dellasedie, in Paris. In 1890, she made her début as Aïda at the Theatre Dal Verne, in Milan. She is a handsome woman of the Southern type, and is said to have a sympathetic soprano voice.

Hariclee Darclee, who will make her American début Wednesday night in "La Traviata," is a Russian. She is looked upon as one of three or four "stars" of the troupe. She and De Marchi are said to receive the highest salaries.

***

For the second week of their engagement at Mr. Murtha's Murray Hill Theatre, the Bostonians will present Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon; "Prince Ananias" Wednesday and Friday nights, and "In Mexico" Thursday night. The cast of Balfe's familiar opera will include Macdonald as Devilshoof, Cowles as Arnheim, and Jesse Bartlett-Davis as the Gypsey Queen, while Hilda Clarke and Alice Neilson will alternate as Aline, and William Philip and T. K. Cole as Thaddeus. With such a distribution the old songs will have a new charm. "Too Much Johnson" will be presented at the Murray Hill Theatre Nov. 2.

***

Perhaps Mr. Conried has found the "Sensation" he needs to attract crowds to the Irving Place Theatre. His new play next Thursday night will be "Die Erste," by Paul Lindau. This treats of that particular phase of the marriage question A. W. Gattie spoiled as a theme in his bungling play called "The Transgressor"—the one Charlotte Brontë treated of with the intuition of genius and no thought of "advanced theories" in "Jane Eyre."

The insane wife, and the peculiar social position the husband finds himself in, have given Herr Lindau, according to the Berlin newspapers, an opportunity to be intensely dramatic in a novel way. The play is in three acts. "Die Weber," Hauptmann's powerful representation of human suffering and injustice, will be revived Friday night, and Schiller's "Maria Stuart" will be repeated at popular prices Saturday afternoon.

***

There will be two changes in the cast of Mr. Hammerstein's "Santa Maria" at the Olympia Theatre to-morrow night. Alfred Whelan will take the part of the King in place of Mr. Tre Dennick, and Alice Rose will displace Juliette Preston as the Queen. Mr. Hammerstein has been so busy with other things that he has been obliged to postpone of his new finale of Act. II. and the new quartet of Act III. The aluminium iceberg scene has been beautified by new color effects.

***

This will be the last week of variety performances in the big Music Hall of Olympia. Hereafter it will be called Olympia Auditorium, and Rice's "Evangeline" in a new version called "Evangeline Up-to-Date" will be presented there, to be followed by other spectacles. For this week's final programme of variety the principal attractions will be the three Hanlons in their trapeze act, Alexandra Martens, who is a prize beauty as well as an expert markswoman; Caron and Herbert in grotesque acrobatism, Lola Mitchell, Rachel Walker, Dutch Daly, Amann, Papinta, the Poluski brothers, and the Aerial Ballet. The second "vaudeville" concert will be given to-night.

Next week the Roof Garden, now called the Winter Garden, will be opened for the regular music-hall performance, to be followed nightly by a bal champêtre, with music by a big string orchestra, and a troupe of quadrille and fancy dancers. Mr. Hammerstein declares that the utmost decorum will prevail.

***

Auguste van Biene, who will appear at the American Theatre Nov. 5 in "The Broken Melody," is forty-six years old, was born in Rotterdam, and educated as a musician in Brussels. He went to London at the age of sixteen. He has been an orchestral player, a provincial manager, and an owner and producer of operettas and burlesques. His first part on the stage was Rip Van Winkle in the Farnie-Planquette operetta. Then he had "The Broken Melody" written around himself and his 'cello. In this he appears as an unfortunate musician.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in "Combination" Theatres and Music Halls.

—A new wax group will be placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée to-day. It will occupy a special room in the Chamber of Horrors, and is called "The Horrors of the Spanish Inquisition." At the back of the room sit four stern Judges who have passed upon the cases of supposed heresy. One of the prisoners is being tortured. A woman is kneeling before the Judges begging for mercy, but she has been doomed to be crushed in the "iron girl."

—These bills will be offered to Philadelphia playgoers this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, Prof. Herrmann, the magician; Chestnut Street Theatre, "The Lady Slavey"; Grand Opera House, "The Mascot"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Park, Joseph Hart in "A Gay Old Boy"; Girard Avenue, "The Idler"; Walnut Street, "The Sporting Duchess"; Broad Street, "The Heart of Maryland"; National, "The Great Diamond Robbery."

—In Boston these bills will be presented this week: Hollis Street Theatre, Empire Stock Company in "The Benefit of The Doubt"; Tremont, Cissy Fitzgerald and vaudeville; Boston Theatre, Cleveland & Haverly's Minstrels; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Castle Square, "The Pirates of Penzance"; Park, "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown"; Museum, "The Two Little Vagrants"; Bowdoin Square, Maggie Cline in "On Broadway."

—At Koster & Bial's this week there will be many changes in the programme. George Thatcher, assisted by Ed Marble, will appear, with Spink and Spink, the musical comedians; Sparrow, the European juggler, and Williams and Walker, who will make their first appearance in vaudeville. The last weeks of "The Flying Jordans," the Parisian Pholtes, and Griffin and Dubois, are announced. The Barrison sisters are still on view.

—A dozen performers who are paid high salaries take part in the "continuous" performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The cinematographe is still on exhibition. A newcomer this week will be Louise Truax, the child whistler, aged thirteen, who is said to imitate the singing of birds in a remarkable manner. She has been highly praised by the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers.

—The committee in charge of the arrangements for the annual benefit of New-York Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, is securing a fine list of attractions. In addition to Violet Lloyd of "The Geisha" company, Cissy Fitzgerald, and a long list of operatic singers, the gun room scene of "The Cherry Pickers" will be presented.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Olympic Theatre, continuous vaudeville; Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Columbia Theatre, "Under the Polar Star"; Grand Opera House, Charles Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden"; Hooley's, "Sue"; McVicker's, William H. Crane in "The Governor of Kentucky."

—Charles Frohman has again postponed the appearance of the stock company at the Empire Theatre to Dec. 14, and John Drew will remain at that house with "Rosemary" until that date. The Empire company will fill the outside time for which Mr. Drew was engaged.

—It is drolly announced that the fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty-first performance of "Evangeline" will be given at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. The next attraction at this house will be Robert Hilliard in "Lost—24 Hours," and "The Mummy."

—At the Garrick "Secret Service" has made a popular hit. The play is to be adapted to the French stage by Pierre Decurcelles, author of "Two Little Vagrants." Arrangements have also been made for a German adaptation and production.

—Carl A. Haswin will appear at the Harlem Opera House this week in "The Lion's Heart." This is a melodrama by Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Landeck, which has been successful in Australia. It will be handsomely staged.

—"An Enemy to the King" will be on view at the Lyceum four weeks longer. The Lyceum stock company will appear Nov. 23 in a new drama, the scene of which is laid in New-England in the seventeenth century.

—At Proctor's West Twenty-third Street Theatre, Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will be seen this week in their funny sketch, "A Quiet Evening at Home." The vitascope remains an attraction.

—"Half a King" has only two more weeks to run at the Knickerbocker, after which Francis Wilson will begin his tour of the country. It will be followed Nov. 9 by "The Sign of the Cross."

—Charles Dickson will be a prominent performer at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week, appearing in "Two Can Play at That Game." The Edison Vitascope is still on view.

—"Excelsior, Jr.," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast will include Marie Cahill, Yvette Violette, Arthur Dunn, and David Abrahams.

—This will be the last week of Peter F. Dailey in "A Good Thing" at the Casino. Next week "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be presented.

—This will be the last week of "A Parlor Match" at the Herald Square Theatre. "The Mandarin" will follow it.

—"Roaring Dick and Company," with Maurice Barrymore, will be produced at Palmer's Theatre, Nov. 16.

—"Lost, Strayed, and Stolen" is now in its third month at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and still drawing well.

—"The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be continued indefinitely.

—"My Friend from India" is apparently destined for an extended run at the Bijou.

—Miss Cayvan's engagement at Palmer's continues. "Squire Kate" is still the play.

—"The Geisha" remains at Daly's, where it is still attracting crowded audiences.

—"A Florida Enchantment" lingers at Hoyt's Theatre.

—"Brian Boru" is successful at the Broadway Theatre.

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The Carnegie Hall Sunday Concerts—The Oratorio Society.

—Rosenthal sailed on the Augusta Victoria from Cherbourg on Friday and is due here Oct. 30. He is engaged to play over seventy concerts, but the demands for his services have been such that Henry Wolfsohn, his manager, has deemed it advisable to extend the contract. After a rest of ten days, Rosenthal will play twice a week—at his own concert Nov. 10 and at the Boston Symphony Concert Nov. 13. His first recitals will be given on the afternoons of Nov. 17 and 19. Rosenthal will then go on tour, returning here in time to play with the New-York Symphony Society Dec. 2.

—A preliminary meeting of sixteen delegates from the Oriole, Harmony, and Arion Glee Clubs of Brooklyn, was held at the clubhouse of the Oriole Glee Club, at 76 Meserole Avenue, Greenpoint, to discuss the advisability of organizing a central organization on the same plan as that of the German Saengerbund, and for the advancement of English music. Mr. Zerble, Oriole Glee Club, was selected as temporary Chairman, and Mr. Gundlach, Arion Glee Club, as temporary Secretary. A meeting will be held at the rooms of the Harmony Club, 159 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 8, to which all glee clubs and choruses are invited to send delegates.

—The subscription sale for the concerts of the present season of the Oratorio Society, which is in the twenty-fourth year of its existence, will commence Monday at the box office at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch will personally conduct all of the concerts of the season, having arranged his opera dates so they will not conflict. The soloists engaged are Mme. Lillian Nordica, soprano; Mr. H. Evans Williams, tenor; Mr. Frangcon Davis, baritone; Mr. David Bispham, baritone. The works to be performed are Manzoni Requiem, Verdi; "The Messiah," Handel; "Elijah," Mendelssohn.

—The Dannreuther Quartet will give three concerts of classical chamber music in Chamber Music Hall (Carnegie Hall) Nov. 19, Jan. 21, and March 11. Two new string quartets of Dvorak and compositions of Schumann, Beethoven, Haydn, Schutt, Saint Saëns, and Svensden are in the programmes. The members of the quartet are Gustav Dannreuther, first violin; Josef Kovarik, second violin; Otto K. Schill, viola; Emil Schenck, violoncello.

—The second popular concert of the New-York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will be given at Carnegie Hall to-night. The soloists will be Mlle. Hoffman, pianist; Mrs. Bloodgood, contralto, and Herr Xanten, tenor. At the third concert, Nov. 1, Mlle. Verlet, soprano, of the Opéra Comique, Paris, will make her first appearance. Herr Wilhelm Mertens, baritone, will also sing.

WILL VISIT THE HOLY LAND.

American Catholics Will Make a Pilgrimage in January.

One hundred Catholic pilgrims will sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Werra Jan. 16, 1897, for an extended tour through Palestine and the Holy Land. The party will sail direct to Gibraltar, and from there will go to Egypt, calling at Pisa, Leghorn, Naples, and other points en route to Alexandria, which will be reached on Feb. 7. From Cairo there will be an excursion to the Pyramids, the Obelisk, and the Sphinx. Leaving Egypt, they will proceed to Jaffa, the principal seaport of Palestine; thence by rail to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, Mount Carmel, &c. Returning to Jaffa and re-embarking, they will pass along the coast past the Island of Rhodes and the Grecian Archipelago to Smyrna and Ephesus, through the Dardanelles, past the "Golden Horn," and anchor before Constantinople; thence to Athens, Naples, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, Rome, Florence, Gibraltar, and New-York, arriving in New-York about the 8th of April—a journey of 13,000 miles, extending in all over eighty-three days.

At Rome, on the return trip, a stay of a week will be made, during which the pilgrims will have a special audience with the Pope. It is intended to have Cardinal Satolli present the pilgrims to his Holiness. The arrangements will be made through the Roman Committee, which had charge of the details in Rome last Summer.

The United States flag, of silk, with the badge of the pilgrimage and the date 1897 embroidered thereon, will be the votive banner. It will be carried in procession and deposited in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem.

During the stay of the pilgrims in the Holy Land, they will be under the guidance and direction of the Franciscan Fathers, who have been given by the Pope the care of the shrines in Palestine.

For those who desire to return across Europe, a supplementary tour has been arranged. This strikes off from the main body at Florence and continues on to Venice, Milan, through the St. Gothard Tunnel to Paris; thence by Dieppe to London, and back to New-York, arriving here about April 18—ten days longer than the other party.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS

ELEVENS OF THE BIG FOUR COLLEGES AT PRACTICE.

The Yale Team a Little Backward, but Probably Taking Things Easily—Princeton's Team in the Best Condition and Playing Good Football—Harvard and Pennsylvania Weakened by Accidents to Some of Their Crack Players.

The football teams of the four big colleges—Yale, Princeton, Harvard, and Pennsylvania—are rapidly getting into shape for the games that will be played next month. Princeton and Harvard will meet at Cambridge on Nov. 7. Harvard and Pennsylvania will play at Philadelphia, and Yale and Princeton at Manhattan Field on Saturday, Nov. 21. Yale has only one big game to play this year, and that will account for the team not being in as good shape as those of the other colleges. The coaches are not hurrying things, but will have the team ready by the time the Princeton game is played.

The Harvard eleven is in rather poor condition, and the outlook is not at all promising for the players. Capt. Wrightington hurt his leg so bady that it is doubtful if he will be able to play again this year. He has been out every day coaching the players, but has limped about the grounds with the aid of a cane.

Cabot, who was tried at full back, has been put back to his old position at left end, and Brown has been doing the kicking. The change is a good one, as Cabot on the line does much to strengthen it. The weak point of the Harvard team is the line. Their interference is poor, and the men do not get down the field well after the ball when punted.

Princeton's team appears to be in the best shape just now. The team put up a fast game against the University of Virginia last Wednesday, and Baird, at full back, particularly distinguished himself. He kicked two goals from the field and four from touch-downs. His punting was particularly excellent, and every time he sent down the field Cochran and Thompson, the two ends, were with the ball as soon as it was caught. Brokaw, who played right end in Capt. Cochran's place during part of the game, showed that he was almost as good as the Captain. Both of these players tackle hard and sure.

The line is a very strong one. Galley is centre; Booth and Tyler, guards; Church and Hildebrand, tackles, and Cochran and Thompson, ends. Back of the line there are two or more candidates for each position. Smith and Poe are the quarter backs. Poe has shown remarkable improvement in his game, and snaps the ball back quickly and accurately. He is a little fellow, and this accounts for his nervousness, but he will probably get over this. Smith is a good man and a very fast sprinter. Rosengarten and Kelly are the right half backs and Bannard and Recter the left half backs. These are all first-rate men, and it is hard to say who is the best. At full back Baird is the star, but Greener and Wheeler are good men and will probably be substitutes.

The Yale team has been weak back of the line. Ely, at quarter back, is a weak point. He has been slow, snapping the ball and fumbling, too, at critical times. Fincke, last year's quarter, played a little at practice last week, and, although not in condition, did well. Chauncey and Hinkey have been trying for the position of full back, but their work has been disappointing. Mills, Benjamin, Goodwin, and Gerard are candidates for half backs. Their work, too, has been disappointing in spite of the amount of coaching they have received. It is nearly four weeks before the game with Princeton, and the army of coaches and the Yale luck may be able to make a winning team for Yale yet.

The Pennsylvanians have not been doing as well as was expected. The line is good, but the two weak spots in the team are quarter back and full back. It is likely that Minds will do the punting in the big games. "Wiley" Woodruff and Bray have played full back. Woodruff is good at line breaking and interfering, but kicks poorly. Coombs has played quarter back, but is not at all good man for the position, having had little practice. Dickson and Goodman, who have played that position, have been injured, and are out of the game for a while.

IRVING BEATS HACKETTSTOWN.

The New-Jersey Team Easily Outclassed at Eastern Park.

The Irving football team of Brooklyn easily defeated the Hackettstown Institute eleven at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the score of 24 to 0.

The Irving team was heavier and more skillful than the New-Jersey eleven, and had no difficulty in advancing the ball any time during the game.

During the first half, by brilliant playing of Burt, Romig, and Murphy, Irving scored 8 points. In the second half, by a series of successful runs and interference, Irving succeeded in scoring sixteen additional points.

The teams lined up as follows:

Irving.	Position.	Hackettstown.
Murphy	Left end	Fricke
Griffin, McLeer	Left tackle	Sayer
McLeer, Beardsley	Left guard	Nogurira
Wall	Centre	Tompkins
Fox	Right guard	Smith
Dougherty	Right tackle	Dailey
Romig	Right end	Chamberlain
Drakeley, (Capt.)	Quarter back	La Barre
Rowe	Left half back	Barker
Zimmerman, Cohen	Right half back	Moore, (Capt.)
Burt	Full back	Sands

Umpire—L. P. Moore, Elizabeth Athletic Club. Referee—J. Pedlow, Irving. Linesmen—Dr. Mills, Irving Club, and J. Hatzell, Hackettstown. Timer—J. Griffin, Crescent Athletic Club. Touchdowns—Murphy, (2,) Burt, (2,) McLeer. Goals kicked—Zimmerman, 2. Time—Two halves of 30 and 20 minutes each. Substitutes—Cohen, Beardsley, Dougherty, Kingden, and Coulston.

STEVENS INSTITUTE LOSES.

They Failed to Score a Point Against New-York University.

The New-York University football eleven administered a crushing defeat to the Stevens Institute team at Ohio Field yesterday afternoon by a score of 40 to 0. Students from both colleges lined the field on either side and cheered the teams continually throughout the game.

The university eleven has improved very rapidly under the efficient coaching of "Billy" Bull and played a very fast game. Foster's splendid running resulted in 5 touch-downs. Valentine at full back excelled in punting and bucked the line for good gains.

The playing of Kirby, Bradley, and McGee for Stevens was especially noticeable.

At no time was New-York University's goal in danger. The teams lined up as follows:

N. Y. University.	Position.	Stevens.
Roper	Left end	Marion
Dyer	Left tackle	Buckley
Nutter	Left guard	Davey
Barringer	Centre	Littlejohn
Carpenter	Right guard	Breet
Foster, B. F.	Right tackle	Hunter
Fetherston	Right end	Hagstoz
Russell	Quarter back	Davis, (Capt.)
Keane	Left half back	Kirby
Foster, C. F.	Right half back	Bradley
Valentine, (Capt.)	Full back	McGee

Touch-downs—Foster, C. F., 5; Valentine, 2. Goals kicked—Valentine, 6. Umpire—Mr. F. H. Cann, Stevens. Referee—Mr. G. P. Richardson, New-York University. Linesmen—Messrs. F. Abbott, New-York University, and J. H. Bill, Stevens.

Powell Clayton's Health.

Gen. Powell Clayton, member of the Republican National Committee, who has been confined to his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a slight indisposition, was very much improved yesterday. He expects to be out attending to his duties at National headquarters on Monday.

You will call again after coming here once. There is no house in the United States that gives the value we do.

There is an overstock of trashy clothing in New-York at present, which seems cheap at the price offered, but is dear at any price. After a few days' wear they make you look cheap and feel cheap!

We make an elegant suit to order for $16.00, giving choice of over 1,000 patterns.

Overcoat of fine English kersey or melton, satin lined, $18.00.

Every garment must be to your entire satisfaction, or money back!

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide, free.

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Broadway and 9th St.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The resignation of Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment has been forwarded, and is now in the Adjutant General's office. It is likely that Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, appreciating the services of Col. Dowd, will place him on the supernumerary list, thus retaining a valuable officer, that can be called upon in an emergency, and one that can be relied upon.

***

Much to the regret of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut. Frederick W. Brandes has sent in his resignation for business reasons. He joined Company B as a private, May 1, 1888; was promoted Corporal in April, 1890; Quartermaster Sergeant, Oct. 6, 1890; Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1893; and First Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1895. He was a very popular officer.

***

The work of organizing a naval battalion in the Second Brigade is progressing very favorably. Provisional Commander Church has already received about seventy-five applications for enlistment. The law requires that 156 men be enrolled before a battalion can be mustered into the State service, and this number, it is thought, will be secured in a few weeks. Some of the members of the First Naval Battalion, who reside in Brooklyn, will, it is expected, be transferred to the Second Battalion. Commander Church, if possible, desires to secure among the recruits some graduates of the Naval Academy and yachtsmen. It is intended, if possible, to secure a man-of-war from the Navy Department and have her stationed in Wallabout Bay. Commander Church is at his temporary office in Second Brigade Headquarters, in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, every evening in the week, except Sunday and Monday.

***

The new Brigade Examining Board will meet at Brigade Headquarters, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on the first and third Fridays of each month at 8:30 P. M. Commanding officers of regiments will be notified to this effect, and requested to notify all officers to appear before the board at the meeting following their election. Candidates must appear before the board in the undress uniform of their grade.

***

The First Battery Cadet Corps, Lieut. B. Wollner commanding, has arranged an interesting entertainment for the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 18, on which date their sixth annual exhibition drill and reception will be held in Wendel's Assembly Rooms. There will be a standing gun drill at 9 o'clock, a broadsword drill at 9:30, and a mounted battery drill at 9:45 o'clock. Another of the interesting events will be a mêlée with single sticks by members of the corps. The contestants will be distinguished by yellow and white plumes. Then will follow a review and reception. First Sergt. J. Speyer, Lieut. B. Wollner, Sergts. A. W. D. Woodall, Corpl. C. Curley and Private J. Pittam are the committee in charge.

***

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment will hold their annual meeting and election of officers to-morrow night at Sherry's. The meeting will also commemorate the organization of the first companies of the Seventh Regiment, known as the "Corps of National Guards," in 1824. Badges for sharpshooters and marksmen won during the past season will also be presented. The officers who have been nominated for election are as follows: Gerald N. Stanton, Ninth Company, for Major; Oscar Mohle, First Company, for Paymaster; Dr. M. Morris, Seventh Company, for Surgeon; George W. Jones, Sixth Company, for Commissary; Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Fourth Company, for Chaplain. Company officers have been nominated as follows: Lieutenant for First Company, James J. McKenna; Lieutenant for Second Company, W. F. Brown; Captain for Third Company, Alexander Marshall; Captain for Fourth Company, William H. Riblet; Lieutenant for Fifth Company, Robert S. Ferguson; Captain for Sixth Company, Fred A. Goodwin; Captain for Seventh Company, Frank W. Drake; Lieutenant for Eighth Company, Harris B. Dick; Lieutenant for Ninth Company, Frank M. Kelley; and for Captain of Tenth Company, Pierre F. McDonald.

***

As the contracts for completing the interior of the new armory of the Ninth Regiment have now all been given out, the regiment, it is expected, will be able to commence its drills early next month. The interior work yet to be completed in the armory consists of furniture, gas fixtures, electric wires, and armory flooring. The work should be completed in about three weeks. The action of Capt. Morris of Company K, in not taking harsher measures against Private O'Keefe, when the latter attempted to stab him, is generally commended, and the Captain deserves credit for his coolness and judgment.

***

It is said to be probable that the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, may visit Washington on March 4 next, to attend the inauguration of the President. By that time the regiment, it is expected, will be supplied with a new dress uniform. Lieut. F. C. Ringer of Company B has been appointed a Battalion Quartermaster, in place of Chelborg, resigned. Company D will hold a reception in the armory next Thursday night. There will be a programme of musical selections, and the ladies will be served with refreshments. Lieut. Bell, First Sergt. McAlister, and Privates Myers, Green, and Beecher are the committee in charge. Company H has arranged an interesting series of monthly rifle matches. The members of Company G have decided to hold a dance in the armory on Nov. 2. The honorable discharge of Lieut. H. B. Moore, who resigned a few weeks since, has been received. Private Henry M. Grotta of the Hospital Corps has been promoted Corporal, and has passed the examining board. The following table gives the strength of the regiment at the last semi-annual returns, with a comparison of the previous returns:

	Sept. 30.	Previous Returns.
F., S., and N. C. S.	34	31
Company A	70	67
Company B	42	46
Company C	69	72
Company D	41	48
Company E	102	103
Company F	77	76
Company G	56	59
Company H	58	54
Company I	57	56
Company K	54	63
Total	660	675

***

Company K, Twelfth Regiment, will hold its annual reception and ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Nov. 30. Quartermaster Sergt. Joseph M. Steinhauer is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the affair, which bids fair to be a pronounced success. Sergt. William A. Boyle has been reduced to the ranks and dropped, owing to removal from the State, and Lance Corp. David A. Knapp has been reduced to the ranks at his own request. These vacancies will be filled by a competitive examination to be held during November. A system of progressive instruction has been adopted by Capt. Blake and has been successfully used in the drills of the company. Each Corporal has been provided with an instruction slip a week in advance of each drill, and has drilled his squad in accordance with its provisions.

***

At the monthly entertainment to be held by the Eighth Regiment there are to be a number of interesting drills given, including a drill by the bicycle company under Capt. Staubach. A regimental athletic association has been formed, with Lieut. George F. Jacoby president, Major H. G. Ridabock Vice President, Capt. C. A. Staubach Recording Secretary, and Sergt. Jacobson Financial Secretary.

***

The Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers has challenged Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, to play a match game of basket ball next month. The challenge will be accepted.

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment has appointed Lieut. Russell Hoag Inspector of Rifle Practice, in place of Capt. Coulston, deceased. Company K, Capt. Todd, has arranged to hold a grand concert in the armory on Dec. 31 next. Sousa's celebrated band has been engaged, and the programme will embrace two and a half hours of concert music and two and a half hours of dancing. The committee in charge comprises Lieut. Travis, Sergt. Musson, Corp. Cook, and Privates Smith and Longbothum. The cadet corps of the regiment drills every Friday night, and is in charge of Lieut. W. J. Travis of Company K. Any boy fourteen years of age, physically sound, of good moral character, not under five feet two inches in height, is eligible. Second Lieuts. Martin and Raynor, recently elected, have passed the Brigade Board.

***

The First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Major Tobbey, will hold a review and reception in the armory on the evening of Dec. 31. Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment will review. For the review of the Second Battalion, Major Gillon, to be held on Thanksgiving Eve, and which is to be taken by Col. Smith, of the Twenty-third Regiment, the following officers have been appointed: Committee of Arrangements—Capts. Avery and Garcia; Lieuts. McLaughlin, Howe, and Bell; Reception Committee—Major Gillon, Surgeon Macumber, Lieut. Henry and Lieut. Stevenson; Officer of the Day—Capt. Avery; Officer of the Guard—Lieut. Howe; Floor Manager—Capt. Carroll; Assistant Floor Managers—Sergts. Riefenstahl and Mullen, Company B, Capt. Foote, will give a dance at the armory on Nov. 6. The rifle range of the regiment is to undergo considerable improvement.

Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. O'Brien, was formally presented with the Emmett Trophy, by Col. Smith last Wednesday night. The trophy, which is a handsome silver loving cup, was awarded to Company E, for securing the highest figure of merit in rifle shooting at Creedmoor.

ENDOWS THREE CHAIRS.

Patrick B. O'Brien Bequeaths $200,000 to Catholic Institutions.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Catholic institutions, religious and educational, will get about $200,000 by the will of Patrick B. O'Brien, who died in New-Orleans last week. He was a retired merchant, and built the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in that city.

His will provides that the Catholic University at Washington be given $150,000 for the establishment of three professorships to be devoted to such subjects as the administration may deem advisable.

Cardinal Gibbons is remembered with a personal legacy of $5,000. Archbishop Janssen of Louisiana and his successors will get $20,000, to be devoted to the education of priests for the Diocese of Louisiana.

Another item in the will is a bequest of $10,000 to Mrs. George Eastwick, the famous New-Orleans beauty, formerly Miss Celeste Stauffer, with whom Samuel J. Tilden was reported to have been in love, and to whom Mr. Tilden left a large portion of his estate. Mr. O'Brien was an admirer of the noted beauty. He was a bachelor.

GREAT MAN, WONDERFUL HORSE

Lieut. Pattison Rides His Steed 112 Miles Inside 25 Hours.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Lieut. Harry H. Pattison of the Third Cavalry has reached Jefferson Barracks after accomplishing a remarkable feat of horsemanship. He rode from St. James, Mo., to the barracks, 112 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty-three minutes. He rode the same horse all the way.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, Broadway and 44th St.
MUSIC HALL, TO-NIGHT, GRAND VAUDEVILLE CONCERT.
James Thornton, Rachael Walker, Leola Mitchell, Dutch Daly, Amann, Fox, and many others.
POPULAR PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
TO-MORROW—A BILL OF WONDERS.
THE HANLON TRIO.
MIDAIR MARVELS.
Beautiful Alexandra Martens; Leola Mitchell, the human doll; Papinta; the Valdares, trick bicyclists; the Poluski Brothers; Amann; Rachael Walker, the charming aerial ballet, and many others.

THEATRE, Matinée Saturday. Evenings 8:15.
GREAT **SANTA MARIA** CAST.
Book and music by Oscar Hammerstein.
The greatest of light comic opera successes.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
MARIE HALTON, JULIUS STEGER, JAMES T. POWERS, and LUCILLE SAUNDERS.
WATCH FOR MONDAY, NOV. 2.
Sale of seats begins to-morrow for the opening that night of
OLYMPIA'S WINTER GARDEN,
Bringing
GAY PARIS TO GREATER NEW-YORK,
And for the opening of the
AUDITORIUM,
with E. E. Rice's attractions. Increased Cast, New Specialties, Gorgeous Costumes, and Catchy Music.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE
CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop. W. D. MANN, M'g'r.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Positively last chances to see EVANS AND HOEY
THIS WEEK ONLY, GENERAL 50c ADMISSION
Positively last chances to see Anna Held
A PARLOR MATCH
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—DE KOVEN-SMITH OPERA CO., **THE MANDARIN.**
Special Election Day Matinée.

Lost, Strayed OR Stolen,
5TH AVE. THEATRE
H. C. MINER, Prop'r.
MATINEES ELECTION DAY AND SATURDAY.
by J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse.
THE LASTING, LAUGHING MUSICAL SUCCESS
Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2. Carriages, 10:45.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
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ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Six Public Rehearsals on Fridays, Nov. 13, Dec. 11, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 5, April 9 at 2 P. M.
Six Concerts on Saturdays, Nov. 14, Dec. 12, Jan. 9, Feb. 6, March 6, April 10, at 8:15 P. M.
Subscriptions to Six Rehearsals or Concerts: RESERVED SEATS.....from $4 to $10.
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Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

An analysis of Programme of November concert will be found in "THE LOOKER-ON" magazine for November. Price 10 cents.

PALMER'S THEATRE B'way & 30th St.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
"The pictures of rural life are admirable."—Times.
"Exceedingly endurable."—Alan Dale.
"The company was excellent."—Herald.
"Miss Cayvan renews her triumph."—Eve. World.
"Squire Kate worthy of your attention. Here's to her good health."—World.
"Beautifully mounted, and cast with an exceptionally good company."—Mail and Express.
MISS **GEORGIA CAYVAN**
In Robert Buchanan's Pastoral Drama
SQUIRE KATE.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, 30th St.
Mr. Augustin Daly,
Sole Lessee and Manager.
Every Evening 8:15.
Matinées Wed. and Sat. 2.
George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy, The
GEISHA.
Most fascinating performance in town.
***SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY AT 2.

STAR THEATRE. Broadway, near 14th St. EVE., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
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The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL ANGELS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue.—Holy communion, 11 A. M.; the Right Rev. Dr. Nelson, Bishop of Georgia, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth; 11 A. M.

BEDFORD AVENUE BAPTIST, Brooklyn.—The Rev. S. Gifford Nelson; morning and evening.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke; 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Andrew V. Raymond, President of Union College; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, 11 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Brooklyn, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues.—The Rev. J. F. Carson; 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles; 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton; 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage; 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (FIRST CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M.; Prof. J. G. Lansing of New-Brunswick, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (SECOND CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. Uriah D. Gulick; 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce; 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall; 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—Children's service, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Howard Duffield, 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST, Brooklyn.—The Rev. George C. Needham and Ira D. Sankey; 4 P. M.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—One Hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary celebration; the Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Atkinson, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright and Prof. Joseph Le Conte of the University of California; 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders; 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M.; musical service by chorus of fifty voices, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson; 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward; 11 A. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon; 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Father O'Connor; 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. F. Schauffer; (children's sermon,) 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.—Prof. Felix Adler; 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M.; praise service, 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, Near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. Dr. McGrew; 11 A. M. and P. M.

McGrew; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer; 11 A. M. and 4 P. M

ST. THOMAS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. J. W. Brown, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bostwick; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL, West Forty-third Street, Near Broadway.—Service of sacred song and address by the Rev. James M. King, 7:45 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

TWENTY PAGES

WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1896.

It is gratifying to learn from our lively 16-to-1 contemporary The Journal that its distinguished political and prophetic correspondent, Mr. HENRY GEORGE, has discovered in Western New-York "the same indications of silver's victory as he found further West." We have now for the first time some means of judging what the indications really were that he found "further West," in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, all of which he has confidently put in the Bryan column. If they were only "the same" as those that are to be traced in the western end of New-York State it is quite reassuring. We have got the measure of HENRY GEORGE'S prophetic capacity, which is large, and can calmly await the refusal of events to come up to its requirements.

THE USEFULNESS OF BRYAN.

Although to our finite vision he appears as a sorely afflicting dispensation, BRYAN is doubtless an appointed instrument of high National utility. It is better that this facile and hare-brained youth, of man's years, yet incurably immature, of no standing and no significance, should bring to the test of the suffrage and to their final putting away the perilous doctrines our wiser men have taught or dallied with these twenty years—at least it is better for the wiser ones. But it is better for the country, too, and for our common repute. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JOHN SHERMAN, JOHN G. CARLISLE, WILLIAM B. ALLISON, DAVID B. HILL, HENRY CABOT LODGE, and other present friends of an honest-money standard may esteem themselves fortunate that this unrepresentative and dispensable Nebraskan and not one of them has been thrust into the forefront of the battle that never would have been fought had not their ignorance, shiftiness, and cowardice provoked it.

We have no wish to call them up now for censure except for the benefit of their past example. It is salutary, it is needful, though not pleasant, to seek out the origin of great political evils, even though living and sensitive statesmen smart in the process. The plague that now afflicts us has spread from countless centres of infection where germs have been bred and planted by the very men who should have been our defenders against it. It was during the discussions upon the Resumption act that the older generation of our public men began to hold and teach the false doctrine that two metals by nature of unlike behavior can by statute be brought into an unchangeable relation as a safe measure of value. In later years, when greed upon the one hand and discontent upon the other had bred up vociferous apostles and a growing popular following for the free-coinage idea, it became the political fashion to say a good word for silver on every stump and in every party platform. It would get votes, was the plea; it would hold the party together and carry the district or the State.

Demagogues and poltroon politicians never in the world's history used riskier material for their truckling to ignorant and criminal instincts. We can endure, for we have endured, a prolonged régime of false economic doctrine in respect to the tariff on imports. We are immensely rich in the natural resources of our soil and in the genius and energy of our industrious people. Protection, though selfish and unregulated, could not keep us down. Our prosperity, like our spirit, was indomitable. And the question was one of policy rather than of fundamental principle. Pension extravagance we could stand, for, like protection, it was only a way of taking money from the many to put it in the pockets of a few. Centralization, State rights, even jingoism itself, have been questions upon which men might differ without reproach when all sincerely sought to promote the greatness of the Nation. These are all the legitimate and not unwholesome materials of party contention. To advocate or to oppose in that domain of public issues might be equally honorable. But when the honesty of the individual and of the Nation, when common morality, when the laws that nature has established, that every religion has sanctioned and all civilized societies have observed, are challenged in the halls of legislation and their annulment is audaciously attempted, then toleration has reached its limit, and to preach the truth becomes the paramount duty of all. "A large majority of the Senate favored free silver," says JOHN SHERMAN in that passage of his "Recollections" where he attempts to justify his course in regard to the Coinage act of 1890, "and it was feared that the small majority against it in the other house might yield and agree to it. The silence of the President [HARRISON] on the matter gave rise to an apprehension that if a free-coinage bill should pass both houses he would not feel at liberty to veto it." And so a flabby Senate minority joined a weak President in that evil compromise that three years later brought upon us panic and terrible disaster.

Read now the eternal truth about this destroying pestilence from a statesman whose insight and whose courage have never failed him when the question of free silver coinage has come to him for judgment, and who has never counseled or defended compromise with dishonor—GROVER CLEVELAND, in his address at Princeton:

> "There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion and the limits of political strife."

The men who have come late to sound beliefs after their long misreading of history and misleading of the people should bow their heads in shame and repentance as they read this clear enunciation of the simple truth they missed in their culpable dalliance with popular delusion.

It is well, we repeat, that BRYAN is to lead this cause into the flames that will consume it utterly. After these years of consciously false teaching and insidious propaganda, of scarcely less blameworthy apostleship by men who should have known better, and of weak concessions and compromises by the demagogues, trimmers, and time-servers of political leadership, it was inevitable that the question of free silver coinage should come to the bench of highest appeal, the people themselves. To be rid of it once and forever, to put it finally away among the issues that, like slavery and nullification, are unmistakably dead, is a task that costs us frightful loss of time and treasure, and we shall not have done it without visible peril. But the peril would have been over us in every political canvass, the threat of an ever-augmenting popular strength arraying in support of the great error would have checked our National growth and blighted our prosperity. If 'twere done, as it must be, 'twere well it were done quickly. BRYAN, with his shallow mind, with his reckless and untiring tongue, is the best of all leaders to develop the total strength and full weakness of the silver cause, so that when, on Nov. 3, he rolls in the dust we can all draw a long breath and exclaim, with the devout fervor of deep conviction, thank GOD, that's ended!

THE FUNCTION OF THE EDITOR.

We reprint elsewhere an article from The Evening Post of this city discussing the "duty of a newspaper at a crisis like this to print freely the views of both sides." The Post holds that this is not a duty, and that the practice may be carried to a point where it becomes "irrational and immoral." How far it may be carried without this mischievous result is not clearly stated, but in substance the doctrine of The Post is that views opposed to those of an editor, in this crisis, should by him be given publicity only "for the purpose of making refutation more effective." So far as we have gathered from that careful reading of The Post which is at once a duty and a pleasure for a New-York journalist, it has given this doctrine a very strict and even narrow application. Its readers have been minutely and continuously informed as to what it thinks of the ideas, policy, and purposes of BRYAN and the Bryanites, but from the perusal of its columns alone its readers might be seriously ignorant of what these are, and almost wholly ignorant of what their advocates say that they are, and of the arguments in favor of them.

There is much to be said for this conception of the function of the editor of a political paper, and it is said with vigor and conviction by The Post. We cannot ourselves agree with it, and an incidental indication of how far we disagree is our publication in full of The Post's elaborate and entertainig explanation and defense of it. Of course it is admitted that a newspaper cannot publish everything offered to it in opposition to its own views. But "at a crisis like this," when principles and policies affecting the welfare and the character of the Nation are presented by a National party, whose candidates are to be voted on by every elector who votes, we are persuaded that a newspaper ought to give its readers an opportunity very fully to know, not only the professions of the party and its candidates, but the grounds on which these professions are supported. It ought to do this, for one thing, as a part of its duty to furnish its readers a reasonably complete body of news as to what is going on of public interest. It is a cause of just complaint for a reader of any paper offered as a general newspaper that he may be left by it in relative ignorance of one side of a debate or such import.

A second consideration is that an editor who gives no more of the opposing argument than he thinks will serve "for the purpose of making its refutation more effective" may easily handicap himself. He will find it difficult if he tries—and The Post is innocent of trying—to convince his readers that he is both fearless and impartial. He presents himself as judge, jury, and only too often as sheriff; he puts his opponents on trial before himself, under his own rulings, renders the verdict, passes sentence, and avows his desire to inflict the penalty. And the unfortunate accused, who may really be guilty and deserve the "peine forte et dure," appears to the reader as in some sense a victim. This clearly does not promote the purpose the editor entertains as to the particular case, and it tends to give him a reputation distinctly impairing his usefulness. On the other hand, if he gives to his readers not only such of the views of his opponents as he may judiciously select for purposes of refutation, but a fair general presentation of them, he thereby establishes a presumption that he is neither afraid of the other side nor unequal to the task of refuting all its arguments if he chose to do so and had the time.

Finally, we confess that there is in The Post's ideal of an editor a certain trace of sacerdotalism which it seems to us the modern world has to a considerable degree outgrown. "It is the business of an editor," says The Post, "to keep a strict watch on his columns, and let nothing in which HE thinks will work mischief, either social or political. This is his first and great duty." This is true as to things indecent and immoral, but the assumption that arguments for free silver must therefore be excluded comes very near the assumption that difference with the editor's opinion is necessarily socially or politically mischievous. Such a theory implies that the chair of the editor, if not the tripod of the Oracle, at least gives to its occupant the authority of one who speaks "ex cathedrâ" and imposes a corresponding responsibility. The practice among intelligent people of employing a "director" for their conscience and intellect has pretty well died out. It still prevails in some Catholic countries, but almost exclusively among women. And unless an editor is, or thinks he is, such a director, he will hardly feel so intensely responsible for permitting the erroneous opinions of others to be read in his columns. It is an attractive theory that we, who are professional advocates of our own views, if we be independent, as The Post unquestionably is, are also judges, and, humanly speaking, infallible, but it has its risks. "The world belongs to the saints and we are the saints" is a tempting proposition. But are we?

BETTER TIMES NEAR AT HAND.

We are beginning to hear men saying that the course of the wheat market reminds them of the conditions prevailing at the commencement of the great upward movement of 1879 and 1880 and also of those which were noted in 1891. In the three years beginning with 1879 our exports of wheat were very greatly increased, because the grain was needed abroad; for years afterward the foreign sales were much below the high level then reached, but from the crop of 1891 an enormous quantity was shipped to Europe. Blighted wheat fields in the Old World made a market there for $300,000,000 worth of our breadstuffs. Prosperity here accompanied, and in part was caused by, the great export movement in the two periods mentioned.

Let us look at the causes of the recent advance in the wheat market and also at some facts in the field of trade and manufacturing industry, which are, we think, very encouraging. Wheat prices are higher because of a shortage in other "surplus" countries, notably in Russia. Australia's last crop was small, and the coming crop will be deficient. Argentina's crop last year was disappointing, and the outlook for the harvest there in January and February is depressing. Drought in India has caused much wheat to be shipped to that country from California. This is the situation. The original cause of the advance in prices here was the purchases made by European buyers; American buyers followed, and the increase became to some extent speculative. There was a sharp advance of about 20 cents a bushel, and in the last few days a reaction has cut away about 10 cents of this.

A reaction was to be expected, and the one which has taken place was, with respect to the greater part of it, a "natural" movement. But the decline was accelerated and carried beyond what may be called a normal limit by the inability of millers, the owners of storage elevators, and others to borrow the money needed for the protection of their purchases and holdings. Banks and capitalists have been unwilling to make large loans for periods extending to or beyond election day. Thus Bryanism has increased the force and extent of the reaction.

But it has not enlarged the crops in Russia and the other "surplus" countries. One can see abundant proof that there is a genuine and imperative demand for American wheat in Europe. It is found in the great exports, (55,000,000 bushels since July 1,) in the increase of from 100 to 200 per cent. in transatlantic freight charges for grain, in the engagement of all available freight room from our Atlantic and Pacific ports for a month to come, in the notable movement of wheat to the seaboard, and in the higher price of wheat the world over.

When this proof is considered, how miserable seems the Bryanite assertion that the advance has been caused by manipulation on the part of HANNA and other sound-money managers! The world's wheat crop is about 2,500,000,000 bushels; an increase of 20 cents a bushel means $500,000,000, and the prices of other agricultural products also have risen. We suppose that the prices of the 19th inst. represented an addition of not less than $800,000,000 to the market value of the world's stock of grain and some other food products. Was that addition made by Mr. HANNA? But in the face of the proof as to notorious shortage and demand the Bryanite explanations scarcely deserve to be noticed.

We do not overlook the fact that the actual extent of the shortage has not been measured, and that in some countries it cannot be measured for some time to come. Nor do we attempt to set bounds for either the reaction or the advance. We point to facts and conditions as they have been disclosed.

What has become of the gold imported recently? The $58,000,000 have not been added to the Government's reserve, which, at the highest point after the last sale of bonds, was about $129,000,000, and has since fallen to the neighborhood of $120,000,000. The greater part of the sum recently received is now hoarded away, it is believed, by Americans who, although many of them may be fairly confident that BRYAN will be defeated, have thus undertaken to fortify themselves against any possible depreciation of the currency. We think that some persons began a year or two ago to protect themselves in this way. What use will be made of this hoarded gold and of other timid and withdrawn capital after the election of MCKINLEY?

It will come out of its hiding places and will be invested in trade and the industries. With confidence restored and courage revived, the people will set their money at work. Many an industry is waiting for it; many a project long deferred will be carried out by the use of this capital. In the iron industry, for example, the owners of the great plants in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio have hundreds of waiting orders, all conditioned upon the defeat of BRYAN. All over the country those who invest and build and manufacture are waiting for the decision that will unbind their energies and stimulate their activity.

Are there not many indications that 1897 will be a good year in this country and that other good years will follow it? Our industries are ready to take advantage of restored confidence. That was shown in the brief but marked recovery of 1895. Capital will be released from bondage and the improvement will be preceded and accompanied, we think, by an increase of our exports of food and manufactures. Is there not sufficient warrant for a reasonable expectation that the American people are about to come out of the shadows of depression into the sunlight of good times?

ARMENIA AND PIEDMONT.

You say, with a sense of disappointment, "After all this is only diplomacy; these are only diplomatic methods, soft methods, wheedling methods. Oh! for something manly and downright. Oh! for an hour of CROMWELL and his action." [Cheers.] I knew the name of CROMWELL would elicit a cheer. [Laughter.] He has been frequently summoned from his grave to do duty at these recent meetings, but I think with an imperfect knowledge of what CROMWELL really did. CROMWELL interfered, it is true, on behalf of people oppressed much as these Armenians are. He wrote, or rather he signed some letters on that subject, which were written by JOHN MILTON, and signed by OLIVER CROMWELL—an august conjunction, which in their agony and vehemence of pathos still thrill our hearts across the generations that separate us. And, gentlemen, if this Eastern question has no other result than this to you, I hope it will make you betake yourselves to those sublime dispatches. You will be amply repaid by reading the letters which MILTON himself wrote. There is nothing more eloquent or more noble, and they are worthy of the signature of OLIVER CROMWELL. But how did OLIVER CROMWELL protect these people? How did he save these people? Did he bombard anybody? Did he declare war against anybody? Did he take isolated action against anybody? He did nothing of these things. He took diplomatic action. He knew, as we know, that he could not with a fleet reach the scene of the outrages. He knew that there was another sovereign who could, and by diplomatic pressure he induced that sovereign to take action, which in the end preserved the lives and the liberties of these unhappy people.—Lord ROSEBERY'S Edinburgh Speech.

The parallel between Armenia and Piedmont has doubtless been instituted by a great many people on this side of the water whose information is very imperfect about what was actually done by England on the former occasion. In fact, the knowledge of most cultivated persons, it may safely be said, is derived from MILTON, and not from MILTON, the Latin Secretary of the Protector, but from MILTON the poet. It is that noble sonnet, which MACAULAY called "a collect in verse," which has transmitted to an English-reading posterity its knowledge of the massacre in Piedmont, the sonnet beginning—

> Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
> Lie scattering on the Alpine mountains cold.

Lord ROSEBERY'S advice to his hearers to betake themselves to the dispatches written by MILTON and signed by CROMWELL is very good advice for students either of the Armenian question or of English literature. It was in May, 1655, that the news reached England of the massacre of the Protestants of the Italian Alps. The Protector at once began his proceedings for the protection of such of them as survived, and the first of these proceedings was a dispatch to the "unspeakable Turk" of the occasion, IMMANUEL, Duke of Savoy. The dispatch as actually sent was of course couched in the Latin, which was the diplomatic language of the seventeenth century, but MILTON'S own English translation, or draft, has been preserved, and this we give in part in the original spelling and capitalization:

> Most Serene Prince, Letters have been sent us from Geneva as also from the Dauphinate, and many other Places bordering upon your Territories, wherein we are given to understand, That such of Your Royal Highness's Subjects as profess the Reform'd Religion, are commanded by your Edict, and by your Authority, within three days after the Promulgation of your Edict, to depart their native Seats and Habitations, upon paine of capital Punishment, and Forfeiture of all their Fortunes and Estates, unless they will give Security to relinquish their Religion within twenty days, and embrace the Roman Catholic Faith. And that when they supply'd themselves to your Royal Highness in a most suppliant manner, imploring a Revocation of the said Edict, and that being receiv'd with public favour, they might be restor'd to the Liberty granted 'em by your Predecessors, a part of your Army fell upon 'em, most cruelly slew several, put others in Chains, and compell'd the rest to fly into desert Places and to the Mountains cover'd with Snow, where some hundreds of Families are reduc'd to such Distress, that 'tis greatly to be fear'd they will in a short time all miserably perish through Cold and Hunger. These things, when they were related to us, we could not chuse but be touch'd with extream Grief and Compassion for the Sufferings and Calamities of this afflicted People. Now in regard we must acknedge our selves lirk'd together, not only by the same type of Humanity, but by joynt Communion of the same Religion, we thought it impossible for us to satisfy our duty to GOD, to brotherly Charity, or our Profession of the same Religion, if we should only be affected with a bare Sorrow for the Misery and Calamity of our Brethren, and not contribute all our Endeavours to relieve and succour 'em in their unexpected Adversity as much as in us lies. Therefore in a greater measure we most earnestly beseech and conjure your Royal Highness, that you would call back to your Thoughts the Moderation of your most serene Predecessors, and the Liberty by them granted and confirm'd from time to time to their Subjects the Vaudois. * * * Which if your Royal Highness shall be pleas'd to grant, and confirm'd you will do a thing most acceptable to GOD, revive and comfort the miserable in dire Calamity, and most highly oblige all your Neighbours that profess the Reform'd Religion, but more especially our selves, who shall be bound to look upon your Clemency and Benignity towards your Subjects as the fruit of our earnest Solicitation.

It is not likely that CROMWELL hoped much more from this appeal than Lord SALISBURY would hope from a similar appeal to the Sultan in behalf of the Christians of Armenia. England of course was perfectly helpless by herself. To pass the Pillars of Hercules with a hostile fleet, when she did not yet possess Gibraltar, was even a more hopeless undertaking than it would be now to force the Dardanelles, the obstacles to which are mainly moral and not physical. Even if a British squadron could have gone into the Mediterranean, it would be even more helpless than a British squadron in the Golden Horn. An English squadron now could do nothing for the persecuted, but it might punish the persecutors by knocking down Constantinople about their ears. An English squadron then would have had to remove mountains in order to procure even that inadequate measure of satisfaction.

What CROMWELL did, as Lord ROSEBERY intimates, was to invoke a European concert, or at least a concert of the Protestant powers. He addressed what was in substance an identical note, also of MILTON'S composition, to the Prince of Transilvania, to GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS of Sweden, to the United Provinces, to "the Evangelick cities of Switzerland," and to the King of Denmark and Norway. This letter asked for the same interposition which he had already made for England, and indicated a common line of action in case the Duke of Savoy proved contumacious. As MILTON wrote to the United Provinces:

> But if he still persist in the same obstinate Resolutions of reducing to utmost Extremity those People, among whom our Religion was either disseminated by the first Doctors of the Gospel, and preserv'd from the Defilement of Superstition, or else restored to its pristine Sincerity long before other nations obtain'd that Felicity, and determines their utter Extirpation and Destruction: we are ready to take such other Course and Counsels with your selves, in common with the rest of our Reform'd Friends and Confederates, as may be most necessary for the preservation of Just and Good men, upon the brink of inevitable Ruin; and to make the Duke himself sensible, that we can no longer neglect the heavy Oppressions and Calamities of our Orthodox Brethren.

More than that, CROMWELL sent a special envoy to "the Most Serene and Potent Prince LOUIS, King of France," to induce him to interfere against the unspeakable Duke, and he gave his envoy a special introduction to MAZARIN. It was not to be expected that either the King or the Cardinal would interfere out of mere good-will to persecuted Protestants. What sort of pressure MAZARIN brought to bear is not disclosed in MILTON'S dispatches. In fact, it was chiefly a refusal to sign the treaty which the French Government particularly wanted until he should receive satisfactory assurances about the Piedmontese. This action was sufficient, and France gave and made good the assurance the Protector demanded.

It is true, as Lord ROSEBERY says, that CROMWELL proceeded by way of diplomacy, but it is not true that the comparison between Armenia and Piedmont is favorable to Lord SALISBURY. Upon one point, however, we may agree with Lord ROSEBERY unreservedly, and that is that MILTON'S dispatches are very well worth reading.

SECURITY FOR CITY BONDS.

Controller FITCH has issued a statement regarding the sale of city bonds for which bids are now invited by advertisement, a significant part of which is an explanation of the security which the city offers to its creditors. This issue of bonds will be the largest in the history of the city, amounting to $16,046,590.70, of which $7,000,000 are to be used for the redemption of 7 per cent. bonds maturing Dec. 1.

These new municipal obligations will bear 3½ per cent. interest and be nontaxable, and they will be payable specifically, principal and interest, in gold coin, so that their value as an investment will not be affected by the result of the election, though both the willingness and the ability to invest in them may be very seriously affected. If the result is such as to restore a feeling of confidence and security and give promise of coming prosperity, there is no doubt that the bonds will be taken with alacrity at good prices.

The city debt does not rest merely upon public good faith, like the National debt, though that would doubtless be sufficient to sustain confidence. The municipal corporation may be sued, and it has assets in the form of tangible property exceeding in value many times the volume of its indebtedness. Besides, it has certain revenues which go regularly into a sinking fund which amounts now to over $76,000,000, upon which there are prior liens at present of only a little more than $22,000,000. The annual accession to the sinking fund is nearly twice as much as is required by law to maintain its efficiency.

The city bonds are therefore peculiarly attractive and absolutely safe as an investment, and there is every reason why the municipal credit should be high. Although there is no danger of its impairment, the market for all municipal bonds depends to a serious extent upon the continued safety and stability of the currency in general use.

The editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette utters a prolonged plaint addressed to Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, setting forth that the journal in his charge was virtually bought up by the Republican State Committee in 1891, and that the bargain has been very profitable to the Republican Party and very disastrous to the paper and its editor. Taking his own statement of the case, we should say that the supposed organ of the liquor interests deserved its fate, all the more if its subsidized service to PLATT'S committee produced the effect claimed for it.

The complacent if not willful ignorance of the English press about American politics has received an extreme illustration in a case recorded in our cable letter. Fancy a New-York correspondent being allowed by a London newspaper to inform the British public that "the Americans" desire a war with England so that they may repudiate all their debts to Englishmen. The journal which allows itself to print this stuff is rather more to blame than its wonderful correspondent. He describes himself as an American, and he may be one. If so, however, he must be an ill-conditioned and unpatriotic American humorist, who finds a double pleasure in calumniating his own country and at the same time hoaxing the English reader. That would account for the composition of this mischievous nonsense, but not for its publication.

To the careful reader of the dispatches it seems that a concerted effort is making in Spain to stir up a feeling hostile to the United States. The Spanish Government cannot decently aid such an attempt, because it has been repeatedly obliged to acknowledge the "correct attitude" of our own Government, however much it may resent the unconcealed sympathy of a majority of our people with the insurrection. In fact, our Government's overfriendliness to Spain is a subject of constant complaint in our own press. But Spain is in a dilemma. She is at the end of her resources in Cuba. She can do no more than she has done. She cannot long keep up the present strain without going into bankruptcy. A war with the United States would give her an excuse to retire with some grace, before superior force, from an untenable position. If some Spanish politicians take this view they may be assured that there will be no war, unless Spain makes one in circumstances that exhibit her as clearly in the wrong.

It has virtually been decided that an international medical congress for the consideration of leprosy will be held next year, the letters of Dr. ASHMEAD of this city to the leading leprologists of the world having elicited replies which show that his proposition is regarded with much favor. The suggestion was made that the specialists should assemble in Bergen, the home of Dr. HANSEN, who discovered the characteristic bacillus of the disease, but Dr. HANSEN prefers that the meeting shall be held in London, and it is probable that that city will be selected. It is desirable that trustworthy statistics as to the prevalence of the disease should be collected and that certain methods of treatment recently proposed or tested should be the subject of discussion. It was reported some months ago that the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. KITASATO, had made and was using effectively an antitoxine serum for leprosy. Prof. KOCH has recently been commissioned by the Prussian Health Department to inquire concerning the disease in Eastern Prussia and devise measures to prevent the spread of it in that region.

THE MATTOIDISM OF BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You will remember that about three weeks ago I sent you a letter calling attention to certain significant things in the action and speech of Mr. Bryan. It seemed at that time, looking at the matter in a broad, unbiased, and objective way, that striking evidences of defective mental balance were being exhibited. I beg to acknowledge my gratification at an intelligent and studious interest shown in my communication by the press and public; and I was particularly struck by the acuteness and learning which my letter evoked regarding the subject of mattoids and the degenerate. It was plain that the alienists' sympathies were on the whole affected favorably toward my presentation of the case.

The dissemination among the people of the true conception of the nature of the mattoid is not the least of the services which Mr. Bryan and incidentally myself are doing, and he is in so far my distinguished helper and coadjutor. I have been pleased to learn that some of our political organizations and civic communities have been made conscious by my letter that they were ruled by mattoids. In many instances it seemed that they knew they had been crudely conscious of having been, as it were, "queered," but mental science supplied the missing word in the charade.

It is always a painful task to chronicle the weaknesses of one's fellow-man; yet, having undertaken this, I feel it a duty to continue. And I do not deny a feeling of melancholy satisfaction in finding my first impressions so strongly supported by later events. A careful perusal of all the speeches of Mr. Bryan in the last three weeks shows most strikingly that the condition I feared is making headway in a fashion that stamps his case as a most interesting and classical one.

The steady and intense dwelling upon one idea, combined with the unremitting and arduous articulation of it, leads necessarily in weakened minds to a second stage of mattoidism. The brain becomes simply a piece of machinery, a kind of human oratorical phonograph. The mattoid sees faces, he hears a great shout, the cylinder begins to go around, and words come out in the same old rhythmic way. All spontaneity vanishes. So we find that the phrases of Mr. Bryan's speeches are running more and more in the same mold, the same feelings are appealed to, the same figures—barring wheat—are used, the same answers made. I pick up a paper with a speech made yesterday, and I think I am reading his speech of a month ago.

Naturally there must be some repetition, but this is more. It is a sodden overlaying of overripened phrases; it is the deadly and morbid monotony of automatic mattoidism. A strong and superior mind under the tremendous stimulus of a great issue gives birth to new images, stirring appeals, novel illustrations, suggestive thoughts; but the speeches of Bryan are an arid Sahara of disproved reiterations. I dislike to introduce the word, but Mr. Bryan has become, in a certain alienistic sense, self-hypnotized by the imagined luminousness of his own Ego. All that is psychogenous and thought-bearing in him lies in the lower mental levels, which are manufacturing speeches to curious thousands daily.

This state of secondary mattoid change is natural and in accordance with pathological laws. It is in a measure a saving condition to the sufferer, for it enables him to work with less loss of vital force.

But the question arises again, whether it is safe or wise for the American people to have a mind like this as director of its great destinies. I can only say, finally, Mr. Editor, that I shall be very glad to find I am mistaken in the very scientific view I here present of the case, and I cheerfully submit my argument to the talented criticism of your readers. ALIENIST.

A Character.

Will T. Hale in The Nashville American.

Jeb sot on a nail keg every day
Down at the grocery store;
No matter who's talkin' he'd still have his say,
Down at the grocery store.
He would cross his legs an' then fill up his pipe,
An' you'd see he was gittin' fer argyin' ripe,
An' every moment to talk he would swipe,
Down at the grocery store.

He would argy free silver an' what it will do,
Down at the grocery store,
As though hired to prevent us from all feelin' blue,
Down at the grocery store.
An' once when a nabor got knocked in the head,
'Twus trepann'd, an' then Jeb straightway up an' he said—
"See? Nothin' but silver will do in skulls' stead,"
Down at the grocery store.

He hadn't no silver or gold whar he staid
Down at the grocery store;
An' brass was a thing that he always displayed,
Down at the grocery store;
But no doubt he will argy in Jerusalem town
That silver is better than gold fer a crown,
Ef at all like he was whar he held his keg down—
Down at the grocery store.

South Carolina Sound-Money Ticket.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The Palmer and Buckner Electoral ticket for South Carolina has been completed by the nomination of Mr. Nat Gist of Newberry as Elector from the Third District. We do not know Mr. Gist, but he bears an honored name in this State.

PROBLEM OF THE SULTAN

THE AMAZING VITALITY OF "THE SICK MAN."

Military Spirit and Power of the Turkish Empire—Deposition and a European Protectorate Not Enough—Partition of European Turkey the Only Radical Cure—Constantinople Should Be Occupied by One of the Powers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sir: Not since the great coalition of William of Orange to suppress the aggressions of Louis XIV.—not since that of Austria, Russia, France, Saxony, Sweden, and the Electorates to crush Frederick of Prussia—have the European States been confronted by so unsolvable a problem as that of the Turkish Sultan at Constantinople. For more than forty years men have spoken of him as "the sick man"; but if he is in a moribund state, it is certain that his vitality is amazing.

The Sultan of Constantinople is a tremendous power. Sitting quietly in his kiosk, he flings defiance at Christendom, and spreads abroad over the world circulars of the grimmest irony. His diplomacy is as cunning and astute as the instictive traits of his race, neither fettered nor trammeled by the moral code of truth or the restraints of Christian statesmen.

The Turkish Empire is a vast military encampment. In other countries where offices of administration are filled by citizens, in this empire they are all filled by soldiers and military officers. The administration itself is on the same military basis that it was under Tamerlane or Osman. Since the days of Francis I. of France the Turkish Sultans have profited by the best tacticians and engineers to be found in the armies of Europe. Men like Count von Moltke have given their services to the Sultan, and his armies have been drilled and educated after the European models. No European soldier doubts the courage or ability of the Turk as a fighting man. Their fighting has always been characterized as desperate.

Religious Fanaticism.

If the Turks do not possess the sentiment of patriotism, as well known by Europeans, their religious fanaticism fully supplies its place. If indeed the military authority of the Sultan should at any time or for any reason become lessened or weakened, he has only to quote a verse from the Koran to his people, and the entire race is in a flame of fury and warlike impulse. The authority of a Turkish Sultan is doubly fortified by military discipline and religious fanaticism. He is not required to keep faith with the Christian by the Koran, and now, as at any time, he moves with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other.

It is estimated that he can put into movement a regular army of 400,000 drilled troops. Add to this resources and reserves without limit from the Tigris and Euphrates to the Dardanelles and the Nile, where every man of age may be drawn upon at the mere will of this man of power, and European statesmen may well contemplate the work before them. Not even Russia deems it will be a promenade for her armies across Asia Minor to the Bosporus, with the aid of the powers!

Constantinople, militarily, is an impregnable fortress. Armies cannot march across the Sea of Marmora, which is without ships, and it is doubtful now if the Russian fleet can force the Bosporus, or the English and Italian and French fleets can force the Dardanelles. There is good reason to believe that not only both straits, but the Sea of Marmora, is thickly strewn with submarine mines and planted with torpedoes. That these waterways can be forced we know, but it may be at a frightful cost of battle ships. Enthroned there, upon a fortress, covered with glorious monuments of many empires and with gilded palaces and domes, he is flanked by forts and guns the entire distance from end to end of these ancient straits, and it may truly be said that the Sultan's kiosk is as nearly impregnable as Gibraltar.

What to Do with the Sultan.

The tremendous question now confronting Christendom is what to do with the Sultan and how to deal with him? That no Turk should be permitted to dwell on European soil, which for more than 500 years he has drenched with Christian blood, is felt, and deep in the consciousness and conscience of every Government and of every people. Right or wrong, and we know it is not wrong, every foot of Cristian land, should be free from the footstep of the Turk and his tracks should no longer be marked by the blood of Christians.

It has been proposed by eminent statesmen to withdraw Christian Ambassadors from his Court. No doubt such a movement would prove a delight to the Sultan, and he would be only too glad to be free from their ceaseless, but futile, protests and importunities.

Another proposition is to depose the Sultan and install another who will accept of a European protectorate. Are we to suppose the Turkish people will do that for the accommodation of Christian nations? Can the Sultan be deposed without the consent of his own people? However small he the sense of what we call patriotism among this people, he is not only Sultan, but he is Caliph, too, and as such represents the very highest ideal of Mahommedanism. No paper deposition, no mere declaration of the powers, can accomplish a thing like that. Not even can there be hopes in the "Young Turkish" party of a recreancy to the representative of Mahommed. Truly, modern statesmen are not dreamers!

He Must Be Deposed.

So far as may now be conceived, the only, the one effectual way of treating this question is for the Christian powers to declare the deposition of the Sultan and the complete evacuation of every rood of European ground, by the combined powers, to be followed by a general declaration of war upon the Sultan. It must come to this sooner or later, and every State in Christendom is fully prepared for it.

It cannot be doubted by any man that the clear and distinct purpose of the Sultan is to utterly destroy the Armenian Nation to the last woman and child of the race. The estimate of the destruction already effected shrinks at the acknowledgment of any less count than 100,000 already massacred in cold blood. Judging from the past of Turkish history, it would not be unreasonable to double the figure. Is it, then, to be a war of religion? Doubtless the Sultan would so wish it, but if war is declared by a united Europe it will not be against the Turkish Nation, or the Turkish religion, but against the Sultan and his Pashas. But in such a war, we must think of the 1,000,000 other Christians scattered throughout the Turkish dominion. Surely there would be great risks for them, but there exist reasons for the belief that they would not be sacrificed.

If, then, Russia were to move her armies across the border into Asia Minor, toward the Bosporus, Austria could move her army into Macedonia and occupy it. To France would be assigned the work of sending an army into Syria, and raise the Maroniten and Druses of the Lebanon, and England to occupy Palestine. There are good reasons, political as well as military, why Italy should land her army on the Peninsula, and take Constantinople in reverse. With an army like that of Italy, the attack on Constantinople in the rear would have every reason for success, and it would prove a powerful support to the ships fighting their way through forts and torpedoes. In such a campaign, the Sultan would find himself attacked on the north, the west, and the south simultaneously, while the allied fleets would be shelling his defenses at the Bosporus and along the Dardanelles, and there is every reason to believe such a campaign would be swift and decisive. In no other way is it now conceivable to put an end to the dishonor and disgrace of Christendom during 500 years of history.

A Partition of the Empire.

This simply means a partition of the Turkish Empire, in part—in its European part—and leaves the Turkish Nation free to reconstruct its conditions and Government, thus preserving to it its national sovereignty, whereby it may become a treaty-making power in the future. The Turks should cease to be a nation of brigands and a permanent menace to civilization, and become a settled people. It is believed that in no other way can the accursed plague spot be removed.

The crucial test of the whole problem would become the share allotted to each Government to defray the expenses of the operation. Russia would properly claim Asia Minor and the neutrality and freedom of the straits from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Thus would be realized her lifelong hope and passion. Austria would be entitled to hold Macedonia and Dalmatia. France would anchor herself in Syria, where she has always longed to be, and to England would fall the heritage of Palestine, which would doubtless give hope and promise to the Hebrew people.

The possession of Constantinople should follow the policy that would disarm all Europe of fear and menace, if future peace is to be secured. If Italy should give the final assault to that stronghold, to Italy its possession should fall. Italy at Constantinople, limited in territory to the Balkans and the shores of Marmora, would put no State in fear or dread. Italy is far too weak a power, and too little ambitious of extension, to be a menace. Moreover, the neutrality of the straits, free to all nations, might well be supplemented with restrictions that would make its occupation a favor and a benefit to Europe and Russia alike.

No Half Measure Possible.

Finally, that any half measures in this stupendous question will answer no one can believe. Certainly where civilization and Christianity are so imperiled as they are by the occupation of a nation of military brigands in a region of such grave importance as the dividing line of Europe and Asia, and by human sentiment throughout Europe and America, it becomes a question of common humanity. To solve it wisely and well, will no doubt cost much, but it has already cost dearly enough, and so long as a Turkish Pasha is permitted to dwell on Christian soil, so long there can be neither peace to the souls of men nor the freedom of the world from the dreams and fears of a frightful nightmare.

F. A. ROE, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1896.

THE FUNCTION OF THE PRESS.

From The New-York Evening Post.

The Detroit Free Press has started a discussion apropos of the duty of a newspaper, at a crisis like this, to print freely the views of both sides. It has been taken up by some papers in the East. The Detroit Free Press quotes a saying of ours, "that we print this paper for the purpose of disseminating our own views, and as a rule not of disseminating the views of persons who differ from us," and the saying of The Hartford Courant, that it is "not printed for the purpose of diffusing Populistic campaign literature." This attitude, The Springfield Republican holds, is "nothing less than a menace to free speech, free thought, and true democracy," which, if true, is very serious.

But the answers to The Republican are so numerous that we hardly know where to begin. In the first place, it is the duty of every editor or publisher not to print what he conscientiously believes will do harm—that is, diffuse views which he thinks will injure individual character or put the State in danger. The mere fact that they are views differing from his own, or that they are things which some persons would like to read, is nothing to the purpose. This would give immoral, blasphemous, absurd, or treasonable views a claim on his columns, or make it imperative on him to print the silly crime stories of a portion of the daily press. On the contrary, it is the business of an editor to keep a strict watch on his columns, and let nothing in which he thinks will work mischief, either social or political. This is his first and great duty. The duty of promoting "free speech and free thought" is quite secondary to it. Free speech and free thought have on various occasions in the history of the world done great harm. Therefore, both speech and thought have to be more than "free" to entitle them to promotion or circulation at the hands of a decent citizen. They have to be rational, moral, and well expressed, and in his eyes more likely to promote the general good than the general injury. Any other view would compel him to share his editorial control with any blatherskite who turned up, while unable to share his responsibility.

The objections to reproducing Populistic literature, except for the purpose of making its refutation more effective, are two in number. It is irrational and immoral. It is irrational because in politics irrational means that a thing is condemned by all human experience—that is, has been condemned by both experiment and observation. We would not print Jasper's arguments in support of the theory that "the sun do move." For the same reason we are reluctant to give any portion of our space to the advocates of the theory that there is any likelihood of a treaty between all the powers of the world engaging them to make one commodity in general use independent of the market, and keep it at one price, 30 per cent. above its value, for an indefinite period; or that if such a treaty were made it would be successful. We hold that it would be morally wrong of us to allow either cunning or silly people to spread this story among the ignorant and thoughtless through our columns. For a similar reason, we are unwilling to allow anybody to tell the world in The Evening Post as often as he pleases that two standards are now or ever have been used in business by anybody. We refuse to circulate this story because we believe it to be a lie, and this belief is confirmed by the fact that no business man has ever come forward to say he used two standards. We grant that there have been two opinions as to the appreciation of gold, but if we know anything of political reasoning, the fact that the fall in prices may be and is readily accounted for in other ways makes the talk of silver bugs on this subject mere idle speculation. To this we have given some space, but quite enough.

If we allowed any one to preach in our paper the theory that the Supreme Court should be punished for one of its decisions by being reorganized, and by having its Judges made elective in order to make it obedient to the party in power, we should regard ourselves as faithless to civilization and to the United States as if we printed long apologies for robbing in the highway or cheating in gambling houses. The Supreme Court is one of the noblest creatures of modern politics, the independence of its Judges one of the most precious possessions of the American people. Far from giving a hearing in our columns to the man who advocated its subjection to the howling mob which called itself a "convention" at Chicago, we should, if we had the power, give him six months. For advocating the right of the railroad employes, whenever they felt so disposed, to stop all the trains and resist the employment of any other persons to take their places with knives, guns, pistols, and bludgeons, we would gladly give him twelve months. Consequently, taking this view of his theories, we could not consistently place our columns at his disposal. And sooner than allow him to advocate through us the payment of all debts at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, without regard to the debtor's character or capacity, we should open a bunko shop or keep a boisterous liquor saloon.

To sum up, the reason why we are not willing freely to admit Bryanites to our columns, is that we believe their platform to be from top to bottom irrational, immoral, and anarchistic. We believe the triumph of the party would soon put an end both to free speech and free thought, would put all property in danger, would make the United States, instead of a glory and a boast, one of the most conspicuous of human failures, would roll back the tide of civilization on this continent, would exalt ignorance and folly above experience and knowledge, and would put a premium on mendacity and imposture. This being so, it will be easily seen why we do not disseminate the views of the party. In fact, to call them "views" at all is a misnomer. They are the yawps of ignorance and folly, and there is not, and ought not to be, a place for them in any newspaper printed for intelligent men and women.

Gov. Altgeld Finds the Leak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—After a long search yesterday afternoon, Gov. Altgeld discovered a leak in the gas fixtures in his room at the Auditorium Annex. It was the gas that partly caused the Governor's illness.

HOW MAJOR M'KINLEY FEELS

HAS "AN ABIDING CONFIDENCE" IN HIS ELECTION.

Gen. Osborne, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, Tells of Conversations That He Had with Major McKinley During a Visit to Canton on Political Business—Headquarters in This City Closing Up.

Gen. William McKinley Osborne got back to his office in the Republican National Committee's rooms from a trip to Canton a few days ago. Gen. Osborne talked about his visit yesterday without disclosing the urgency of the business which took him West. That the Secretary of the National Committee could be spared for a week's absence indicates that Mr. Hanna considers the fight already won in the East and further caution needless.

"I found Major McKinley in excellent health, and was surprised, too," said Gen. Osborne, "for we all know the tremendous strain which has been put upon him during this campaign. I had expected to find him fatigued and worn out, but, on the contrary, he has grown stouter, and his face is fleshier, and he really seems to thrive on the arduous campaign speechmaking. I discussed the situation pretty thoroughly with Major McKinley, and he is possessed of an abiding confidence in the success of the Republican Party, and all the principles and standards he represents."

The Republican candidate's friends here have had misgivings that his physique would not stand the mental and physical strain to which it has been subjected recently. While it is true that Major McKinley has scarcely stepped from his own door to address the throngs who have visited him, yet his speeches have been prepared with care. He has faced every trade and calling, and has made on an average ten speeches a day, each dealing with opposite interests. His friends believe the tension on Major McKinley has been greater than on Mr. Bryan, for, while the latter has perhaps made more speeches in point of number, they have been snap shots, without special preparation, and without consulting the peculiarities of the audiences before him.

The fact that the Republican National Committee considers the campaign as virtually ended is officially announced from Chicago in a circular issued by the press bureau there, stating that no more activity need be expected from that source. Last Wednesday the final shipment of literature, pictures, posters, and all other campaign matter was made from the Chicago headquarters. For several days the press bureau of the headquarters in this city has been practically doing nothing, and, while there is a semblance of work, the confidence of the Republican managers has resulted in a mild attack of apathy.

But the press agents, both here and in Chicago, have not always been as idle and lethargic as they have grown recently, as the "stock room" in the Metropolitan Life Building will testify. A few weeks ago the room was piled high with campaign documents, thousands of posters and pictures. Daily shipments of large quantities were made. But to-day the "stock room" is innocent of any incumbrance, and the committee has gone through and exhausted several editions of certain pamphlets and goldbug treatises.

Spellbinders may drink ice water from the rear of wagons, torchlight processions may march and howl, tooters may toot, and fetors may belch, but until the voters come by vote there will be very little work done by either side.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP'S BODY.

It Will Lie in State in Georgia's Capitol Until This Morning.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—The remains of Charles Frederick Crisp, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, were conveyed at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the Holmes Sanitarium to the Capitol. Gov. Atkinson and other public officials, the military, and private citizens acted as an escort.

The body will lie in state in the Capitol rotunda until to-morrow morning, when it will be taken to Americus for interment. Many telegrams of sympathy from public men have been received by Mrs. Crisp. There will be no memorial address here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—When the news of the death of Judge Crisp was received here yesterday afternoon, Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed were at once communicated with. The Vice President is somewhere in Illinois, and Speaker Reed is to-day at Wichita, Kan. Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate is at his home in Indiana. No replies have been received to the telegrams of advice, and none is expected from the Vice President. In the absence of those authorized to act in such cases, Mr. White of the Sergeant at Arms's office, will represent Col. Bright at the funeral if it is possible for him to reach Americus in time.

It is usual to appoint committees of both branches of Congress to attend the funerals of deceased members where such appointments can be made in time. There are not more than half a dozen members of either House within reach, and it is possible that no appointment of committees will be made in existing circumstances.

Up to 1 P. M. to-day no official communication had been received at the Capitol either from Vice President Stevenson or Speaker Reed in regard to the funeral of ex-Speaker Crisp. The only recognition of the event at the Capitol was due to the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Oates, daughter of Representative Bankhead of Alabama, who came to the Capitol early this morning and draped Judge Crisp's picture in the group of portraits of ex-Speakers in the corridor back of the Speaker's chair with mourning crêpe.

A Cow Dragged the Justice.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 24.—Justice of the Peace J. Halsey Young of Jamesport, seventy years old, had an exciting time with a cow last evening. He was leading the cow, when it became frightened and ran. Mr. Young became tangled in the rope, and was dragged over the rough road for a considerable distance, and when rescued was almost unconscious. He had not broken any bones, but his body was badly bruised, and he received numerous cuts.

Flames in Her Hold.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 24.—The Harrison Line steamer Navigator, Capt. Rutherford, from Liverpool Oct. 1 for this port, arrived here to-day. When her hatches were opened her lower hold was found to be on fire, caused by the combustion of a case of chemicals, shipped by Evans of Liverpool for Punta Arenas. Several packages of freight in the vicinity of the case of chemicals were damaged. The flames were quickly extinguished.

John Hare's Good-bye to London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Mr. John Hare, the well-known actor-manager, who is about to make a tour of the United States, gave a farewell afternoon performance at the Lyceum Theatre to-day. The play presented was "Caste." The house was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Hare, in response to calls, made a speech, in which he said he looked forward with the greatest pleasure to his visit to America.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:20|Sun sets...5:06|Moon rises...7:16

HIGH WATER OCT. 25.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:11 A. M.	9:32 A. M.	11:21 A. M.
9:40 P. M.	9:54 P. M.	11:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 21
Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
Kansas City	Savannah	Oct. 21

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Berlin	Southampton	Oct. 17
City of Washington	Havana	Oct. 22
Etona	St. Lucia	Oct. 18
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lorenzo	Hull	Oct. 11
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
Saale	Bremen	Oct. 17
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 16

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 21
Egyptian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 19
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct. 24
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
Manitoba	London	Oct. 15
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 17

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Havel	Bremen	Oct. 20
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Willehad	Bremen	Oct. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 5	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Perna'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Orangense	Nov. 11	Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Oct. 24.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Havre Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Mexico, (Br.,) Fayal, Swansea Oct. 7 and Lundy Island 10th, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Roanoke, (Br.,) Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Olivetto, Howes, from Boston to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Morgan, London Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Oct. 16, Southampton and Cherbourg 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Lnie. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Barbadoe Oct. 2, Demerara and Trinidad 13th, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, &c.; Alleghany, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.; Andanrosa, for Jeremie, Port Limon, &c.; Saratoga, for Havana, &c.; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curacao; La Gascogne, for Havre; Adra, for Amsterdam; Obdam, for Rotterdam; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Pocasset, for Gibraltar, Trieste, and Venice; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Kitty, for Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, &c.; Lucania, for Liverpool; Palatia, for Hamburg; Francisco, for Hull; Massachusetts, for London; Silvia, for Kingston, Belize, &c.; Leona, for Key West and Galveston; Madiana, for St. Thomas, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Ponta Delgada Oct. 22.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffrey, from New-York Oct. 2 for Hull, passed the Lizard today.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York Oct. 17 for Havre, passed the Lizard today.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New-York Oct. 22.

SS Saltram, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Montevideo for New-York Oct. 22.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 3 for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 21.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from New-York Sept. 25, arr. at Montevideo Oct. 22.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Oct. 10, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at London to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York Oct. 10, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New-York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, New-York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly today.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that the bell buoy, painted red, without number, marking the north point of Craney Island Flats, (Hampton Roads, Va.,) west side of the dredged channel into the Elizabeth River, and the southerly side of the channel to the Nansemond and James Rivers, went adrift in the gale of Oct. 11, and has not been recovered. A first-class nun buoy, painted red, and numbered 4, has been placed to mark the station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on Oct. 17 a fixed white reflector light was established in the square, white pyramidal, wooden structure recently erected on the southerly end of St. Simon Island, north side of the entrance to St. Simon Sound, (Georgia,) 1,005 feet southeast by east ¼ east, in front of St. Simon Lighthouse, to take the place of the light destroyed in the hurricane of Sept. 29. The new structure stands on the range line 15 feet in rear of the site of the former structure. The focal plane of the light is 25 feet above mean high water. The light is visible about 10 nautical miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The temporary fixed white lantern light was discontinued on the same date.

Eagle Attacks Two Men.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 24.—H. L. Terry and Clifford Green of Sayville were gunning on the beach yesterday, when an eagle swooped down upon them. Both fired, and the shots took effect in the bird's wing. The men wanted to capture the eagle alive. It made a desperate fight. After much clubbing, it was overpowered, tied with ropes, and brought to the mainland. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normania via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Berlin"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britian and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamship.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port Au Prince, Petit Goave and Cape Gracias, per steamship Alvena (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamer Philadelphia; at 10 AM for Brazil, per steamship Capua, via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos (letters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Capua"); at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for St. Phomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacoa; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mexico (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A M, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, close at Vancouver, close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 7:30 AM, and at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward: II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale.....Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

WHY ALBANY WAS SELECTED FOR THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

Potter's Friends Persist in Naming Him for the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen—A Story of a Bogus Clergyman in a Tire Manufactory—The Next New Year's Midnight Race May Have Better Management.

The selection of Albany as the city in which to hold the next National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen was not decided upon without some thought and consideration. The Empire State Division hopes to have a Good Roads bill before the Legislature in February, when the assembly takes place, and the presence in the Capital City of hundreds of wheelmen delegates from every section of the country will, it is argued, lend importance to the division's appeal. New-York usually sets the style in cycling, as in other things, and the wily politicians of the league evidently had this in mind when the selection was made. As an example of this, the Armstrong Baggage bill may be cited. After this was secured for New-Yorkers, several other States jumped in and got the same privilege. Missouri was the last State to secure this ruling, which was established less than three weeks ago.

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Even though the time for electing a President of the League of American Wheelmen is four months away there is considerable talk on the subject of candidates in different sections. There is a growing demand for I. B. Potter of Brooklyn, and it is confidently believed by many in Greater New-York and elsewhere that he will succeed Sterling Elliott of Boston. As Chief Consul of the New-York Division Mr. Potter has gained a reputation second to none in the league. His aggressive methods have built the division up to a membership that several years ago would have been regarded as impossible, and he has done other things in the line of improvements for bicyclists that have caused favorable talk in every State in the Union. Mr. Potter is popular with wheelmen everywhere, and his ability to fill the office with credit and becoming dignity is unquestioned. The course of events, so his friends assert, will pave the way very nicely for Mr. Potter's journey to the Presidential chair. President Elliott has not declined to run for a second term, neither has he announced his intention to do so, and Mr. Potter has said he will not oppose him. That is the situation at present.

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They tell a story of a clergyman who called at a certain bicycle factory one day and asked to be shown through the rubber mills where the pneumatic tires are made. Finding him a man of intelligence and appreciation, the Superintendent gave the desired permit, and the clergyman went about with an attendant, asking all sorts of questions that showed complete ignorance of the rubber business. Finally he stopped before one of the mixers where a lot of rubber was being compounded, and, seeming to grow deeply interested in the operation, asked if he might cut off a small piece of rubber from one of the finished chunks to keep as a souvenir.

"Why, certainly," said the attendant, smiling as he saw the clergyman take out his pocketknife, for, as all rubber men know, it is almost impossible to cut rubber with an ordinary knife unless you have learned the trick. The clergyman opened his knife, put the blade in his mouth, and then without any difficulty cut off the piece of rubber desired. The attendant stared at him. "Hold on there," he exclaimed, "you ain't no preacher; you're a rubber man," and he rejected the case forthwith to the Superintendent, who had the bogus clergyman put out of the works unceremoniously, the point being that only those who have had to do with the working of rubber know that the blade of a knife must be wet to cut it easily.

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An effort will be made very soon to have the New Year's midnight race from this city to Yonkers and return managed by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. On several occasions heretofore the race has lacked the proper management, the contestants starting from different points and not being timed in the presence of officials appointed to note the finish. Managed by an organization of the influence of the one above mentioned, the next midnight race can be made an event of more than local importance. A larger entry list would be assured if the prize list included more trophies.

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"R. F. C.," writing to The American Cyclist from Paris, discusses the scientific side of cycling entertainingly as follows:

M. du Pasquier takes exception to the theory of Dr. Tissie, a gentleman who has been for years past closely inquiring into the psychological side of cycling, to the effect that the pleasures of the bicycle arise from the "numerous associations of ideas provoked by the effort to secure equilibrium." M. du Pasquier questions whether these associations of ideas really are so very numerous. He believes that the explanation lies simply in the fact that the cyclist is in motion. "The effect produced by the motion," he says, "is the exaltation of all the faculties of physical activity; these are the new conditions that provoke the sensation of health and pleasure. Thus it is possible for the character to entirely change; talkative people become taciturn and taciturn people talkative; polite and well-bred people will become rude, and so on."

The is here a little too dogmatic upon the influence of the exaltation of cycling on character, though I am disposed to admit that there is a certain amout of truth in what he says. It is not the character that changes, but certain phases of it that are brought into relief; a man who is talkative on a bicycle may be frequently taciturn when he is off, but he will be talkative enough in agreeable company or after a good dinner. The definition that the pleasure of cycling arises from motion and the exaltation of physical activity also seems to be insufficient and requires amplifying.

In riding in a carriage, for example, you have motion, and the exhilaration soon wears off; on horseback you have motion and physical effort and an almost unconscious idea of risk and the exhilaration is sustained and is of the most delightful description. You may ride in a sledge and the novelty and easy motion provoke exhilaration, but how much more so is this experienced in skating, where you have motion and physical effort and unconscious risk combined? That risk has a good deal to do with exhilaration will be appreciated by any one who has ridden in a carriage down a tortuous mountain path at a pace which gives to the feat a spice of danger. You have here motion and risk and a healthy individual will enjoy the ride as much as he would on horseback, on a bicycle, or on skates. In cycling the risk is quite as great as in these other pastimes, and the cyclist, while thinking nothing of it, is yet sufficiently conscious of the danger to give an added zest to the pastime.

M. du Pasquier's opinions as to the benefits of the bicycle are worth quoting as showing to what extraordinary lengths some scientists will go. He says that "this exaltation is bad for physical people. It is bad for the intellectual work because it consumes a part of the force employed for mental work in muscular energy. The monotony of the constant turning of the wheel will result in cerebral torpor which will have the effect of exhausting the brain. Cycling is thus capable of being abused." I take off my hat to the scientist at this point and leave him, merely remarking that I have never discovered that cyclists are more afflicted with cerebral torpor than other people and that they are not in the habit of mesmerizing themselves by fixing their optics on the revolving wheel.

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Steps have been taken by the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn to improve a road in that city that has been much desired by wheelmen during the last three years. It runs from the junction of East New-York Avenue and Eastern Parkway south through Cowenhoven and Flatbush over the Coney Island cycle path to Bensonhurst and Bath Beach. This road would give to the cyclists of the Twenty-sixth Ward a short cut to Coney Island and offer a more desirable route for the residents of the newer wards to reach the country out on the island.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

A very busy social season is ahead for the members of the Long Island Wheelmen. Their progressive euchre assemblies will begin on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, at 8:30 o'clock, and continue on each Tuesday evening thereafter until April. Four prizes will be offered each month. A handicap pool tournament, with play on Monday and Friday evenings, will be another form of diversion. Each contestant will play two twenty-five-point games with all the other competitors.

Billiards will furnish still another tournament. This will be a handicap affair, and the tournament play will be conducted on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, commencing Nov. 9. The schedule will end in January. Entries for the billiard tourney will close on Nov. 1. The club's grill room is now in operation on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, and if the patronage grows sufficiently, it will be made a permanent nightly institution.

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The membership of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club received a substantial gain last week, when thirty members of the Gilbert Wheelmen, lately disbanded, joined it in a body. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club can now claim, without fear of contradiction, to be one of the strongest cycling organizations in the Metropolitan District. The leading mileage men of the Gilberts had the following records credited to them when the club disbanded:

Dale	1,103	Merritt	1,800
O'Regan	2,003	Oldrieve	660
Korthener	1,462	E. L. Loring	763
Korndor	900	A. L. Jensen	1,335
Perkins	1,069	Brennan	1,021
A. W. Loring	3,752	Murray	1,870
Condit	825	C. G. Balmanno	2,006
Mapes	2,000	Prince	1,560
King	2,548	A. J. Smith	2,031
Reinarth	1,358	Martin	1,410
J. A. Rooney	1,051	Ives	3,045
C. H. Jensen	1,751	A. Balmanno	2,044
W. J. Rooney	1,043	Munlhausen	1,168
Mee	241	Page	2,650
Van Nostrand	2,100	Arneberg	540
Jones	1,010		

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A lecture on X-rays will be given at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, on next Wednesday evening. Prof. R. F. Swayze will be the lecturer.

***

The mileage men of Company E, (bicycle company,) Eighth Regiment, have made some big scores up to date. The records of the four leaders are as follows: W. A. Barker, 8,000 miles; T. E. Lyon, 5,500; J. C. Hurley, 5,000, and A. Cornell, 5,000.

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Considerable interest is being manifested in the pool tournament of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. Thirty games have been played up to date, and only three men have unbroken strings of victories. They are V. F. Petrie, H. G. R. Ausbuettel, and Joseph Oatman, and each has won three games. The tournament has several weeks to run.

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The winner of the Greenwich Wheelmen's pool tournament now in progress at the clubhouse, 309 West Fourth Street, will receive a fine gold medal.

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Preparations for the four-act drama, "The Bells of Shandon," are arousing much interest in Hempstead, where on next Thursday evening the piece will be produced under the auspices of the Hempstead Cycle Club. Walter D. Jefferson, a nephew of Joseph Jefferson, is directing the production, and will himself take a prominent part in the cast, which is as follows:

Fergus McCarty	W. D. Jefferson
Major Meric Wolf	J. Arthur Sturgis
Lord Desmond	A. B. Parsons
Dennis O'Hara	E. P. Parsons
Robert Cunningham, warden of prison	W. J. Weeks
Michael Flynn, coachman of Wolf	Noble Weller
Patrick O'Brien, footman of Wolf	Elbert Hicks
Rose, servant of Lord Desmond	Miss Ida Smith
Blanche Desmond	Miss Genevieve Day of Brooklyn

A quartet, including Miss Adelaide Rushmore, Miss Sophie Werner, Clarence Duryea, and Charles Prior Pray, will also take part. The orchestra will comprise Miss Grace Hinds, piano; David Tod, violinist; E. P. Parsons, clarionetist, and J. Frank Barkley, cornetist.

A party of prominent Brooklyn cyclists will witness the performance.

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So much success has met the efforts of the bicycle division of Mecca Temple of this city that a circular has been sent to each member asking him to join the wheeling section. This is what the circular says:

"Our bicycle members are fully organized and equipped with a very neat uniform. They number nearly 100, and have had quite a number of runs and meets the past season, and were accorded especially kind treatment at several of their outings, where they were the guests of some of Mecca's nobles 'who have wheels.' Heads up! Noble James E. Gritman, 324 Bleecker Street, is the Secretary."

***

The semi-annual election of officers of the Seminole Wheelmen of Brooklyn took place last week, resulting as follows: W. MacDonald, President; J. Robert Cooper, Jr., Vice President; F. Hadley, Second Vice President; J. Francis McKnight, Jr., Secretary; William Nightingale, Treasurer; O. A. Boyle, Sergeant at Arms; William Ketmer, Captain and Color Bearer; H. Matthias, Lieutenant. On Tuesday evening of this week the Seminoles will hold their annual ball.

***

One of the most important meetings of the present week is that called for Wednesday evening at the Hotel Bartholdi for the purpose of strengthening the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and forming an alliance with the two other similar organizations in this vicinity. President Brock has labored hard to secure a large representation of club leaders at this meeting, and the results, he hopes, will be gratifying to every cyclist in the district.

Contrary to statements made concerning this meeting, President Brock does not hope for consolidation with the associations of Long Island and New-Jersey. He only seeks a co-operation in matters relating to the welfare of all, and will suggest a conference committee, to be composed of certain officers in each association. Through Mr. Brock's missionary work an increase in membership in the association is assured.

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The Cortelyou Cycle Club will make application for membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the next meeting of the latter.

CYCLE REPAIRERS' HARVEST.

Big Sales of Cheap Wheels May Keep Repair Men Busy.

Cyclists who study the trade situations will not be surprised, upon reflection, at the significant statement made to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week by a Boulevard repair man. He had reference to bicycles hastily assembled and sold at catch prices when he remarked:

"We repair men expect to reap a golden harvest next season as the direct result of the sale this year of poorly constructed bicycles at low prices. The number of such wheels sold is larger than most people imagine. Breaks and imperfections are sure to appear in these machines sooner or later, and then the owners will learn, to their sorrow, when it is too late, of the mistake made in buying a badly constructed bicycle.

"Why, before these people have had their wheels a year the necessary repairs will have made them cost in one way or another enough almost to make the entire expenditure equal to the price of a wheel made by a reputable manufacturer of years of experience."

It is a fact worthy of note that while the sale of bicycles at this time is very limited, the repair shops are unusually busy, some running night and day. It is estimated that fully 80 per cent. of the repairs are made on the cheaper wheels with which the large cities were flooded early in the season, and if this is true in all centres, the remark above quoted will pass for a prophecy worthy of serious consideration.

A list of the repairs most common, together with an average price for the work, will show more than anything else why inferior wheels are poor bargains, even at low figures. The prices in the list which follows were named by Sidney Bowman, one of the best known members in metropolitan cycling trade circles, and are considered a fair average:

Break in the centre tube in drop from bicycle	$5.00
Front forks and head tube bent out of alignment	1.50
New ties to replace porous ties	7.00
Poor quality of wood rims frequently break at joint; new rims	3.50
Cracked ball cups, resulting in damage to balls	2.50
Adjusting running gear (made necessary in many hastily assembled wheels)	2.00
Truing frame	2.50
New head tube	2.00
New fork and crown	4.50
New cranks (pair)	1.50
New pedals (pair)	2.50
New spokes (each)	.25
New set of spokes	7.00
New chain links (each)	.25
New chain	2.50
Truing wheels	1.50
Repairing of broken frames (not including baked enameling)	5.00
Baked enameling (extra)	3.00
New valves	1.50
New sprockets	2.00
New saddle	2.50
Split tubing in bars, replaced with new bars	3.50

If in the course of a year an owner of a bicycle should have all the above repairs made to his wheel the cost would exceed very likely the price paid for the bicycle. Not many persons are likely to go through the entire list, however, but some may and others will beyond doubt find themselves burdened with a large portion of the items. All of the items make a total of $61, to which may be added an allowance for time lost in arranging for repairs and wheels hired during the interim. Altogether, the cost of an inferior wheel for one season is very likely to exceed the price asked for the high-grade wheels which are not continually in the repair shops.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The department for making handle bars in a bicycle factory is full of special machinery, involving a long series of operations. The most interesting of these is the bending of the handle bars, which is done in two powerful gear presses, heavy iron structures, each having two huge steel hands grooved to fit the handle bars. These hands descend slowly from above, which support the straight tubes, and bend them into the desired shape—the "ram's horn," the racer bar, or the regular model—as the upper mass crushes them down. Before the tubes for the handle bars are put into these presses they are filled with resin, which gives resistance under the great pressure and prevents the steel from wrinkling. Formerly the tubes were filled with sand, but this was replaced with resin when the very thin tubing was introduced. Another precaution against wrinkling, and this seems a very odd precaution, is the anointing of the tubes with vaseline just at the points where the grooved hands will strike them, as the workman puts each free tube into the press he daubs on either side of it a little vaseline from a cup before him, and the big iron hands respect the oily substance and deal more gently with the bars.

—Here is some advice from an experienced cyclist: "Don't let the air out of a tire that is not in use 'to save it.' Tires are much better off when standing if well inflated. Generally speaking, a small tire requires more pressure than a large one if it is to carry the same weight, and a given tire requires more pressure in proportion as the rider is heavy. A tire should always contain enough air to keep its rim from the ground. If in riding you feel the slightest jar as your wheel runs over ordinary obstacles it is because there is not sufficient air pressure. There is no danger of bursting a tire, as many riders seem to fear, when the small hand pump is used, and even with the best foot pump only the very weakest tires could be burst. An extensive observation has found a great many tires which were much too soft, while one is rarely found too hard."

—Philadelphia will have a novel bicycle tournament in November, lasting two weeks. It will be open to amateurs only, who will ride their own wheels, equipped with cyclometers. They must cover 100 miles on at least one day between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. to become eligible for a medal. An extra bar will be given for each additional 100 miles made on any day between the hours named. Special prizes will be given to the three highest.

—The rough block pavement between the tracks crossing the Boulevard at Eighty-sixth Street has brought forth complaints from many wheelmen. The Third Avenue Railroad Company controls the line, but is not inclined, it is claimed, to improve the pavement in the space for cyclists crossing this spot is to "ride the pedals."

—Four members of the Alpine Club Cyclers—Edward Stetson, R. Smith, Frederick Gabriel, and Adolph Bruckheimer—are expected to reach their homes in Brooklyn to-day, having been on a week's tour through this State, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

—A claim for $40,000 indemnity has been lodged with the Turkish Government on behalf of the mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist who was murdered by Kurds in 1895 while traveling through Asiatic Turkey.

THE "DIVINE HEALER" COMES.

August Schrader Is Doing His Work in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—August Schrader, known to fame as the "Divine Healer," arrived in this city from the West last evening, charged with the special mission of curing the bodily afflicted. His coming was unheralded, and very few besides his landlady were aware of his presence here.

This is Schrader's first visit to the East, and he gives as his reason for beginning work in Philadelphia that he has been brought to do so by many residents of the city who have written him continually on the subject. The large number of handkerchiefs sent him by Philadelphians to be blessed has also had the effect, he says, of convincing him that he is wanted here and will be cordially received. It is his intention to remain in Philadelphia several weeks.

Schrader has gained fame as a "Divine Healer" since the advent in the West and Southwest of Schlatter. Like the original healer, (Schlatter,) Schrader also came into public notice by cures he effected in the West. He said to-day that he had made thousands of miraculous cures in the western part of the United States. He intends staying in Philadelphia for two weeks, when he will go to New-York. From the latter place he will visit New-England. There was a constant stream of callers upon Schrader to-day at his apartments, and several cures are said to have been made.

THE WIRE-TAPPING CASE.

An Explicit Denial of Guilty Knowledge of the Act.

The indictment of William R. Stuart, manager of the Printing-Telegraph News Company, and Robert Bruce, editor, who have their news-distributing agency at 24 Broad Street, on the charge of tapping the news wires of the New-York News Bureau, a competing news agency, has called forth the following statement from the defendants to their patrons:

"The Printing-Telegraph News Company unqualifiedly denies any connection—even the most remote—with any alleged illegal acts of one Graham, who is under arrest for wire tapping, and after exhaustive examination, exonerates any employe of the company who may be so charged. The moment it came to our knowledge that an attempt was being made to implicate our employes by Graham, they at once notified the District Attorney that they were ready to meet any charges and voluntarily presented themselves and gave bail in $500."

The defendants claim that they obtained the news which they received from Graham on the supposition that Graham was a broker with extra facilities for obtaining news, and disclaim any knowledge of the alleged surreptitious tapping of a private telegraph wire in obtaining the same. Graham has never been known as a broker within the purlieus of Wall Street, but has long been known as an expert lineman.

German Republicans' Mass Meeting.

The Sound Money McKinley and Hobart German General Committee held a mass meeting Friday night in the large hall of Cooper Union. There were about 1,200 persons present. L. F. Goepel presided and made the opening address. The speakers were F. W. Hollis and Prof. Henry W. Diederich. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speeches were warmly applauded.

A NEW BICYCLE INVENTED.

Designed to Prevent Leaning Forward—Produced in Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Some time ago our Consul at Geneva sent to the State Department a drawing of a bicycle invented at Geneva by Charles Challand, for exhibition at the Paris National Exposition. The saddle of this bicycle is developed into a seat, and it is dropped back almost immediately over the centre of the rear wheel, the steering bar being lengthened to enable the driver to control the wheel without bending forward. The inventor says that the principle of the machine is the utilization of the considerable amount of force, very little known, which is afforded by a point of support. Without this point of support, the only force a man has is his own weight. On the other hand, if the back be well supported, he has in each leg a force more than treble his own weight, and which is, in fact, equal to the weight he is capable of carrying combined with that of his own body. The construction of the "Normal Bicycle" is intended to make use of this considerable amount of wasted force. The point of support is the back of the seat, by means of which the cyclist's body is thrown back and his legs lifted up, owing to the position of the pedals. The body is thus placed in a "normal" posture—hence the name of the machine—he is upright or leaning slightly backward. The "Normal Bicycle" presents the advantages of greater safety, perfect comfort, healthy position, a greater power over the machine, greater speed, both up hill and on level ground, and less fatigue.

La Bicyclette Normale.

It is also claimed for this bicycle that, being much lower than the ordinary so-called "safety" bicycle, it is much easier to mount.

It has been tried in the streets of Geneva and made a favorable impression. The ease with which it ascended hills was particularly noticeable.

HELD 53 IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. Doty Sent Them to Hoffman Island for Inspection.

The Netherlands-American steamer Maasdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne with 92 cabin and 124 steerage passengers. Among the steerage passengers were three Armenians and fifty Syrians. These passengers were closely inspected and examined by Health Officer Doty and his assistants at Quarantine. Nearly all showed an abnormal temperature. Dr. Doty then decided to transfer them to Hoffman Island for observation, where they will be held until all danger of contagion is passed.

Dr. Doty said there were two reasons for the detention, although there was no sickness. The first was that, as far as he could ascertain, there was no provision for medical inspection and detention at the port of Boulogne, where the Syrian passengers were snipped, and fourteen days had not elapsed from the time they left their homes in Russia, where both smallpox and typhus fever were reported to be particularly virulent, and the second was that the temperature of seven of the Syrians was abnormal, and although this was not a definite symptom of sickness, he thought it well to hold the passengers for a day or two until satisfied there was no danger.

The fifty-three immigrants were taken to Hoffman Island on the disinfecting boat James W. Wadsworth, and were placed in an isolated dormitory. If no unfavorable symptoms are noticed they will probably be released to-morrow or Monday.

The remaining steerage passengers were permitted to proceed with the steamer to her dock. A German steerage passenger, Carl H. C. Gay, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head Oct. 16. The body was buried at sea.

A young Armenian lawyer, S. C. Kebabian of 48 Wall Street, who takes a great interest in the welfare of his countrymen in this country, said yesterday that the case of the 300 Armenian immigrants who arrived last week, and are detained at Ellis Island, did not properly come under the immigration laws, inasmuch as they were not immigrants in the ordinary sense of the term, but political refugees, who had left their country to escape persecution. Consequently Immigration Commissioner Senner had assumed serious responsibility in detaining them.

He said it was not true that the refugees were paupers, no matter how little money they had in their possession, as they had their houses, lands, and business in Constantinople and elsewhere in Turkey. As to the fear of some people that they might become a public charge, Mr. Kebabian quoted a remark made to him by Oscar Straus, late United States Minister to Turkey, that "the Armenians are thrifty and industrious people. They never become a public charge. I have no doubts on that score."

No Second Term for Altgeld.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

There is no possibility that Gov. Altgeld will be elected to bring reproach on this State for a second term. The Eastern people have no cause for apprehension that he ever will appear before them again as Governor of Illinois, falsely representing its population, who are in favor of an honest-money system and of the efficient administration of just laws. If Gov. Altgeld shall accept the invitation of the New-York Anarchists to make a speech after election, he will appear before them as the worst beaten candidate that ever ran for office in the State of Illinois.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

$65.00 to $75.00.

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¾
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¾
Minnesota patent flour	$4.35
Lard, prime	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.85
Copper, lake ingot	10.72½

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and easy; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 66¼@68¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65c; No. 2 red, 70@72½c. No. 2 corn 23@23¼c. No. 2 oats, 17¾@18¼c. No. 2 rye, 34c. No. 2 barley, 33c. No. 1 flaxseed, 71@71½c. Prime timothy seed, $2.50. Mess pork, per bbl, $7@$7.10. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.25@$4.30. Short rib sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.90. Dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, 4.95c; granulated, 4.32c; standard A, 4.09c. Linseed oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

There came into sight during the week 435,061 bales of cotton, against 423,008 bales for the corresponding week of 1895. The total in sight Oct. 23 was 2,669,258 bales, against 1,946,455 bales same time last season. This shows that the amount in sight as compared with last year increased 722,775 bales. The total visible supply of cotton shows a decrease of 254,987 bales, as compared with the same date of 1895, a falling off of 81,845 bales from the corresponding date of 1894 and a decrease of 163,097 bales from 1893. The total visible supply of cotton is now 2,873,468 bales, against 3,128,455 last year and 2,955,313 in 1894, and 3,036,565 in 1893. The total American supply is 2,583,368 bales, against 2,846,255 in 1895.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.64@7.66
November	7.74	7.74	7.68	7.69@..
December	7.93	7.94	7.87	7.88@7.89
January	8.05	8.05	7.98	8.00@8.01
February	8.08	8.11	8.04	8.05@8.06
March	8.15	8.16	8.09	8.10@8.11
April	8.18	8.18	8.17	8.14@8.16
May	8.22	8.25	8.17	8.18@8.19
June	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.21@8.23
July	..	..	..	8.24@8.26

Market closed quiet and steady at 2@4 points decline. Transferable notices, 770. Total sales, 92,900 bales.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 19,000 bales, all American; middling uplands, 4 17-32d; futures steady; 3-64d advance; closed barely steady, 2½@3 points net advance; January-February, 4l5s; February-March, 4l5s; March-April, 4l5s; April-May, 4l5½b; May-June, 4l6½s; June-July, 4l7s; July-August, 4l7½s; October, 4l6v; October-November, 4l0s. November-December, 4l6½b; December-January, 4l5½b.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Cotton very firm; good middling, 7⅞c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 7,525 bales; gross receipts, 11,645 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,800 bales; coastwise, 322 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, (corrected,) 307,990 bales. Correction—Deduct from New-Orleans exports to Great Britain since Sept. 1, 1,330 bales; from exports to France, 1,137 bales, and from exports to the Continent, 82 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,929 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,827 bales; coastwise, 498 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 43,165 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 2,967 bales; gross receipts, 3,823 bales; shipments, 4,998 bales; sales, 5,200 bales; stock, 97,675 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling and good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 3,946 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,711 bales; sales, none; stock, 82,337 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,004 bales; exports, to France, 4,876 bales; sales, 601 bales; stock, 116,094.

NORFOLK, Oct. 24.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 7,839 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,513 bales; sales, 406 bales; stock, 76,884 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,988 bales; sales, 936 bales; stock, 220,276 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 2,487 bales; exports, coastwise, 776 bales; sales, none; stock, 36,483 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 8,268 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	74⅛
November	..	..	..	74⅞
December	77⅛	77⅝@78	76⅝	76⅞
January	..	..	..	78
March	..	..	..	80¼
May	80¼	80⅞	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	30⅜
November	..	..	..	30½
December	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31½
May	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34¼
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	22¾
December	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
March	..	..	..	25½
May	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	67½@67⅞	68¾@..	68½@..	67¼@..
Dec.	70 @70⅝	70⅝@..	69 @..	69⅛@..
May	74½@75	75½@..	73¾@..	74⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct.	22⅜@..	23¼@..	22⅜@..	23 @23⅛
Dec.	24 @..	24⅝@..	24 @..	24⅜@24⅝
May	27⅜@27⅞	28½@..	27⅝@27⅞	28¼@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct.	17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17¼@..	17¼@..
Dec.	18¾@..	18¾@..	18⅜@..	18⅜@..
May	21½@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21¼@..
Mess pork, per bbl.—				
Dec.	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00
Jan.	7.80	7.95	7.80	7.87½
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	4.22½	4.30	4.22½	4.25
Jan.	4.40	4.52½	4.40	4.47½
Short ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Jan.	3.87½	3.92½	3.85	3.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was demoralized to-day, losing more than it gained yesterday, closing at the lowest quotations of the morning, at a net loss of 3½@4½c. The total receipts at primary points for the week were 7,247,000 bushels, a decrease compared with last week of 224,000 bushels. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week were 1,202,000 bushels of wheat, a decrease of 145,000 bushels, and flour, 256,000 barrels, an increase of 80,000 barrels. Bradstreet's exports were a little disappointing, showing 3,823,000 bushels for the week, against 4,156,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,658,000 bushels last year. The total since July 1 has been 55,880,000 bushels, an increase over the corresponding time a year ago of 19,854,000 bushels. The Argentine exports the past week showed an increase amounting to 96,000 bushels, against 48,000 bushels the preceding week. English farmers continue liberal sellers, and the past week the estimated farmers' deliveries in the United Kingdom were 1,818,000 bushels. Sales were reported of 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard wheat, private terms; No. 2 red was quoted at 3½c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 70⅝c; No. 1 hard 2½c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New-York, ½c over December, free on board, afloat. The break to-day carried the market 10c below the high quotation of last Monday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Liverpool was not content to only disregard our yesterday's improvement, but cast additional gloom over the minds of holders of wheat by declining from 2¼d to 2½d. This was the all-important factor in this market during to-day's session. The cash wheat situation was somewhat relieved, but there was still a very much congested condition. Money with which to carry the grain is badly needed, and the stringency is most discouraging. Receipts at Chicago were 188 cars, and 31,700 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 1,088 cars, against 835 cars last Saturday, and 1,116 cars a year ago. Shipments from both coasts for the week were 3,823,000 bushels, 300,000 bushels less than for last week. Atlantic seaboard clearances for 24 hours amounted to 209,668 bushels. Closing Continental quotations were higher, to correspond with the American advance of yesterday. December wheat opened from 70⅝c to 70c, sold between 70⅞c and 69c, closing at 69¾c, ⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 3c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,165,511 bushels; shipments, 476,793 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 212,644 bushels; shipments, 154,289 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The week opened with wheat prices at highest prices on the crop. It closed with the prices lowest for the week, and the decline since Monday is 10c. The decline was not traceable to inherent weakness, but the immediate effect of the break has been to make traders timid. December opened 2¾c lower than the close of yesterday, at 68¾c, and rallied to 69¼c, but lacked staying power. Further decline carried the price to 67½c, and the close was 68c, with the later decline on the curb. May opened at 73c, sold from 72¼c to 73¾c, and closed at 72½c, against 75¼c yesterday for cash wheat. Under a somewhat improved demand prices paid for No. 1 Northern were on a higher basis. A discount of 3@3¼c under December, against 4c yesterday, governed trading for standard grades. No. 2 Northern was better taken, and prices were well upheld at 2c under No. 1 Northern. From 56c to 62c was paid for good qualities of No. 3. Receipts, 555 cars; shipments, 62 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 24.—The local wheat market was not very active to-day. The cash demand was a little stronger, and 2c under December was the ruling price to the shippers. The opening price being 69¾c, it sold up to 70¾c, and then dropped off to 69¼c. The closing price was 69¾c. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾@61¾c; rejected, 53¾@61¾c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; October No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; December No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; May No. 1 Northern, 74¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Wheat opened weak; December opened at 69¼c, rallied to 69⅞c, fell to

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE MARKET MUCH BETTER THAN HAD BEEN FEARED.

Dimick Sale Showed that Good Property Will Bring Good Prices—Sharp Bidding and High Figures—No Fear Among Big Investors—The Palatial Business Building Becomes a Necessity—Low Rents—Mortgages and Private Sales.

The sale of the Dimick property on last Wednesday was a practical test of the true condition of the real estate market in this city.

It showed, among other things, that the alarm about depreciating prices was more fanciful than real. There has been but little justification for the depressed condition of the market. Behind it was an indefinable fear of still worse times, and an uncertainty as to the outcome of the free-silver agitation; but when a test is applied, it is immediately seen that owners and investors have unbounded confidence in realty in this city. The rapid and unfaltering advance of the metropolis, and its sure promise of greater development, both as the commercial centre of this continent and as one of the great seaports and marts of the world, more than counterbalance the injurious effects of any temporary agitation of a financial heresy. Free silverism, shrewd business men know, will die out as greenbackism died out; and the real, fundamental and enduring prosperity of the country and of its metropolis will again be recognized in its ceaseless growth.

Another lesson taught by this extensive sale was that the prevailing impression that good prices cannot now be obtained for good property is false. In that sale the prices obtained were surprising, in view of the supposed panicky nature of the times. Ruling market prices were not considered, but the property was bought upon its real value, regardless of temporary conditions of distrust and lack of confidence. Desirable property will bring remunerative prices whenever it is offered for sale. There is always a good amount of money in this city awaiting investment in real estate that promises a fair and steady income; and this money is always ready to buy property that is well situated and otherwise desirable.

The eagerness with which investors are watching the market, even in a season that has been made dull by unnecessary fright, was strongly shown by the presence of 500 investors and speculators in the salesroom of the Trinity Building, when this property was to be put up. They were there to buy, and were ready to offer good prices, as was evidenced by the sharp bidding when the heirs tried to buy in the entire estate. It was necessary for the heirs to purchase at high figures, for the property they got, and in six instances they were outbid by other investors.

The fear that has had such a depressing effect upon the real estate market has been confined mostly to small holders and investors. In a period of depression, it is the man of little means who goes to the wall and has to sell his property at a sacrifice. Those who can hold out until better times are not only not seriously affected by a panic, but are generally able to benefit by it, by purchasing properties at the depreciated prices the small lot owners are forced to sell for. On the other hand, these investors are ready to pay fair prices for good property, even in times of depression, because they can afford to wait for the advance that is certain to follow the return of confidence. The fears that create panics do not affect them, and, as they buy for the future, a period of low or unfluctuating prices offers them a good opportunity for investment.

The lower prices obtain for smaller and somewhat less desirable properties that changed hands last week are illustrative of the difference between the two classes of buyers. The big investors have paid good prices because they can wait for a better market next year or the year after, or ten years after; but the small investor, who can buy but a single lot, cannot take such chances, and must purchase at a figure that will insure him a reasonable profit, even if he has to sell on a dull market. It has been the prices paid by the small investors that have been quoted as the market figures, and that have created a false impression of the real situation.

Outside of the Dimick and a few other sales, very little real property has changed hands during the past week. Offers are abundant, but they are depreciated prices, and owners are holding back for Nov. 3. The time is too short now to warrant any risk, and confidence is strong in a decided and stable advance in prices as soon as a sound-money President and House of Representatives are elected. There is positive stiffening in the market, and prices are showing a tendency to advance, as owners are refusing to consider offers at anything like panic figures. Buyers and owners are getting further apart daily.

There is increasing discontent among owners of business property for rent, as rentals have been cut down heavily by the extensive new buildings. One of these, recently erected, on Broadway, is reported as filling its lofts with tenants at prices that will not net the owner more than 2½ per cent. a year. This has injured the renting of all similar property in that vicinity. The owner, it is supposed, thought it better to have the entire building tenanted at a profit of 2½ per cent. than to have it half filled at the same profit, or empty, at a dead loss.

This suggests that the handsome and extensive modern buildings are a necessity. They are not built so much for an investment as because it has become absolutely necessary to build them in order to meet the demand of merchants and manufacturers. A merchant in an old building is at some disadvantage if his competitor is housed in a palatial business block, and he will soon find quarters that will put him, exteriorly, on an equal footing with his rival.

The consideration mentioned has been a potent factor in reducing rates of rentals and leases. Old buildings, vacated by their tenants, are offered for low rates, and, consequently, the new buildings are forced to low figures. Merchants and manufacturers find the modern conveniences in the new structures and the lower insurance rates obtained because the buildings are fire-proof two very essential features, and prefer the new to the old, even at a slight difference in the rental.

The new style of building, with its handsome facade and its latest conveniences and improvements, has, therefore, become necessary, and the buildings in which the fortunes of New-York were made years ago will rapidly disappear.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold, for John Van Dolsen, the two four-story brick flats, 25 by 99 by 117 each, on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for about $50,000; for William H. Oliver, a plot 75 by 157, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for about $10,000, and 1,587 Washington Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, lot 50 by 150, for about $8,000.

Sales at auction during the past week amounted to $956,365. Last year in the corresponding week they were $324,362.

There were recorded during the past week 226 mortgages, for $2,611,008, of which 106, for $1,253,686, were at 5 per cent.; 142, for $1,924,812, were at more, and 22, for $567,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 281 mortgages, for $3,083,185, of which 118, for $1,403,810, were at 5 per cent.; 126, for $874,650, were at more, and 37, for $804,725, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, for two five-story brick stores and flats, by Charles F. Rogers of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $130,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 375 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Andreas Friedel of 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $23,000.

Main Street, north side, 534 feet west of Westchester Creek, for a one-story frame stable and wagon shed, by J. J. Bible of Main Street, owner; cost, $600.

Third Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, by Mary J. Lee of 4,252 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Dawson Street, north side, 138 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Louisa J. Crawford of 1,026 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $9,000.

Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by John Gannon of 151 East Fifteenth Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 209 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and offices, by the Wilmore estate, owner; cost, $200.

No. 73 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick stable and wagon shed, by J. O. Pearson of 73 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling, by the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, 2,225 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

No. 335 Madison Street, a corner of Scammel Street, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story brick and wood hotel, by William M. Walton, owner; cost, $250.

No. 124 Chambers Street, alterations to a six-story brick store, salesroom, and manufactory, by William Hodsdon of 118 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, L. I., owner; cost, $342.

Nos. 59 and 63 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by Charles Lewis, (no address,) owner; cost, $500.

No. 218 Water Street, alterations to a six-story and attic brick lofts, by Eugene Munsell and others; cost, $600.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Oct. 26.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 422 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 183.4½ feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,500.

By Augustus S. Houghton, referee, foreclosure sale, at the public square, William's Bridge, Bronx Terrace, west side, 90 feet south of Fourteenth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 30 by 100. Due on judgment, —.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 2,102 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 19 11 by 80, four-story stone front dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $6,030; prior mortgage, $11,000

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Guy Richards, referee, 329 and 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, beginning 228.4 feet west of First Avenue, each 28.4 by 102.2, two four-story brick dwellings, with stone front. Due on judgment on each, $10,115.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 413 Concord Street, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, formerly Grove Street, 125 by 110, frame, brick, and stone buildings. Due on judgment, $3,450.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 133-139 Sixth Avenue and 99-111 West Tenth Street, northwest corner, 69.4½ feet on Sixth Avenue and 113.7 feet on West Tenth Street, irregular, seven three-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 205 and 207 Ninth Street, northeast side, beginning 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 34.11 by 87.2, irregular, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 80 Nassau Street, south side, 99.10½ feet northeast of John Street, 34.9½ by 101.10½, five-story brick stores and offices, with four-story brick building in rear; also, 151 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling; also, 114 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street, 23.1 by 93, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 116 Sixth Avenue, adjoining, 17.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores, also, 135 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling; also, 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, two four-story brick dwellings and coal yard; also, 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street and 29 Third Avenue, southeast corner, 158.6 feet on Stuyvesant Street and 30.7½ feet on Third Avenue, irregular, eight two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores.

By the Sheriff, under execution, the right, title, and interest of Sylvester H. Kneeland, had on May 19, 1896, Tremont Avenue, (formerly Morris Street,) southwest side, from Macomb's Dam Road to Grove Lane, six acres two roods and thirty-six perches.

By Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer, at Quarantine Commissioner's office, 71 Broadway, the property on Fire Island used by the State for quarantine purposes. Sale subject to approval by State Land Board.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 254 Madison Street, south side, 52.6 feet west of Clinton Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,325.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 72 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 28 by 148.1½, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and two three-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $1,430.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Jacob Cantor, referee, 320 and 322 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $2,330; prior mortgage on each, $14,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, at 59 Liberty Street, 460 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 78 by 125.11, four-story and basement brick apartment house.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Nelson C. Percy, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 314.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 24.

34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.1; John J. Radley to E. S. Radley..... $1

63D ST, n s, 310.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.5; Harriet A. Tilton to Lizzie A. Noyes..... 10

102D ST, 166 East; Isidor Levison and wife to Rosa Scheinberg..... 1,000

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x201.10; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Jacob & Skinner Realty Company..... 1

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 575 ft n of 122d St, 14x-x14x70.5; Emma Ball to Sheldon W. Ball..... 10

137TH ST, n s, 604.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Stephen O'Brien, Jr., to Mary A. O'Brien..... 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lots 145 and 146, map of Section C of Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Nellie Rice..... 100

LOTS 1 and 2, map of Laconia Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Joseph Stickney. 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 13th Av or St, 39x105; Patrick Treacy and wife to William S. Germain..... 25

3D AV, w s, 30 ft s of 182d St, 50x100; George W. Allen to Annie P. Allen..... 1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n e of 173d St, 25x117.5x25x115; same to same..... 1

READE ST, 32; George Fiske and others to John F. Williams..... 100

LOTS 59, 60, and 76 to 79, map of S. L. Haight; Abbie E. Wille to New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 1

136TH ST, 220 West; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Mary E. Cary..... 1,000

BROOK AV, 545 and 547; Sandford B. Stifter to Joseph O. Thompson..... 1

125TH ST, 315 East; Maria J. Kilcoyne and another to Margaret A. Kilcoyne..... 1

LOTS 6 to 8, Plot 19, map of Pelham Park; Martin J. Earley and wife to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Andrew A. Bibbey and others to Patrick H. Lynch..... 6,400

Recorded Leases.

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Jacob Weiss; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 103d St, 5 years 4½ months..... $800, $1,100

HAAS, Frank, to Solomon Konig and another; 123 and 125 Attorney St, 3 years. 2,340

Recorded Mortgages.

BLISS, Clara, to Edmund Coffin; n s of 139th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 8 months. $18,000

CAVINATO, Giuditta, to Union Granite Company; s s of Bradhurst Av, 27.9 ft n of 142d St, 6 months..... 3,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 166th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 6 months..... 14,000

SAME to Enoch C. Bell; same property, 6 months..... 3,000

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPany to Frederick C. Potter; n s of 119th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 12,000

JONES, John W., and wife to Camilla Williams; w s of Washington Av, 200 ft n of 173d St, 1½ years..... 3,000

KNOX, John A., and wife to Judson S. Todd; Freedman's St, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 4 months..... 9,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to Andrew A. Bibby and another; s s of 148th St, 300 ft w of Grand Boulevard, demand.. 2,500

SAME to Henrietta S. Warner; s s of 148th St, 250 ft w of Grand Boulevard, demand..... 36,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., and wife to Abner K. Durham and wife; e s of Anthony Av, 75.4 ft s of 180th St, 5 years..... 3,000

LEWIS, Louisa L., to Caroline Pitou; w s of Mulberry St, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 5 years..... 1,000

LEVISON, Isidor, and wife to Dora Levison; s s of 102d St, 225 ft w of 3d Av, demand..... 1,500

NOYES, Lizzie A., to Harriet A. Tilton; n s of 63d St, 310.3 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

O'REILLY, Catharine M. P., to John Tyrell and Elizabeth Tyrell; n s of 119th St, 137.5 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

RICE, Nellie, to Thomas E. Greacen; e s of Minford Place, Lots 745 and 746, map of Vyse estate, two mortgages, 3 years.. 6,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, two mortgages, installments..... 2,100

SCHOPPER, Henry, to Simon Haberman; s w corner of Lebanon St and Clinton Av, 2 years..... 3,250

WECKERMANN, William, and wife to Rudolph Offner; 10 West 113th St, 1 year. 2,000

SAME to Rudolph Offner; 12 West 113th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Rosa Brock; 14 West 113th St, 1 year..... 2,000

WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to George C. Chisolm and another, trustees; 32 Reade St, 1 year..... 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to New-York Realty Company..... $4,307

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Rosa Simon..... 10,000

LEVY, Root S., to Solomon Marx..... 800

TODD, Judson S., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited..... 1

WETTERER, William, to Carl Rosenbaum..... 1

Lis Pendens.

72D ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Sarah N. Ford and others; foreclosure of mortgage.)

INWOOD AV, w s, Lot 359, West Farms; Sarah T. Wetmore against Wilmot G. Crossman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JEROME AV, w s, nos. 290, and 291, map of Inwood; Robert McClenahan against James McClenahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

INWOOD AV, e s, 129.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 100x 112.5; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOTS 135 and 142, mortgage map of Arden property, Westchester; George A. Meyer, executor, against William F. Auerbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOT 181, mortgage map of Arden property, Westchester; same against Henry P. Clinton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

105TH ST, 329 East; Archibald Phillips, Jr., against Rose Nester and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday:

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100; George B. Christman & Co. against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... $4,330

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Bowne & Ferris against J. Frank Bird, owner and contractor..... 110

SAME PROPERTY; Watson H. Bowne against J. Frank Bird, owner and contractor..... 732

138TH ST, 302 to 318 West; Joanna McSorley against Eliza C. Webster, owner and contractor..... 125

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11 front; same against same. 6,000

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Church &c. Gates & Co. against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... 1,131

137TH ST, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100; N. L. Maimros against Rose Wilderman, owner and contractor..... 37

75TH ST, 241 East; James McKiernan against Nathan Bass, owner; Shannon, Gannon & Roche, contractors..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; James Gannon against same..... 25

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Laughlin against same..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; John Smith against same..... 18

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

51—Kennedy vs. Henry. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, B. & H. 1—Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 96—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transport Company. 99—Schaap vs. Hoffman. 102—Roche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 109—Speirs Manufacturing Company vs. Hulbert. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railway Company. 116—Kennedy vs. United States. 118—Wood vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 123—Flohm vs. McCabe. 124—Molloy vs. Hopper. 125—Hannon vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 35—Mackeown vs. Van Fleet. 37—First National Bank vs. Johnson. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 80—Dyer vs. Platt. 97—Russell vs. National Steamship Company.

Demurrers.—7—Cazzam vs. Simpson. 9—Burns vs. Sanderson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J. —Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity Calendar.

36—Steel-Clad Bath Company vs. Lane & Co. 37—Same vs. Devlson. 38—Same vs. Peck Brothers & Co. 51—Goodenough vs. Cary. 52—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 53—Kerr vs. Dutsch. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 74—Healy vs. Knapp. 79—Maloy vs. Duden. 81—Tenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Cluse. 43—Janowitz vs. Levison. 45—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 48—Wirt vs. Farrelly. 50—Newcomb vs. Murray. 60—Berry vs. Hallenbeck. 64—Fisher vs. Graves. 65—Boston and Marine Railroad Company vs. Graves.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Bookstaver, McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Smith vs. Fox. 2—Lehmaier vs. Freeman. 3—Reichard vs. Friedman. 4—Horowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 5—Hawthorne vs. Coursen. 6—Goldman vs. Levy.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—1—Galligan vs. Groten. 2—Minck vs. Levey.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Stechler vs. Godillot. 2—Abramowitz vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 3—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty vs. Greene. 4—Smith vs. Farmer Type Foundry Company. 5—Krauss vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 6—Bien vs. Barnes. 7—Mcrgan vs. Murtha.

Appeals from Judgments of District Court.—Barone vs. Martine. 2—Herder vs. Bloomer. 3—D. Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Culbertson. 4—Cochrane vs. Reich. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Shapiro vs. Jacoves. 8—Solomon vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 9—Schwartz vs. Greenberg. 10—Cerney vs. D. Mayer Brewing Company. 11—Levere vs. Davis. 12—Boylan vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 13—Kantrowitz vs. Goodman. 14—Selling vs. Clark. 15—Zeller vs. Muth. 16—Blen vs. Bixby. 17—Mibe vs. Simnowitz. 18—Koven vs. Levenson. 19—Lenane vs. Mayer. 20—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 21—Elsing vs. Dorn. 22—Chesebrough vs. Lieber. 23—Foster vs. Meeks. 24—Hurdel vs. Horace Waters Company. 26—Ketchum vs. Marsland. 27—Ewald vs. American News Company. 28—Dillon vs. Erie Railroad Company. 29—Schisgal vs. Wronkow. 30—Sherman vs. Engel. 31—Beram vs. Kruscal. 32—Elstein vs. Fichtenbaum. 33—Kuhn vs. Strauss. 34—Smith vs. Fox. 35—Trumbull vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. 36—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Worcester. 37—Burkhard vs. Smith. 38—Hawthorne vs. Coursen. 39—Mulreln vs. Miller. 40—Matthews vs. Moran. 41—Jennings vs. Prudential Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Thompson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. McGrath. 3—Vidal vs. Reilly. 4—Danenbauer vs. Robinson. 5—Rieders vs. Lewin. 6—Burby vs. McEntee. 7—Roseland vs. Gardner. 8—Dana vs. Butler. 9—Orr vs. Mayor, &c. 10—Washburne vs. Washburne. 11—Meyer vs. Meyer. 12—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 18—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 14—Williams vs. Murray. 15—Schwarz vs. Schwarz. 16—Stuyvesant vs. Mining and Dredging Power Company. 17—Barber vs. Feist. 18—Morgan vs. Law. 19—Larkin vs. Cunningham. 20—People, &c., vs. Schelb. 21—Gregor vs. Venuti. 22—Northwestern National Bank vs. Clark. 23—Michell vs. Kings Bridge Company. 24—Harned vs. Harned. 25—Cohn vs. Rosenbaum. 26—Winant vs. Hunter. 27—Flammer vs. Schellenberg. 28—Aspinwall vs. Harrell. 29—Matter of Kaplan. 30—Morgan vs. Youngs. 31—Krajewski vs. Hagan. 32—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 33—Matter of Jane and Horatio Streets. 34—Hergin vs. Deering. 35—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 36—Scuster vs. Von Ellert. 37—Peck vs. Hefter. 38—Matter of St. Nicholas Park. 39—Gordon vs. Maybury. 40—Yorkshire Investment and Mortgage Company vs. Lent. 41—Matter of Lapman. 42—Turner vs. Eames. 43—Bache vs. Friendly. 44—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Gorman. 45—Galla vs. The Mayor, &c. 46—Raby vs. Mendelson. 47—Sylvester vs. Wolf. 48—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 49—Loeb vs. Smith. 50—Cavanagh vs. Coogan. 52—Kohn vs. Schwab. 52—Schroeder vs. Elder. 53—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 54—Markoe vs. American Surety Company. 55—Schanzer vs. Schanzer. 56—Tannenbaum vs. Gottlieb. 57—Pollak vs. Pollak. 58—Keeler vs. Keeler. 59—People ex rel. Emmet vs. Board of Police. 60—Dalling vs. Ginsberg. 61—Curtis vs. Gorman. 62—Matter of Davidson Sons' Marble Company. 63—Farrington vs. Joyce. 64—Matter of East Side Bank. 65—Goldschmidt vs. Frommer & Co. 66—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 67—Mallner vs. May. 68—Bell vs. Litt. 69—Cafre vs. Lockwood. 70—Matter of Richards. 71—People, &c., vs. Whitaker. 72—Donald vs. Gardner. 73—Prentiss Tool and Supply Company. 74—Foye vs. Foye. 75—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers. 76—Damsky vs. Levine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Demurrers.—237—Dougan vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 232—National Union Bank vs. Wile.

Preferred Causes.—3209—Krause vs. Hagan. 3309—Same vs. same. 3418—Scheidseberg vs. Loonie. 3409—Jordan vs. Alfke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar. —To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 2907—Mead vs. Mead. 2847—Mertens vs. Schultz. 2550—Farina vs. Farina. 3292—Fenelite vs. Dorlan. 3487—Lingham vs. Landesburg. 2955—Zimmermahn vs. Xavier Club. 2631—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1906—Bradbury vs. Slade. 3425—Hottenbach vs. Schuer. 3302—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 2748—Skinner vs. Skinner. 2071—Stetson vs. Brennan. 3168—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 3169—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 3162—Lichtenstein Brothers Company vs. Havana and Key West Cigar Company. 2855—Lisomb vs. Lydecker. 1490—Wilmerding vs. Don. 2735—Howell vs. Berger. 3027—Johnaning vs. Luttrell. 3376—Hyman vs. McDonald. 3412—Bromell vs. Aztec Chewing Gum Company. 3443—Moses vs. Hatch. 3350—La Boutillier vs. Lucatos. 3309—Wellenkamp vs. Wellenkamp. 3504—Geisse vs. Bunce. 3599—Coyle vs. Coyle. 2828—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 3150—Rabohm vs. Auerbach.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver for the People.

1—Patrick McMahon. 2—Terrence Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

3669—Booth vs. Brennan. 3622—Robinson vs. Weisenberger. 1881½—Schaum vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 3349—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 4087—Caponigri vs. Hopper. 2267—Hausen vs. Chapman Derrick Company. 2721—Piering vs. Schultz. 2751—Draper vs. Tiffany. 2760—Same vs. same. 2859—Haass vs. Kahner. 2945—Hart vs. Hart. 2776—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Company. 3592—Warren vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2775—White, Potter & Page Manufacturing Company vs. Climore. 3112—Wetherbee vs. Nething. 3434—Becker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3135—Hoey vs. same. 3136—Leary vs. Sterling. 4355—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X., for trial.

3746—Ahlers vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3635—Plummer vs. The Mayor, &c. 3636—Ehlers vs. same. 3053—Logue vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 3775—Patowsky vs. Central Park, North and East River Railway Company. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3095—Roche vs. Union Railway Company. 3675—Donaldson vs. Gunther. 3567—Nalpy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3070—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 3071—Westover vs. Union Railway Company. 3102—Pierro vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3129—Burke vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3130—McNeil vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 3187—Abbott vs. Wormser. 3188—Le Chicotte vs. Richmond Railway and Electric Company. 3194—Surhada vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3212—Andrews vs same. 3215—Walton vs. The Mayor, &c. 3219—Sonn vs. Swenerton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—John McGlynn, Asaph H. Webster, John Carmichael, Robert E. Davis, John Huls, Margaret A. Miller, Rosa Fischer. At 2 P. M.—Charles H. Huber, Edward O'Connell, James Fowler, Maria B. Boss, Mary A. Jackson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1211—Jacob Standt. 1153—Annie Crowe. 1218—John Adam Marckart. 1225—John H. Schneider. 1224—Thomas A. Boyle. 1195—Daniel Doyle.

CITY COURT—General Term—Conlan, P. J.; Schuchman and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M.

On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from Orders.—1—Lavelle vs. Coly. 2—Holly vs. Gottlieb. 3—Kohn vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 4—Kahn vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 5—Crosby vs. Rood. 6—The Railway Age, &c., vs. Prybil. 7—Boundey vs. Stilwell. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Bryden vs. Rumsey. 10—Requard vs. Thiers. 11—Graves vs. Graham. 12—Kratzenstein vs. Lehman. 13—McKinney vs. Loudon.

Appeals from judgments.—1—Vietor vs. Nichols. 2—Fernschild vs. D. G. Yuergling Brewing Company. 3—Lansberg vs. Sansone. 4—McCluskey vs. Merlck. 5—Thompson vs. Child. 6—Boundey vs. Stilwell. 7—Regan vs. Fosdick. 8—Dugan vs. Hanley. 9—Hand vs. Pennock. 10—Blum vs. Herman. 11—Haupt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 12—Manning vs. West. 13—Rhemfeldt vs. Dahlman. 14—Hays vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Del Piano vs. Capanigri. 16—Hamm vs. Weber. 17—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 18—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 19—Hanan vs. Gallagher. 20—Merchants' National Bank vs. Wallach. 21—Van Orden vs. Morris.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12, City Hall.—Open at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

927—Seymour vs. Elsner. 1082—Ferderber vs. Clancy. 270½—Lant vs. Rasines. 631—Silverman vs. Sobel. 698—Hoffman House vs. Hall. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1354—Baker vs. Keller.

GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON

JUSTICE FIELD'S EIGHTY YEARS WILL SOON BE ENDED.

Appointed to the Supreme Bench Thirty-three Years Ago—Abraham Lincoln's Hat the Subject of a Lawsuit—The Week's Supply of Surprises for the Administration—The Color Line at the Public Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Stephen Johnson Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will on Nov. 4 complete his eightieth year. Justice Field reaches this ripe old age in the possession of unimpaired mental faculties, and with greater freedom from physical infirmities than is common with men who have lived four-score years and been so constantly employed in the closest application to a profession that makes many drafts upon the physical power of those who devote themselves to it with the thoroughness that has distinguished the career of Justice Field. It is thirty-three years ago since President Lincoln appointed him to his present position. If it had been his inclination to retire, he might have done so ten years ago, taking advantage of the act permitting retirement for age; but Justice Field has, for many reasons, the chief one given by him being his preference for active employment, chosen to remain on the bench. It was fifty-five years ago that he began practice, as the partner of his brother, the late David Dudley Field, and during the half century that has followed he has been a familiar and prominent public figure. He still sits daily with the Supreme Court. His residence, on Capitol Hill, is in sight from the windows of the Supreme Court. It commands a pleasant view of the Capitol grounds, and is but a block away from the new Congressional Library Building. He has lived in this house for many years, having selected it at a time when "the Hill" was more fashionable than it has been of late years; but he chose to live near the court, because of the greater convenience of the place. It is but a few moments' walk from his door to the Capitol, and Justice Field walks with an attendant from and to his home, to sit with his associates. During the last few years there has been a perceptible droop of the once erect frame, the iron constitution has not always resisted the attacks of disease as quickly as formerly, and time has whitened the hair of the venerable Justice. His birthday is not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. His friends and those of Mrs. Field, acquired during their prolonged residence in this city, are a great host. It is understood that they intend to observe the anniversary of the birthday of the Justice in a pleasantly informal way.

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A tall, black beaver hat, once the property of Abraham Lincoln, has been the subject of a lawsuit in the District Criminal Court. It is no longer a handsome hat. It is straight and narrow, with a flat brim, and rust and dust have almost converted the once glossy surface of the hat into a mere reminder of a long-departed fashion. Dr. and Mrs. James O. Adams, administrators of the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, asked that the hat be taken from the custody of Osborn H. Oldroyd, curator of the museum in the building in which Lincoln died, and restored to them. It was explained that Lincoln had given the hat to Dr. Gurley. Dr. Gurley's son labeled the hat and put it on exhibition in the Patent Office Museum. When the heirs of Dr. Gurley next saw it it was in the Lincoln Museum. Mr. Oldroyd refused to surrender it to the heirs of Dr. Gurley. A Justice of the Peace ordered the hat restored to Dr. and Mrs. Adams.

On the hearing of the appeal to the Supreme Court of the District, the hat was identified by several witnesses, one of them being Thomas H. Cross, a colored man, who was President Lincoln's valet, and who knew that Mrs. Lincoln had purchased the hat for her husband. President Lincoln's hats fitted Cross, he testified, and he proved his assertion by trying on the hat in dispute. For the Lincoln Museum the contention was that the heirs to whom it was asserted the hat belonged had relinquished their ownership to it by neglect. The heirs who claimed it did not consider this to be the case, and offered the assertion that the label attached to it when it was in the Smithsonian Museum was a denial of the charge of abandonment. The Judge held that the statute of limitations was a bar to recovery by the heirs, and directed that the hat be restored to the Lincoln Museum. An effort was made to secure a new trial, but the Judge overruled the motion. In the Lincoln Museum it is likely to remain, as there is no appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court Judge in the matter. The museum in which it is exhibited is in the building on Tenth Street in which Lincoln died soon after he was shot by John Wilkes Booth.

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The President and the Secretary of State have been invited to consider three surprises since the return of the President from Gray Gables. The first was the announcement that the cadet practice ship Bancroft, doing duty as a miniature cruiser or dispatch boat, was to "force" the passage of the Dardanelles. Before the President and Secretary Olney had stopped laughing at this joke they were informed that the policy of the Administration in the Cuban question had been reversed, that our treaties with Spain were to be thrown over, and that Cuban independence, with the intimation of assistance to Cuba thrown in, was to be declared. Fast upon this story, which quite took away the Secretary of State's breath, came the assurance that the Turkish Government, possibly alarmed at the threat to send the Bancroft through the Dardanelles, had made certain extraordinary "concessions." Well, all there is of time remains in which to justify these assertions, which are not yet true.

All the reasons which restrained the Administration from recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans six months ago continue to restrain that recognition. There is no doubt that there is a condition of war in Cuba, but it is not maintained by a Government, for Cuba, and all the objections to according belligerency are as strong as they were when President Grant, who was full of sympathy with the Cubans, refused to accord belligerent rights and throw over our treaties with Spain. That there may be a change is not doubted. A correspondent of The London Times who was recently here on his way from Cuba frankly admitted his doubt of the military and financial power of Spain to push the contest to a successful close. And he gave some color of sense to the suggestion that Spain might be grateful to the United States for provoking a bit of a war with the United States in order to furnish the Spanish Government with a decent excuse to the Spanish people for abandoning a war with Cuba that cannot now be dropped without danger of exciting a desperate revolution in Spain by the party opposed to the existing Government. The only "concession" obtained from Turkey was a proposition to resume an old attempt to negotiate a naturalization treaty.

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Toward the last of July, 1884, a relief expedition sent out in search of the Greely expedition to the arctic found the living remnant of the party sought for near Cape Sabine. In the feeble company of seven men who were perishing in their miserable camp, was Sergt. David Legge Brainard, one of the most capable of Greely's assistants. With Lieut. Lockwood he had penetrated to what was then the furthest point north reached by a human being. In that service he had assisted the United States to take from Great Britain a distinction held for many years. When the evil days fell upon the party, and it became vitally important to have the almost exhausted supply of rations distributed with sacred honesty and care, Sergt. Brainard was chosen by Greely to discharge the duty. In the ways that were possible to maintain life in the party in a desert of ice, Brainard contributed to the preservation of the commander of the company and a few men until they were rescued by the relief expedition.

Returning to his command, Brainard continued to serve as a non-commissioned officer of the Signal Corps until 1886, when, at the suggestion of President Cleveland, the Congress made him a Second Lieutenant of cavalry "as a recognition of the gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in the arctic expedition of 1881-4." Brainard was promoted in 1892 to be First Lieutenant. He remained on duty with his old command, the Second Cavalry. A few days ago the President saw an opportunity to give him further advancement. He had watched his career with interest, and when an opportunity came he transferred him from the line to the staff, with the rank of Captain Commissary. Capt. Brainard is only forty years of age. His retirement for age will not be due until 1920. There is no good reason why he should not be Commissary General of the army before he rests for age.

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Public Printer Benedict has been vexed recently by the agitation of "the color question" in his office. Edward L. Carter, a pressman, entered the civil service from Bay City, Mich., after a competitive trial with a number of other applicants. His percentage of excellence was very high. He entered upon his duties at the Public Printing Office in March. A degree of dissatisfaction was presently manifested toward him, not by the Public Printer, but by the Typographical Union of the District, and a complaint was made by the Printing Pressmen's Union that he had not complied with the rules of that union as formulated by the International Typographical Union, and his dismissal was requested. Upon this complaint by the Pressmen's Union, the Civil Service Commission made an investigation. They found that Carter had complied with the rule alluded to by becoming a member of the Pressmen's Union of Bay City, but that he was prevented from doing so in Washington in consequence of exclusion of colored men from membership in the Washington Union. This information was sent to the Pressmen's Union, with the explanation that the Civil Service Commission could not take any action upon the complaint. The colored pressman, who is reported to have been entirely satisfactory as a workman, is still in his place, and will probably hold it as long as he is efficient and the civil service law is faithfully observed.

E. G. D.

A BIRD DAY FOR SCHOLARS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In reading in a recent issue of The Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the notes by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller on "a bird day for schools," I was very much surprised to know such an eminent authority on bird life should have the opinion that the common domestic or house sparrow was the cause of the dearth of song birds near our cities or suburbs.

I have for a number of years studied bird life, and, while far from claiming the knowledge of Mrs. Miller, would respectfully ask her to explain how in England, where the sparrow is so common, he has not destroyed, driven away, the song birds of England? Now, Mr. Editor, the song birds of England are smaller and more numerous than in America—the English robin, the nightingale, lark, three varieties; the finches, goldfinch, bullfinch, and chaffinch; all are just the same in size as the sparrow. None has his powerful beak, and all are insectivorous. The robin, or redbreast, which I consider second to the nightingale in song power, is, to my mind, in sweetness, variety of note, and strength superior to all others. He stays all the year round, and is so domestic that he prefers to be near the habitations of man rather than the woods. His food in the Summer is flies and insects; in the Winter, when hard pressed by snow on the ground, he often will take crumbs. Often as a child have I fed him along with a crowd of sparrows. As a fighter he has not a shadow of a chance with the other song birds against the sparrow, because his beak is long, pointed, and soft.

On the other hand, the robin of America is three times the size, with a long, powerful beak, capable of driving into the earth for his food, which consists entirely of large worms. If you have ever watched at close quarters how he bangs the worm on the hard soil to kill it, you will see at once that, if he chooses, he has the power easily to kill a sparrow. The orioles and catbirds are no less powerful in build, and in their struggle for life do thrash unmercifully the sparrow on any interference. The throstle, blackbird, and starling of England are about the size of the American robin, and, like him, song birds—only, I think, with a wider range of notes. I have seen the nightingale on the apple trees along with his plebeian brother, the sparrow; heard him sing, both by day and night; have stolen his home and young, in the hope of rearing the little ones, and have always failed, even after I have placed the cage outside my house for the mother bird to feed the young.

Here to-day in Brooklyn—my home faces the park—robins for years have built in the trees close to my windows. The sparrows build on the house, four pair of sparrows to one pair of robins, though other robins come on the lawn for food. I have never seen any trouble between them, and do not believe that it is possible they ever fight. Sparrows fight among themselves all the time, especially in the Spring and Fall pairing season.

Other birds—bluebirds, orioles, catbirds—visit me in the Spring and for a short time in the Fall, but they do not stay. I have a song sparrow staying all Winter, whose clear voice is a pleasure on early mornings when frost and snow are with us. All through the Summer an owl comes to the tree at nights with his mournful whoo-o, but he knows the mice and frogs enjoy my garden and chicken food. I am sorry to differ with Mrs. Miller, and would be glad to know of an instance wherein song birds are driven away by sparrows. To my mind, the sparrow is of incalculable benefit to cities and towns where there is little or no street cleaning. He acts as a scavenger by gorging the undigested refuse of the streets and garbage scattered by careless people, which, left to rot in the sun, in time becomes injurious. He eats spiders, caterpillars, and small insects. He is, to my mind, a plucky, hardy fellow, who gets, near the habitation of man, a living without stealing grapes, cherries, buds of the fruit trees, or committing any other wickedness. Song birds would not come any more if he were gone. In Winter we would miss the lively little fellow, unmusical and noisy though he may be. He is no dirtier than the robin—in fact, not nearly as much so. In France he is petted, in Germany he is protected, in England liked, and in America misjudged.

No, the birds are going fast, solely by reason of the gun, in the hands of everybody. No notice of the law, and license in man and boy is rampant. Every boy passing knows the note of a young robin, and the mother bird, frightened, screams when she sees the young ruffian fling his stones and sticks at the nest. Much anxious time I have in protecting them during those three short weeks while the birds are helpless.

In England there is, even among the most hardened boys, a feeling of tenderness for the robin, and in certain parts of the country there is a superstition that if one kills a robin one is sure to lose one of his fingers, and a gun is not such common property. The license is very strict. The police in country towns and villages ask to see a license, and if it is not in one's possession, the gun is taken.

Here destruction, wanton and malicious, is the order of the day, the foreign element being the worst, partly because it could not get the chance to kill such birds in its own country and because (it thinks) this is free. There is no punishment for those wretches who, out of pure devilry, kill an eagle, a crane, or any other bird that is fast becoming extinct. These, then, are the enemies of the song bird. The matter of gay plumage for women's hats is another question, for few song birds have gay plumage. I think that imitations made of beads and fabrics or embroideries are just as decorative and beautiful as the wings and plumage of a bird for the headdress of women.

LOUIS RHEAD.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Oct. 20, 1896.

GOOD WORDS FOR VOTERS

THE NEVER-ENDING FLOOD OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Some of the Sound-Money Matter Which Is Still Going into the Hands of Citizens—The "Platform Book" a Fund of Information—"Free Silver Analyzed," by A. M. Warner—Samples of Cards Containing Pithy Lessons.

Despite the fact that the political campaign is so nearly at an end, those who have gone deeply into the fight appear to be still too much engrossed to roll down their sleeves, look about, and realize it. As a consequence, the great tidal wave of campaign literature continues to roll on. Much of it is new, some of it is not; but new or old, all of it will doubtless have its proportion of effect upon the general result.

The third edition of the "Platform Book," issued from Omaha by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, contains, in addition to the National platforms of all the political parties, a very considerable amount of information concerning United States bonds, paper currency, coin, production of precious metals, value of pure silver in a silver dollar when the ounce of silver has a price of from 50 cents to $1.29, coinage values in gold of an ounce of silver at various ratios from 15 to 1 to 33 to 1, commercial ratio of silver to gold each year since 1687, production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1844 and annually since, monetary systems and stocks of money, both aggregate and per capita, in the principal countries of the world; world's production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, naturalization and registration laws, and tabulated statements of the popular and electoral vote from 1860 to 1892. All of this is in a neat pamphlet of forty pages, which can be carried in the pocket.

"Free Silver Analyzed" is the title of a book of eighty-six pages, by A. M. Warner of this city, author of "A Sixty-three-Cent Dollar." A sub-title is "Silver Leaders Answered, Silver Fallacies Exposed by Facts, Figures, Records, Arguments." Mr. Warner begins with the personal disclaimer that he is not a gold bug and not opposed to free coinage as a principle, and then proceeds to answer the arguments of Senator Daniel and show how they are opposed to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. In an article headed "Bryan and the Money of the Constitution," the author shows in short space what money of the Constitution really is and how great is Mr. Bryan's love for resounding phrases.

In this article he says: "A twenty-dollar gold double eagle is money of the Constitution; so likewise was the old-fashioned copper cent popularly known as the 'bung-town.' A three-cent nickel piece is money of the Constitution; so also is a one-hundred-dollar Treasury note. A five-cent 'shinplaster' issued during the war was money of the Constitution; so also was a one-thousand-dollar greenback. There are or have been many other kinds."

From the Committee of Sound Currency of the Reform Club comes another batch of cards such as is being supplied in large and small quantities for distribution at meetings. They contain short sentences, carrying the pith of the argument in few words, although on some are printed brief tables of statistics. On the reverse side of many of the cards are cartoons bearing on the situation, some original and some credited to various publications. There are probably seventy-five cards in this last batch, covering every phase of the subject, and they should, from their brevity and unique style, be very effective. Among some pithy sentences contained on some of the cards are the following:

"What good will it do you to take in twice as many dollars from other people, if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you?"

"There is not a free-coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis."

"There is not a gold-standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money along with gold."

"There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver.

"The per capita circulation of the world is about $5.15. The per capita of the gold-standard countries is $18. The per capita of the silver-standard countries is nearly $4.30.

"The ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in 1834. It represented the then commercial ratio, the market values of the two metals. In the forty years following the adoption of this ratio, and up to 1874, there were coined less than 7,000,000 silver dollars, or not so many by 500,000 as were coined from Jan. 1 to July 1 in this year. And never during the whole period did gold and silver circulate freely together as equal money.

"A potato digger cost 58.8 bushels of corn or 19.6 bushels of wheat in 1873, and 23.4 bushels of corn or 10.2 bushels of wheat in 1889."

FINE DISPLAY AT ARNHEIM'S

Big Assortment of Goods in All Styles for Clothing.

A visitor to Arnheim's store, Broadway and Ninth Street, is likely to be bewildered at first by the array of clothing material from which to choose. The name Arnheim is so well known that when stamped on a coat it stands for a guarantee of the best material, stylish make up, and latest designs in patterns.

The big store is crowded with suitings that cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious. The customer is not hurried in his selection, and it is his own fault if he leaves the store without procuring just what he wants.

Two floors of the building are given up to the display of goods, while the upper floors are used for the cutting and making up of the garments. The cloth is supplied direct from the mills, and imported goods pass through the hands of no middlemen. Everything is to order, and one figure is placed on each roll of goods. "Money back if not satisfied" has been a motto at the big clothing house for years.

Owing to unusual facilities Arnheim is able to furnish suits of fine material and best workmanship at most reasonable prices. The English walking suit is one of latest style, and is very popular. It is made from fancy plaids. There are four-button cutaways of similar goods, with fancy check or striped trousers to go with them. Rough surface fancy cheviots are also in much demand, the prices starting at $16. Kersey and melton overcoats, silk, satin, or wool lined, are among bargains offered from $18 up. The line of dress suit goods is also extensive, those of French drape, silk or satin lined, being quoted at $30. Visitors are always welcome to examine the goods and sample garments showing the styles, and polite attention is exacted from the salesmen.

Soldiers' Monument Dedicated.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 24.—The soldiers and sailors' monument in this village was unveiled this afternoon. Before the unveiling there was a parade, William L. Polley acting as grand marshal. The Rev. John J. Harrison delivered the address. This monument is of Barri granite and is fifteen feet in height. It is capped by a soldier in parade rest. It bears the following inscription: "In honor of the brave men who from Sag Harbor bore some royal part in the great civil war."

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Normannia, from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, were E. L. Boas, agent of the line; Consul General P. Kosidowski, J. H. McCarthy, Francis Hopkinson Smith, and Capt. C. M. Walter.

On the steamer La Bretagne, from Havre, were Grace Addison, Judge F. C. Brewster, C. H. Hutchinson, Roland Knoedler, Charles Knoedler, Dr. H. K. Oliver, and H. C. Pell.

CIPHERING ON NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Claims from 40,000 to 80,000.

TRENTON, Oct. 24.—Republicans claim that they will carry New-Jersey by a plurality ranging from 40,000 to 75,000.

Gen. Sewell's estimate is for 40,000, while that of Gov. Griggs, who has been over the State a good deal, is from 50,000 to 60,000, and possibly 70,000.

Garret A. Hobart, who, although he has been engrossed with his duties at National Headquarters, has kept very close tabs on the State, feels sure that the State will give to the Republican Electors a plurality of from 40,000 to 50,000.

Carl Lentz, the Republican leader of Essex, quotes the highest figures of any of the prophets, and he argues that if it goes 40,000 or 50,000, it is just as liable to go 80,000.

The latest estimate comes from the League of Republican Clubs. At the league's executive meeting it tabulated estimates received from 1,100 sources. These figures are mainly from workers in the Republican clubs and agents in localities where there are no clubs. This table gives 51,708 plurality for the McKinley and Hobart Electors.

On the other hand, there are here and there a few Democrats that really believe that the State will go Democratic by a small plurality. The Chairman—E. L. Price—of the State Committee estimates 10,000 plurality for the Democratic Electors.

Johnson Cornish, who is a candidate for Elector at Large, also deals in Democratic figures, but he is conservative in his claim, stating that if the State does go Democratic it will be by a very small plurality.

William D. Thompson, "the Duke of Gloucester"; Harry B. Paul, Postmaster of Camden; ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, and Secretary Devereux of the State Committee are among the few who view the situation at the present time from a purely Democratic standpoint, and see enough to warrant them offering a prediction of Democratic success.

There is not a bet known in the whole State that is placed upon Democratic success in New-Jersey. Many of the old-time Democratic leaders are in the sound-money movement, and are for McKinley. It is doubtful whether the sound-money Democratic ticket will poll more than 4,000 votes in the State.

The most important feature of the campaign takes place during the next week, when Candidate Hobart will make a trip through the State, beginning in Camden County, which is Gen. Sewell's home, and which is thoroughly Republican, and in no danger whatever, but he goes there for the purpose of capturing such doubtful voters as may exist.

Mr. Hobart is to be given a great ovation, and already the smaller towns below Camden are filled with bills announcing cheap excursion rates, because of the "Hobart day" in Camden on next Monday. All the towns south of Trenton, and even the Capitol City itself, will contribute to the great throng that will gather in Camden to shake hands with the Republican candidate for Vice President, and to participate in the parade.

In the afternoon he will be given a reception; in the evening there will be a parade, which will be augmented by a number of clubs from Philadelphia; after the parade there will be another reception, when Mr. Hobart will make his escape to Philadelphia to rest.

Later in the week he will visit Long Branch, Newark, Keyport, and other places.

THE SOUTHERN COAL TRADE.

Alabama Operators Are Reaching Out for New Territory.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—Alabama coal operators to-day formally entered the Mississippi River and New Orleans coal trade field in competition with Pennsylvania coal, which has heretofore held sway by reason of an all-water route.

Forty thousand tons are now being loaded on barges at Greeneville, Miss., where they were taken by rail from Birmingham by the Southern Railway. The railway has erected extensive tipples and screens at Greeneville. It made a special freight rate to Greeneville. The West Alabama Coal Association, which is composed of Walker County, Ala., coal operators, has contracted with Charleston, West Va., parties for barges especially built for the trade, to carry the coal south from Greeneville.

The Mississippi sugar plantations, which consume an immense quantity of coal, have heretofore not been touched by Alabama coal. To-day's consignment goes to Lessassia's plantation, sixty miles above New-Orleans, and others near by. The Alabama operators are sanguine of an extensive trade, and have made ample preparations for a permanent stay in the field.

DENIED BY MR. LYMAN.

Mr. Grenner Is Not an Excise Inspector Under the Raines Law.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—State Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman to-day gave out the following:

"A New-York newspaper publishes the statement that one Louis S. Grenner, an Excise Inspector under the Raines Liquor Tax law, (probably meaning special agent,) is attempting to collect subscriptions for party purposes, and intimates that said Grenner is using an official position to improperly coerce and secure contributions. There is no foundation for such charge and no excuse for the misstatement. Mr. Grenner is not an employe of this department and has not been since May 27, 1896, and no employe of this department is allowed to solicit campaign funds or contributions for any purpose whatever."

J. G. CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

His Talk with Li Based on China's Present Financial System.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The statement from Washington to the effect that Li Hung Chang, while here, had told Secretary Carlisle that China was to be placed on a gold basis, was repeated to the Secretary yesterday, and he was asked about the matter.

Mr. Carlisle at once said that the statement was wrong. While he could not be expected to make public the matters confided to him by the Chinese Premier during his visit to Washington, there was no impropriety in saying that Li Hung Chang's conversation about the affairs of China was all based on the assumption that the present financial system should not be changed.

Ward Makes Another Move.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The contest over the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District was up again in the County Court here to-day. Wm. R. Ward, the Platt candidate, brought mandamus proceedings before Judge Dykman to-day to restrain the Westchester authorities and the Police Commissioners of New-York from printing the name of Ben R. Fairchild under the protection emblem. Ward was represented by Judge Cady and Lawyer Henderson, who claimed that the Secretary of State had no power to deliver the decision. Lawyer Cromwell appeared for the Police Commissioners of New-York, while Lawyer Roger M. Sherman appeared for Mr. Fairchild. He held that as the Secretary of State had given an opinion, nothing more could be done. Judge Dykman took the papers and reserved decision.

Receipts from the Raines Law.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman announced to-day that the total receipts under the Raines liquor-tax law to date amounted to $11,007,615.57. The amount rebated upon surrender of liquor-tax certificates aggregates so far $175,963.78, and the rebates yet due and unpaid amount to $62,139.52. The balance remaining after payment of rebates is, Mr. Lyman says, $10,789,512.27.

NEW YACHT-RACING RULES

THE NEW-YORK CLUB FIRST TO LIMIT A VESSEL'S DRAUGHT.

Other Clubs Waited in Order to Have the Rule Uniform—Small Boat Owners Can Join the Club, but Cannot Vote at Meetings—Larchmont Club to Amend Its Rules at a Meeting Next Wednesday—A New System for Starting.

The New-York Yacht Club has changed its racing rules, making them conform with those of other clubs in classification, measurement, time allowance, and other minor matters, and has placed a limit on the draught of boats, which rule, though, is only to apply to new yachts. Next season yacht owners who race their yachts this side of Cape Cod will be able to race in all the regattas under one set of rules and not have to make a study each night of the rules to govern the next day's racing.

This has been brought about by the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, which is composed of all the big clubs in this vicinity except the New-York and Larchmont. While the Larchmont is not in the union, it has adopted the suggestions of the union, and next season will have the same racing rules.

The New-York Club has been obliged to make the changes because many of the racing yacht owners are members of other clubs, and if the rules conflicted would naturally elect to race with those clubs that offered the most prizes. The New-York Club will have the credit of being the first to adopt the draught limitation rule, but this was through the other clubs withholding action until the New-York Club adopted its rule in order that they might if possible adopt a similar rule. As a matter of fact, the agitation on this question was first begun by the Larchmont Club and Yacht Racing Union.

Some of the members of the New-York Club have for some time been advocating the advisability of admitting smaller boats into the club. Racing big boats is a sport that only a very rich man can indulge in, and the sport during the past few years, excepting when there has been a challenge for the America's Cup, has been in the 21, 30 and 34 foot classes. These classes, according to the old rule of the club, were too small to be recognized.

Last Winter, when the thirty-foot class was organized, it was thought that the rules should be changed so that these boats could race under the New-York flag. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie introduced an amendment to the by-laws to reduce the limitation from fifteen to ten tons.

One of the arguments made against this amendment, presumably by some of the steamboat yachtsmen or members of the "rocking chair fleet," was that it would be putting too much power in the hands of young men to allow them to have a vote, and so the amendment was tabled. This was a strange argument to make, considering that the owners of the thirty-footers who were "young men who would have too much power" were J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the schooner Emerald; James Stillman, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, Herman Duryea, Bayard Thayer, Ralph N. Ellis, and other men well known in yachting circles.

At the meeting held last Thursday an amendment was passed allowing ten-tonners to fly the flag and race in club regattas, but not allowing their owners to vote at meetings. In yacht clubs it is the rule that only yacht owners shall vote, and when a vote is taken the Secretary calls the roll of yacht, not members. It seems strange that a man should be able to join a club, own a yacht, and fly the club flag, and yet have no voice in the club management.

This week there will be two important meetings. The Larchmont Yacht Club will have a meeting next Wednesday at Delmonico's to consider proposed amendments to the racing rules.

In the call for the meeting, Commodore Gillig says:

"These amendments are the result of the observation and study of the Regatta Committee of the club, and have been submitted to and approved by a large number of the owners of racing yachts and yacht designers. In the hope of attaining uniformity in racing rules, these amendments have also been submitted to the New-York Yacht Club and to the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. As the questions involved are of great importance, a full attendance of the members of the club is earnestly desired."

The classification is to be changed to conform with the Yacht Racing Union and New-York Yacht Club rules. The draught rule is to be the same as that already adopted by the New-York Club. This is: Schooners—Class A, no limit; Class B, not over 95 feet, 14 feet; Class C, not over 85 feet, 13 feet; Class D, not over 75 feet, 12 feet; Class F, not over 65 feet, 11 feet. Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls—Class G, not over 70 feet, no limit; Class H, not over 70 feet, 13 feet; Class J, not over 60 feet, 11.5 feet; Class K, not over 51 feet, 10.25 feet; Class L, not over 43 feet, 9 feet; Class M, not over 36 feet, 8 feet; Class N, not over 30 feet, 7 feet; Class P, not over 25 feet, 6 feet Class Q, not over 20 feet, 5 feet. Mainsail Yachts—Class S, over 25 feet, 7 feet; Class T, not over 25 feet, 6 feet; Class V, not over 20 feet, 5 feet.

It is proposed next year to start the yachts on a different system. The starting signal will be given at 11:30 o'clock. Each class is to have a one-gun start, and boats will be sent off at five-minute intervals, each class being given a preparatory signal five minutes before the gun. If every class fills, it will take an hour and twenty minutes to start them all. A white ball with the class letter thereon is to be hoisted as the signal for the yachts in that class to start. This will also be the preparatory signal for the next class.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Union will have a meeting at the Arena on Thursday evening. This is also for the consideration of racing rules.

Several Boston yachtsmen who want something larger than a twenty-one or twenty-five foot knockabout are considering the advisability of starting a class to take the place of the old thirty-footers. The boat being discussed is to be about 23 feet on the water line, carrying 1,300 feet of canvas on a pole mast, and having five tons of outside ballast. Centreboard and fin keels are not to be barred, but the restrictions would favor the semi-fin keel boat of the Defender type.

Men Give Liquor to a Boy.

George Mann, colored, fifteen years old, of Demorest, N. J., was brought to Bellevue Hospital last evening by Policeman Frederick L. Rockwell of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was found intoxicated. The boy said he came to this city Friday evening, that he slept in an ice wagon, and that some men took him into a saloon and gave him two glasses of whisky and two "schooners" of beer. When he refused to take more liquor he said the men threatened to lock him in the icebox.

Unknown Man Commits Suicide.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found dead in a furnished room he had rented at 82 Watt Street, yesterday afternoon. On a washstand in the room was an empty phial labeled 'laudanum.' It appeared to have been purchased at 74 East Broadway. No clue to his identity could be found, and the landlady said he had never given her his name.

The police declared it to be a plain case of suicide, and the Coroner issued a burial permit.

Child Badly Burned.

Annie Dolan, thirteen years old, of 72 Greenwich Street, was lighting a fire in her mother's apartments, when her clothing caught fire. She ran screaming into an adjoining room, and Mrs. Dolan extinguished the flames with a quilt. The girl was badly burned about the back and arms. Surgeon Stivers of the Hudson Street Hospital dressed her injuries.

WHEAT TRADERS IN DOUBT.

Trying to Guess the Position of Foreign Buyers.

The traders in wheat on the Produce Exchange yesterday spent a fair proportion of their time in trying to discover whether foreign buyers are following the American market or are trying to make it.

Some observers think one way and some the other, but all know that upon every appreciable break in the price of wheat thousands of bushels are bought for the account of English and Continental interests. On the break yesterday fully 750,000 bushels were bought for export in the first hour, although Liverpool prices came over 2d. a bushel lower than they closed Friday night.

Many of the traders thought that the lower prices in Liverpool were made to buy on here, others that they were made by Western traders to influence American markets and allow them to accumulate wheat in this city, and still others that they were made to test the strength of the home markets.

Whichever may be the solution of the action of foreign markets, it was demonstrated yesterday that so long as the trading continued there was continued and good buying for Continental account, and it is probable that at least twice as much as was reported was bought for export.

December wheat opened at 77¼ cents a bushel, after it had closed the night before at 80⅛ cents. It held at the opening figure for a short time, but little being offered, and then rallied to 77⅞ to 78 cents. Long wheat was then thrown upon the market, and, Chicago being lower, the price fell rapidly to 76⅝ cents, the lowest price of the day.

At this price much wheat changed hands, for all the "scalpers" and small bull traders had gone home Friday night long of wheat, and they unloaded with a loss as well as they could. It was much of this low-priced wheat that the foreigners got.

The market is not broad at present. It is controlled by the foreigners and the large speculators, and they manipulate it pretty much as they wish. There are no outsiders. There is no "public." Trading and the market therefore, does not broaden out to any extent.

Another thing that makes the market particularly susceptible to violent fluctuations, the large traders say, is the lack of a short interest. All are trying to trade on the bull side, and when a break comes all want to unload at once, and this causes quick depreciation in price. When some of the present bull traders become pessimistic and get short of the market, prices will recede more gradually than they do now, if they decline at all, and unless some unexpected unfavorable news comes to cause a big break, prices will harden and hold their own in conformity with the known situation, so far as the world's supply is concerned.

During the half business day yesterday 4,500,000 bushels were reported as having been sold. On the curb the price closed a half cent a bushel bid over the official closing figure.

CHICAGO TRADERS PANIC-STRICKEN

December Prices Went to Pieces at a Disastrously Rapid Rate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The wheat market was panic-stricken on the Board of Trade to-day. December went to pieces at a disastrously rapid rate.

The worst break in the price occurred since the eighty-cent-high-water mark was reached on Monday, and traders were left floundering in a state of bewilderment and confusion. A fall of 4 cents made a dark, hopeless picture for the bulls to contemplate during the day of rest.

The week's tumble in the prices of the speculative future has been over 10 cents.

The low point reached to-day was 69 cents, and the closing price was only three-fourths of a cent above that. Yesterday's final quotation was 73⅛ cents.

The bears were kings of the wheat pit. They forced the price down 3 cents at the opening. The Liverpool market was flat for futures, declining 2½d. The Chicago market followed in the footsteps of the foreigners. There was a brief rally of 1 cent or more, and then came the four-cent break at 11 o'clock, to fill the holders of long lines with fear that the market might break them next week.

The big bulls are reported to be tottering on the verge of a losing price as the market stands to-night.

Cudahy sold some of his wheat on the last break, but the trade could only conjecture as to the amount he got rid of. The general belief is that he could not have sold a large lot in the face of such a demoralized market, ready to drop the price at the least provocation.

There was a story going the rounds on 'Change to-day which revives the long-standing and bitter fight between the Armour and other elevator interests and the majority of the board, represented by the Directors.

Armour has not forgiven the prosecution of his firm by the Directors on the charge that his elevators were irregular, which ended in the suspension of his elevator manager, Valentine, for twenty years.

It is said that among the big bulls who are long on December wheat are several members who were active in the fight against the elevator interests, and that the latter, of whom Armour is the leader, are in a position to squeeze these particular bulls to the breaking point.

There was an undercurrent of fear that next week would bring failures of some consequence if there should be another big fall in the price of wheat.

The material advance in the local market yesterday was expected to effect a similar turn in the Liverpool market, but when the reversed was flashed across sea and land to Chicago wheat pit, the news struck the bulls like lightning. They were speechless with surprise. They were unable to make a show of resistance, and prices were hammered down in the first transaction to 70 cents.

In the course of the next half hour's business there was a slow but steady advance to 70⅞ cents. The outside trade has suffered seriously by the present break, although that trade is not as great as in former big wheat flurries.

Stop-loss orders were the feature of the market on the decline to 69 cents. Most of the country buying orders were only at figures above 70 cents.

The cash wheat situation is still a disturbing factor in the market, and difficulty in obtaining money to carry grain is given as one of the chief reasons for the anxiety to unload. Small holders were obliged to let go at a loss, and there was some tumbling of pyramids.

Active Trading in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Trading in December wheat during the last hour of business was fairly active, but the fluctuations were slight. Shortly before the close it went as high as 73 cents, but sagged off and closed a trifle weak at 72⅞ cents.

CARTRIDGE WAS A BLANK.

Old Man Makes a Failure of an Attempt at Suicide.

Workmen employed at the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, in West Side Avenue, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning heard a pistol shot. On the south side of the grounds they found Valentine Sohl unconscious upon his wife's grave. A revolver lay beside him.

Sohl was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he was only stunned. He had a scalp wound on the right side of his head. The surgeons said he had not been shot with a bullet, and the weapon, a 32-calibre American bulldog, was found to be loaded with blank cartridges, one of which had been discharged. Sohl denied that he had attempted suicide. He said he was cleaning the revolver when it was accidentally discharged. A letter found in his pocket said he was tired of life.

Sohl, who is sixty-seven years old, lived with his son, Stephen, at 64 Hancock Street. His wife died twelve years ago. Since then he has been subject to fits of despondency. He left home three months ago, saying he was going to look for work, and would not return until he secured a situation. His son did not see him again until yesterday.

M'KINLEY MAY GET TEXAS

AN ESTIMATE OF HIS CHANCE IS 6,000 PLURALITY.

Republican and Populistic Fusion and the Votes of 40,000 Gold Democrats Will Give McKinley 232,240 Probable Votes Against 226,324 for Bryan and 20,000 for Palmer—The Conditions That Make These Figures.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 24.—The political situation in this State has in it a few plain elements that indicate what the vote will be on election day.

The vote for Gov. Hogg (Dem.) in 1890 was 262,432, but, as at least 10,000 negro Republicans voted for him, the Democratic strength proper in 1890 was, say, 252,432.

The election of 1892, the year of the memorable canvass for Clark and Hogg (Democrats) and Nugent (Populist) for Governor, doubtless brought nearly every voter in Texas to the polls in support of the State ticket, the vote for Governor aggregating 435,300. This exceeded by 16,840 votes the aggregate vote

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GERMAN ARMY RUFFIANS

CIVILIANS ORGANIZING PROTESTS AGAINST OUTRAGES.

The Government Has Assumed a Gentle Attitude on the Subject Because It Purposes to Get Out of the Reichstag More Money for the Army and the Navy—Violent Press War with England Continues—Gold Flowing to Russia.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The conciliatory tendencies which are understood to characterize the Government's new bill for the reform of the military code of procedure, which is to be introduced in the Reichstag at the beginning of the session of that body next month, is partly explained by the universal feeling of indignation which has been created by the outrages which have recently been committed upon unarmed and defenseless civilians by army officers, an example of which was furnished a week or so ago by the attack made upon a civilian at Carlsruhe by Lieut. Brusewitz, who has since been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a fortress and dismissed from the army, greatly to the surprise of everybody.

Another cause of the mild tone of the Government's demands in respect of the Military Code bill is the fact that the necessities of the Government require that the Reichstag shall grant a very large increase in the credits for the army and navy, and the Kaiser and his advisers are unwilling to risk defeat of their plans by adhering to their former unbending position in regard to the military bill, which, in view of the present aspect of European affairs, has become a matter of little, if any, importance ino the eyes of the Government in comparison with the matter of increasing Germany's military and naval strength as largely and speedily as possible.

It is now known that the Emperor's proposals, which have been alluded to as merely designed to improve the artillery arm of the military service, involve the complete reconstruction of the batteries, the augmentation of the number and caliber of the field guns, and an extensive alteration of the naval equipments.

Wish Plain Answers.

The Freisinnige press are already up in arms and declare that an organized and powerful opposition will make a vigorous onslaught upon the war budget in the Reichstag and insist upon straightforward explanations on the part of the Government to categorical interrogations.

It is easy to foretell that the Government will reply that explanations are impossible, inasmuch as they would reveal secrets incidental to the defense of the country. The claims of the Government will be referred to a committee of the Reichstag, and that they will be subsequently voted favorably there is no doubt.

In regard to the outrages by military officers upon civilians, it is noticeable that the long-suffering German bourgeoisie are losing patience, and the murder of Siebemann by Lieut. Brusewitz at Carlsruhe seems likely to bring about a climax throughout Germany, especially in the South, where every town is organizing meetings to protest against the ruffianism indulged in by army officers.

The newspapers are also taking part in the matter, and publish absolutely incredible stories about the outrages which aristocratic blackguards in the army perpetrate upon civilians at Carlsruhe. It is not Brusewitz alone that is complained of, but a number of other officers of the Grenadiers regiment to which Brusewitz belonged are charged with a variety of criminal excesses. Gen. von Bulow, commanding the army corps of which Carlsruhe is the headquarters, has found it advisable to forbid officers frequenting public places for the last fortnight, as a precautionary measure.

Newspaper War with England.

The feud between the German and English press is being kept up and pursued with great vigor. The Berlin papers think it worth while to reproduce the opinions of nameless writers in the London press, and every day these opponents slang each other about the effects of their differences over the relations between Germany and England and France and Russia.

Long and costly telegrams conveying irresponsible chatter of this character appear in the German press daily. In official circles this sort of thing was amusing at the outset, but it has now become absolutely worthless and has lost its significance even as a source of amusement.

The Directors of the Reichsbank, at a meeting held just prior to the increase of the discount rate of the Bank of England, decided that it was not necessary to make an advance in the discount rate of the Reichsbank beyond 5 per cent. To-day banking opinion points to an increase in the rate early next week. Despite the difference between the open discount rates and those of the Reichsbank, gold does not go into the Reichsbank, and if the accounts of the bank were examined it would be seen that the drain toward Russia equals the inflow into the bank.

The Russian Imperial Bank had reduced the price it pays for gold by 1 per cent. until the Bank of England raised its rate of discount, when the Russian bank raised its price for gold. Still gold goes to Russia.

Police Stop a Meeting.

The Society of Berlin Workingmen held a meeting to-day to discuss the matter of the Government's prosecutions for leze majesty. Fifteen hundred persons assembled, and the Liberal leader, Prof. Quidde, was expected to address them. Max Ross, who presided, opened the meeting, and in the course of his remarks criticised severely the large number of prosecutions for what was regarded as leze majesty.

A large force of police were within the precincts of the hall, and seized the opportunity afforded by the remarks of Herr Ross to close the meeting, which they did very unceremoniously.

The Rhine Gazette publishes a report of the case of a Captain of dragoons assaulting a restaurateur at Aurisch. The Captain differed with the proprietor of the restaurant about the amount of his bill, and proceeded to settle the dispute by dealing the landlord several blows on the head with his sabre, inflicting severe wounds.

Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, telegraphs from Friedrichsruhe that the ex-Chancellor's health is very satisfactory, and tnat he is able to drive out daily.

Bradley B. Smalley, member of the National Democratic Committee for Vermont, is in Berlin, with his wife and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley and their daughter will be entertained at dinner by United States Ambassador Uhl prior to their departure for Dresden and Vienna.

Herr Moritz Rosenthal, the celebrated German pianist, sailed from Cherbourg for New-York to-day on board the steamer Augusta Victoria.

Appraisers Elect a New President.

Col. Tichenor has resigned the Presidency of the Board of United States General Appraisers, because of ill health. He had held the position since 1890, when the present board came into existence. At one time he was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Thaddeus S. Sharrett, who succeeds Col. Tichenor as President, has been Vice President of the board for a number of years. He was at one time Appraiser at Baltimore, Md. The Vice President of the new board is James A. Jewell, who, with General Appraiser Shurtleff, has charge of all tariff matters involving questions of classification.

POISONED HIS BABY BROTHER.

Louis Berman, by Mistake, Gave Him Carbolic Acid and He Died.

Isador Berman, a two-and-a-half-year-old child, lost his life yesterday through a dose of carbolic acid, administered by mistake by his elder brother, Louis.

The boy was the son of Benjamin Berman, a peddler, who lives with his wife and children at 128 Delancey Street. Yesterday morning the mother was in bed with Isador, who was ill with measles. She had been up all night watching him, and was tired out. When it was time to give the child some medicine, which was kept on a closet shelf in the kitchen, Mrs. Berman called her ten-year-old son, Louis, to her and told him to get the medicine and mix a teaspoonful of it with an equal quantity of wine, and bring the mixture to her.

Louis did as he was told, and Mrs. Berman made the baby swallow the mixture. The next minute the child was in agony, and his mother sprang from the bed, and, dragging Louis to the kitchen, made him show her from which bottle he had taken the medicine. The boy pointed out a bottle containing carbolic acid.

A physician was at once summoned, but he could do nothing, and in half an hour the baby was dead.

The case was reported at the Eldridge Street Police Station, and Louis was arrested. He was taken before Coroner Dobbs, who paroled him in his father's custody.

PRAISE FOR NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Last Year's Work Reviewed at the Reunion.

The Associate Alumnae of the Normal College held its regular annual reunion at the college yesterday afternoon, the attendance being larger than in any recent year, and the exercises more elaborate.

Commissioners Hurlbert and McSweeney, Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, Judge Isaacs, Mrs. Lillian Devereux Blake, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and other champions of public-school education sat on the platform, facing an audience of more than a thousand women.

Dr. Mary Augusta Requa, President of the Associate Alumnae, made the annual address, and President Hunter of the Normal College reviewed the work of the year at the institution. Mayor Strong followed, with a complimentary address, referring to the work of the Normal College as the most important in the educational department of the city. There were songs by A. Stewart Holt, Mrs. Elvira E. Howe, and Helen Gray Cone, and two readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

Improvements made in the college facilities during the year were chiefly in the kitchen, the gymnasium, and the Sloyd department, on the fifth floor.

Several hundred applicants for admission have been turned away.

OBJECT TO THE APPROACH.

North Side Citizens Dislike the New Bridge Structure.

The Committee on Bridges of the North Side Board of Trade will appear before the Commissioner of Public Works next week to demand a direct approach to the new Third Avenue bridge at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, now in course of construction. They protest against the present plan of the double southerly approach, which is in the form of the letter Y, and which would divert travel to Second and Lexington Avenues, and demand that the plans be reconsidered and that a direct approach, by way of Third Avenue, be erected.

Mr. W. R. Beal, Chairman of the committee, says that a direct approach could be obtained by widening Third Avenue on its western side from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets. A plan for such an approach has been prepared by Commissioner L. F. Haffen and Engineer Louis A. Risse of the North Side Department of Street Improvements, and will be exhibited to the Commissioner of Public Works. James L. Wells, President of the Board of Trade; Jordan L. Mott, Anthony McOwen, Albert E. Davis, Robert L. Wallace, and many other prominent north side citizens are in favor of a direct approach and will speak for it.

An Exposition Winding Up.

The National Electrical Exposition Company, of 136 Liberty Street, through its Directors, George F. Porter, Edward F. Peck, and others, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the company, and Judge MacLean has set down the order to show cause for Feb. 1, 1897. The company was incorporated on Nov. 25, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000, of which $2,000 was paid in, for the purpose of keeping for a short period an electrical exposition or display. The object has been accomplished, and there is no longer any necessity for continuing its corporate life. The enterprise was financially successful, the company is entirely solvent, has a surplus in the treasury, and no creditors. The assets consist of cash $764, and accounts receivable $577.

American Institute Fair.

The American Institute Fair at the Madison Square Garden will close Thursday night. Financially the fair is a success and everybody seems to be satisfied. It started out with a bold project of transforming Madison Square Garden into a machinery hall down stairs and the main floor filled with expensive and beautiful exhibits. The flowers and fruits which went out from the concert hall last night, were especially fine. The pigeons have been sent home. Some of them flew from the tower to carry good news to their owners. The fair is kept open day and evening, with the fine concerts as usual, and what is to be seen is of commercial value.

Fell Out of a Window, Broke His Skull.

Shortly before midnight of Friday George Fichorn was discovered unconscious in a well-like area, formed by the rears of the buildings 810 Broadway and 108 Fourth Avenue. The police found that his arm was broken and his skull badly fractured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The lad had been employed in Steckert's book store, at 810 Broadway, and in trying to close a windown in the rear of the store, had lost his balance and fallen thirty feet into the rear area.

Deaths of the Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 679 deaths in this city, of which 243 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 2; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 16; whooping cough, 9; typhoid fever, 9; malarial fever, 7; meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 25; heart disease, 53; croup, 2; bronchitis, 19; pneumonia, 89; Bright's disease, 47; other causes, not given.

Fire Companies After Small Fry.

The Suburban Underwriters' Association, composed of seventy-five stock and mutual fire insurance companies, with offices at 44 Pine Street, by a meeting of its Executive Committee on Friday, issued a new book of fire rates on all classes of suburban property, designed to force about thirty-five smaller companies into an alliance for high premiums and small commissions to agents and brokers.

GUILD HOUSE NEEDS FUNDS

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED.

Mr. Richard W. Gilder and Mr. M. G. Van Rensselaer Write in Behalf of the Institution—Unless Public Spirited Citizens Come to the Rescue the Guild Must Dispense with the Services of Its Matron and Other Helpers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sir: The undersigned are not concerned in the management of the University Settlement at 26 Delancey Street, nor have they been asked by any one connected with it to write a public appeal in its behalf. But they have had exceptional opportunities to observe the working of the institution, and have just learned that it is to be seriously crippled from the 1st of November on, owing to a lack of funds.

The University Settlement (known to the people in its own district as the Neighborhood Guild House) has been for years one of the most admirabie and useful institutions in our city. Instead of being obliged to reduce its force, it should now be in a position to increase it. It is a positive shame to New-York that it is not supplied with a proper building of its own, and permanently and sufficiently endowed. When one contemplates the fine equipment of similar institutions elsewhere—of Toynbee Hall in London, for instance, and Hull House in Chicago—it is discouraging to see this New-York Settlement occupying an old, made-over tenement house, inappropriate in character, insufficient in its furnishings, and too small to accommodate all the men of education and refinement who are now anxious to live in it and assist in its excellent work. And it is disheartening, indeed, to know that, unless something is done at once, it must dispense with the services of its matron, its assistant librarian, and sundry other helpers.

The Neighborhood Guild House stands in the Tenth Ward, in the most thickly populated spot in all the civilized world, crowded by people of many different nationalities. The assistance it gives the public schools in Americanizing this population cannot be overestimated. Its social, political, and sanitary efforts are extended and efficacious. Its head worker is known and respected throughout the east side, and has been a School Trustee, an arbitrator in labor troubles, and a local political power for good, as well as the friend and counselor of a multitude of individuals. The Guild House itself is frequented by more than 5,000 children and young people. It maintains a large kindergarten, and classes of many kinds, including the dancing classes, which are priceless engines for the improvement of manners and the minor moralities. It manages a very large Penny Provident Bank. It contains a reading room and a lending library, where the librarian intelligently guides the tastes of her clients, and gives them help in their school work. Its large room is constantly lent for the "amateur entertainments" which the children get up among themselves; and all its rooms are in daily use, afternoon and evening, by many of those clubs and debating societies which (if the saloon be excepted) afford the east sider, old or young, his or her only opportunity for social intercourse.

For these simple but invaluable pleasures and privileges small sums are paid even by the very poorest who so gladly embrace them. Thus the Guild House is not a charitable institution. It is absolutely unsectarian, welcoming all without distinction, and training and fostering them all into good Americans. It does not "overeducate" them or tend to "unfit" them for their present status in life. On the contrary, it aims to make them more content with this status by showing that it may nurture intellectual interests, elements of refinement, wholesome recreations, true principles of hygiene, temperance, and morality, and civic pride and conscientiousness. It acts on the principle that to help people one must work with them, not merely for them, and thus teach them to help themselves. It tends to make them, not richer or more ambitious in material ways, but better and happier and healthier as men and women, and more intelligent and conscientious as citizens of New-York. It is the best possible teacher of true patriism, because it is a living witness ag.inst anarchical theories and class prejudices, ignoring the barriers supposed to exist between the rich and the poor, and showing the latter that they are recognized as personal friends and as important factors in the city's intellectual and social as well as material life. The neighborhood popularity of the institution is immense. But the good it does, and the greater good it might do, if properly supported, can be understood only by those who from week to week spend a few hours of their time in assisting the regular labors of its residents.

The present head worker is exceptionally well equipped for his position, and his devotion, tact, and intelligence are repeated in the persons of his assistants. Their influence now extends to many thousands of persons, and, were they properly backed by the interest of the community, might be much more extensive. This is shown, not merely by the fact that the Guild House itself is overcrowded, but also by the fact that a little branch clubhouse recently opened in its vicinity (and supported by special contributions) is already overcrowded, too, and forced to deny its simple privileges to hundreds of eager young folks. Such places are, and must remain, the chief agencies in civilizing and refining multitudes of boys and girls whose only other meeting places are the street and the crowded family rooms of the tenement house. They are needed by the score in many quarters of our town. But only a few of them exist as yet, and the most important and successful of them, the University Settlement, is almost fatally crippled by lack of funds.

Where are the men and women in our rich city who will give this admirable institution a permanent home and a permanent endowment? And, meanwhile, where are those who will at once come forward with the smaller sums required to prevent the dismissal of some of its most necessary and devoted aids? They would not be lacking if your readers could have seen the sorrow of a crowd of boys and the tears of a crowd of girls when informed last week that their beloved matron could no longer be their daily friend and helper—that the Guild House in which they feel so much pride and find so much profit and pleasure must henceforward be motherless; or if they could know how the wide-reaching work of its residents must be reduced in amount and efficiency by the loss of their clerical assistants. Money to keep at least the present thrice-essential employes in their places is very sorely needed by the thousands of industrious and intellectually ambitious young folks whom they have counseled and assisted for years. And it is needed now—before the first of November—not "after election."

RICHARD W. GILDER,
M. G. VAN RENSSELAER.

New York, Oct. 23.

Balance Dock Company Dissolves.

The New-York Balance Dock Company of 41 Wall Street and Brooklyn has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, through Willard P. Shaw, President and Treasurer; Frank W. Hamer, Secretary, and Leonard G. Vail and Sampel W. Balch, Directors. It is one of the oldest corporations in this line, having been established in August, 1852, with a capital stock of $250,000. The late Samuel J. Tilden was President of the company for twenty years. The company has sold its dry dock and other property and has not been in active business since June, 1895. There are no liabilities. The assets consist of cash, $10,040, and dividends not claimed, $1,935. Judge MacLean set down the order to show cause for Feb. 1, 1897.

ORANGE'S HORSE SHOW.

Many Rich Prizes Offered for the Winners This Week.

ORANGE, Oct. 24.—Arrangements are completed for the second annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, which is to be held in the clubhouse and academy, in Halsted Street, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon of this week.

Already a large number of entries have been received, and many more are expected before next Tuesday, when the entries close. All the open classes will be judged before Saturday, so as to allow ample time for those having entries in the New-York show to remove their horses to Madison Square Garden.

The prize list is a long one, and includes fifty-nine classes, in which an aggregate of $25,000 in cash and plate, mostly the former, is offered as first and second prizes, the third prize being a rosette of honor.

The first three classes are for roadsters under and over 15.1 hands, and for the best pair, any height, the prizes being $25 and $10 and $35 and $15 for first and second, respectively.

The classes numbered from 4 to 23, inclusive, are for horses in harness, Classes 4 to 17 being open to all, and the remainder only to horses which have never won a prize in harness at New-York, Orange, Philadelphia, Long Branch, White Plains, or Newport horse shows. They include two championship prizes of $100 each for the best single harness horse and for the best pair of horses in the show; also horses and ponies of different height, road teams, park teams, four-in-hands, tandems, high steppers, combination saddle and harness horses, and ponies, in which the first prizes range from $25 to $75, and the second prizes from $10 to $25.

For saddle horses, Classes 24 to 27, a championship prize of $100 for the best horse in the show is offered, and prizes of $35 and $15 for the best and next best lady's saddle horses, the same prizes being offered for the best saddle horses, novices, under and over 15.2 hands high, respectively.

Classes 28 to 33 are for hunters and jumpers, and include a show championship class in which the prize is $100, one for best performance of hunter or jumper under 15 hands, one for same over regular jumps, one for same over six successive five-foot jumps, and two for novice hunters or jumpers up to carrying less than and up to carrying 170 pounds to hounds, respectively, in all of which the prizes are $35 and $15.

The remaining classes are local classes, and in mostly all plate prizes are offered.

The donors of some of the plate prizes in these classes are Theodore Wilson, Edward M. Coile, Charles Hathaway, Col. Charles R. Sterling, William C. Horn, Frank C. O'Reilly, H. M. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, Frank La Pierre, and James G. Marshall.

The Show Committee is composed of James B. Dill, William S. Silver, James G. Marshall, Walter D. Grand, Frank H. La Pierre, Charles Hathaway, Col. Charles A. Sterling, William C. Horn, Frank C. O'Reilly, Charles B. Gregory, George H. Gaston, Richard Coyne, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, and Theodore Wilson.

SUMMIT CLUB TO BE SOLD.

Sheriff Will Dispose of the Property at Elizabeth.

SUMMIT, Oct. 24.—The property of the Summit Casino Club, in Woodland Avenue, the home of one of the most fashionable and until recently one of the most flourishing of social and athletic organizations, is to be sold next Wednesday at Sheriff's sale, in Elizabeth.

The club was organized in 1889 by John N. Cady, John H. Wisner, Adolph De Barry, Alexander W. Newell, and Gustav Amsinck, who were the incorporators. About 150 of the most prominent men of the town became members at once, and the clubhouse was built the following year.

A movement is now on foot among some of the old members to organize a new social and athletic club, upon a larger and perhaps more feasible plan.

DENIES THE INJUNCTION.

Chicago Silver Men Get No Court Order as to Their Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Judge Tuley yesterday denied the injunction asked by the Democratic managers to restrain the Chief of Police from interfering with a proposed parade arranged for the Saturday before election.

The Republicans had announced their intention to parade, and Chief Badenoch had granted a permit to the Republicans and refused one for the Democrats. Judge Tuley declared that the Chancery Court lacked jurisdiction in the case, as no property rights were involved.

The Democrats say their parade will take place, regardless of the Chief's orders.

A "Sound-Money Flier."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for a "Sound Money Flier," a train which will stop at every railroad station in East Tennessee. It will consist of an engine, coach, sleeper, and a flat car for a speaker's platform. Starting at Chattanooga, the train will run to Bristol, thence back to the Kentucky line, thence back to Knoxville and to Cumberland Gap, and back to Knoxville and the Georgia line. Five orators of National reputation will be on the train, including, it is now thought, Chauncey M. Depew. Ex-Senator Clayton is in New-York looking after the assignment of speakers.

Cruiser Newark's Rig to be Changed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The cruiser Newark, which arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday after duty in Florida waters, will go at once to the Norfolk Navy Yard for extensive repairs, aggregating $100,000. The Newark has been cruising steadily for three years, making several visits to the Cape of Good Hope, and spending long periods on stations where repairs could not be made. Her square yards are to be removed and a three-masted schooner rig is to be substituted.

Probably a Ruse of Rambusch's.

JUNEAU, WIS., Oct. 24.—When the suicide of Rambusch, the notorious fortune wrecker, was reported here many denounced it as false. A dispatch received by Dr. Hallock Thursday stating that Rambusch's body was interred at Fredicksburg makes many believe that the reported suicide is another attempt to make him safe from the officers. Many circumstances go to show that the reported suicide was a "fake," particularly the haste with which the alleged body was interred.

An Old Law Revived.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The masters of American vessels bound to ports in Mozambique will be interested to know that the Portuguese customs authorities have begun to enforce an old law requiring all vessels entering those ports to be furnished with manifests, written in the Portuguese language, and indorsed as verified by the Portuguese Consul at the port of departure. The penalty for not having such a manifest is about $300.

May Take Whitefish Spawn.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—Permission has been granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the United States authorities to take white fish spawn in the Bay of Quinte to supply the fish hatchery at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

CROWN PRINCESS OF ITALY

PRINCE VICTOR EMANUEL MARRIED IN ROME YESTERDAY.

Civil and Religious Ceremonies Uniting Him to Princess Helene of Montenegro—Prime Minister Marquis di Rudini Performs the Civil Service—The Wedding Procession Cheered by Great Crowds, Which Filled the Line of March.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The civil and religious ceremonies uniting in marriage Prince Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples and Crown Prince of Italy, to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I., ruler of Montenegro, were performed this forenoon.

The civil marriage took place at the Quirinal at 10 o'clock in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the members of the reigning family of Montenegro, who had come with Princess Helene to witness the ceremony; the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Ministry, and a number of Court and other dignitaries. The civil function was performed by the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Crown Notary.

After the performance of the civil ceremony, the Prince and Princess, King Humbert and Queen Margherita, and the royal and other guests entered state carriages and were driven to the Church of Santa Maria della Angeli, (St. Mary of the Angels,) where the religious ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock.

The wedding procession from the Quirinal to the church was headed by an escort of cuirassiers, and military bands stationed along the route played appropriate music as the cortège passed. The streets were beautifully decorated with banners, flags, bunting, and a profusion of flowers, and lined with people, who gave vent to their enthusiasm by almost incessantly cheering as the procession passed on its way to the church and again on its return to the Quirinal.

WANTONLY STABBED TWO MEN.

Then Fought Fiercely with a Policeman at Chatham Square.

Chatham Square at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was the scene of a terrific struggle between a policeman and a desperate man armed with an oyster knife, and evidently possessed of a homicidal mania. It was not until a second policeman made his appearance that the man was finally overpowered and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. There the prisoner described himself as Joseph Borelli, thirty years old, a stranger in New-York.

Joseph Reilly, a laborer, of 190 Park Row, had an encounter with the man before the policeman met him. Reilly was returning to his home at about 3:30 o'clock, when he passed Borelli at Chatham Square and asked him for a match. Borelli muttered something about conspiracies to take his life, and before Reilly could prevent it the man struck him twice. Reilly was not looking for trouble, and ran for a policeman. He found Policeman Laughman of the Elizabeth Street Station, and told him of the assault. The policeman saw that Reilly was covered with blood, and called his attention to it. Reilly then discovered that he had been stabbed in the left breast and in the left arm.

The policeman, accompanied by Reilly, hurried to Chatham Square, and there found Borelli standing over the prostrate body of another man, whose head was bleeding profusely. Borelli was still muttering. He was just about to strike his victim again when Laughman shouted to him.

"The officers of the law, too, are leagued against me," Borelli yelled, "but I will defy you all. I will defend my life with my heart's blood. It's your life or mine."

Laughman tried to seize Borelli, and the man attempted to stab him in the head with a knife. Laughman grabbed the man around the waist, and the struggle commenced. The couple, locked in each other's arms, fell to the ground. They fought desperately for five minutes before the policeman could get the knife away from Borelli. Finally he secured it and threw it far into the street. In the heantime the two wounded men helplessly watched the conflict.

Then Policeman Williams appeared and clubber Borelli into submission. He was taken to the station house in the patrol wagon. It was found that Borelli's second victim was Carl Wirzemann, a butcher, of 78 Bowery. Neither he nor Reilly was badly wounded.

In Centre Street Police Court yesterday Borelli was held in $1,000 bail. His sanity will be inquired into.

New Trolley Line Opened.

The new trolley line connecting Brooklyn and Flushing, L. I., was formally opened yesterday afternoon. President Rossiter and other officials of the Brooklyn Heights system went to Flushing in a parlor car shortly after noon, and there met the town officials and other invited guests, who filled four other trolley cars, and the five cars then proceeded to Brooklyn and through the business section of the city. A luncheon was served on the cars.

Machine for Measuring Power.

A machine of great value to power lessees and power lessors has been invented by a German engineer. It is called a dynamometer, is easily handled, and by its use the consumption of power, at any time, can be checked off in a most precise manner. The inventor has one of the machines attached to his desk, and by means of it ascertains the difference in the amount of coal used before and after cleaning the boilers.

Became Blind While He Slept.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 24.—Former President of the Common Council Edward Carolins was blind when he woke yesterday morning. He could not see a single object in his room. Several months ago he was stricken with blindness, and a few days ago all traces of the attack had disappeared. Several oculists have been called in, but they are not able to say whether or not the affliction will be permanent.

A Freight Train Badly Wrecked.

DUNCANNON, Penn., Oct. 24.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place on Thursday night. Twenty-three cars loaded with merchandise were demolished, and an engine was thrown ten feet down an embankment. The wreck took fire, but the flames were extinguished by local firemen. The accident is believed to have been caused by a broken axle.

Divorcee May Use Husband's Name.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Circuit Judge Withrow has decided that a man cannot compel his wife to discontinue the use of his name and use her maiden name after he has obtained a divorce from her. The point was raised for the first time in the Seaman divorce case.

Col. Birney Is for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Col. William Birney of this city, the famous abolition leader and ardent Republican since Frémont days, openly declared yesterday that he intended to bolt McKinley and take the stump for Bryan.

B. Altman & Co.

Colored Dress Goods

In addition to a complete line of High-class French Novelties, are showing a full assortment of Drap d'Ete, Scotch and English Cheviots and other plain fabrics.

To-morrow, Monday, rear of Rotund, 4,500 yards of FRENCH BOUCLE, plain and fancy, 46 inches wide

52c. and 65c. yard.

Regular value $1.00 and 1.10.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

WILL FORCE BELGIANS HERE.

A Depreciated Currency in America Will Kill Their Trade.

On the subject of the present financial outlook in this country, United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, writes of the effect a change would have on Belgium and its people. He says:

"At the present time one-third of the labor element of Belgium is out of work, and free silver would bring this third hurrying to America as a refuge. Wages there at the present time are something that the American workingman cannot form an idea of. There is no chance to own land, as all the real estate is held by one-half of 1 per cent. of the population.

"A day's work consists of twelve hours, and for this the average workman receives $3.50 a week, women $2.50. This, however, is not the worst of it. By far the larger number of those employed are about twenty years of age, and these are considered apprentices, and earn only $1.50 a week. About 64 per cent. of the people are illiterate—can neither read nor write.

"Under these conditions an inflow of them to the United States would not be desirable, but this is exactly what will take place, if we are to have a depreciated currency, which will kill the trade of the Belgians and drive them from home."

GOLD IN NICARAGUA.

Neither the Government Nor Citizens Can Conceive Its Wealth.

Geologists and mineralogists are speculating on the gold deposits of Nicaragua.

Mining has been carried on in Nicaragua for centuries in a desultory manner. Nearly four centuries ago, directly after the Spanish freebooters under Cortez overran Central America, Spanish expeditions ascended the Wauko (or Segovia River) into the rich territory of Segovia, robbing and plundering the aboriginal or native mining settlements of that section, returning laden with gold, so the legends go.

There is, however, no historical data sufficiently reliable to follow. No Government record is kept of the present output of gold, which is considerable. On the Pacific side of the main range there have been heavy operations carried on for many years with English capital, and large mills are running steadily on gold ores, nothing but "free milling" ores being treated.

The region in Northeastern Nicaragua is a wilderness unoccupied by man, and neither the Nicaraguan Government nor its citizens have even a vague conception of its great undeveloped wealth in valuable minerals, metals, timber, and agricultural lands.

Dramatic Readings in Brooklyn.

A course of six dramatic readings will be given under the auspices of the Department of Philology of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on Saturday evenings in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, beginning on Nov. 14 and ending Dec. 19. The readings, which will be from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Eugene Field, and other authors, will be given by Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh of this city, Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston, and Miss Jessie Alexander of Toronto.

The first song recital of the season of 1896-7 of the Department of Music of the Brooklyn Institute will take place at Association Hall, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28. Miss Eleanor Meredith, soprano, and Max Heinrich, baritone, will take part, assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist. Jacques Friedberger will be the accompanist.

Fallon Hasn't Taken Charge.

John J. Fallon, who was removed from his position as Warden of the Tombs by Commissioner Wright of the Corrections Department, and whose reinstatement was ordered by the Court of Appeals, did not take charge of the prison yesterday as was expected. He will probably report to the Commissioner on Monday, and then arrangements will be made for the surrender to him of the prison by the present incumbent of the position, John Van De Carr, who was appointed when Fallon was deposed. It is possible that, as a matter of convenience, the change will not be made until Nov. 1. Fallon has held a position in the County Clerk's office since his removal from the prison.

Deny Being in Morocco Trust.

F. Blumenthal & Co., leather manufactuerers, of 193 William Street, gave out a letter yesterday denying emphatically that they are concerned in any effort to organize a trust of morocco leather manufacturers, the organization to be conditioned on the election of McKinley, as was stated by a city newspaper yesterday. They say the story is, so far as they know, "made of whole cloth."

Booth & Co., representatives of J. P. Matthien & Co. of Philadelphia, who are also accredited with interest in the reported trust, also denied any knowledge of the matter. The other firms mentioned are in Philadelphia and New-York.

Plunged from the Palisades.

George Rover of Fifteenth Street, Union Township, was breaking a mustang to harness for its owner, Dennis Coakley, yesterday. While driving down the River Road, which leads from the Heights to the shore and runs along the edge of the cliff, the mustang ran away. When about halfway down it plunged over the side of the cliff. Rover jumped from the wagon and escaped with a few slight bruises. The mustang went down twenty-eight feet and landed on a ledge of rocks. Its forelegs were broken and it was shot.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER MONDAY

HIGH GRADE LACE CURTAINS,

as follows:

RENAISSANCE LACE,
$19.50, formerly $29.00 pair
25.00, " 42.50 "
35.00, " 50.00 "

POINT ARABE LACE,
$37.50, formerly $50.00 pair
45.00, " 62.50 "

Also a very extensive assortment of Lace Bed Sets, Real Laces for Sash and Vestibule Curtains.

Estimates and designs submitted for special lace work at Moderate prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

ALABAMA FOR BRYAN.

Possible It May Give Him a Majority of 60,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—Alabama will give its Electoral vote to Bryan and Sewall. The size of the majority is the only question. The Democratic Gubernatorial ticket last August received a majority of over 38,000. Gen. Charles M. Shelley, the silver Democratic State Chairman, expects this to be largely increased for Bryan and Sewall, and it is probable that it will be. The chances are that Bryan and Sewall's plurality will be about 10,000 in excess of Cleveland's plurality in 1892, which was 52,957.

The silver Democrats are in thorough control of the election machinery, and have the additional advantage of nine Congressional nominees working for Bryan and Sewall at the same time that they work for themselves. Aspirants to succeed Senator Pugh this Winter also are working hard for Bryan and Sewall, hoping to profit by the sentiment a tremendous victory might give.

The gold Democrats expect to poll about 10,000 votes for Palmer and Buckner.

The Populists are without Republican indorsement this election, and many of their leaders have declared for Bryan and Sewall, so that their strength will not be as great as in 1892. The Republicans will vote solidly for McKinley, but they are not a dangerous factor in Alabama by themselves. The total vote cast probably will be about 250,000, apportioned as follows: Bryan and Sewall, 130,000; McKinley, 70,000; Bryan and Watson, 40,000; Palmer and Buckner, 10,000; Prohibitionist vote insignificant.

The combined vote of the opposition to Bryan and Sewall in Alabama, according to these figures, is only 10,000 less than the vote of the silver Democratic forces, but the opposition is badly scattered.

Nine Congressmen are to be elected, and the result probably will be as follows: First District—G. W. Taylor, sound-money Democrat, nominated on silver platform; Second—Jesse Stallings, silver Democrat; Third—H. D. Clayton, silver Democrat; Fourth—T. S. Plowman, silver Democrat; Fifth—Willis Brewer, silver Democrat; Sixth—J. H. Bankhead, silver Democrat; Seventh—M. W. Howard, Populist; Eighth—Joseph Wheeler, silver Democrat; Ninth—O. W. Underwood, silver Democrat.

The Republicans and gold Democrats have combined in Districts 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9, but the machine is in the hands of the silver Democrats for the most part, and it is more than probable that, on the face of the returns, all the silver Democratic nominees will be declared elected from these five districts.

Mr. Howard's district is a Populist stronghold, and he therefore would seem certain to be returned. The silver Democratic campaign managers, however, give out that they have hope of defeating Howard, but that is hardly probable, as they do not control the machinery in his district.

The Fifty-fourth Congress unseated three Alabama Congressmen declared elected by the face of the returns, and if any anti-Bryan men except Howard get into the Fifty-fifth Congress they probably will get in by a similar procedure.

ALTGELD REPLIES TO MORRISON.

The Governor Says He Was Beseeched by the Colonel for Political Aid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Gov. Altgeld was at first disposed to allow the published attack of William R. Morrison upon him to pass with a general reference to the disappointed aspirations of Mr. Morrison, but the Governor's friends insisted on something specific. In reply to the question asked by a reporter: "Did or did not Mr. Morrison beg you to assist in making him President of the United States?" Gov. Altgeld replied:

"Yes, he did, and I was rather surprised at the request, for I assure you I thought that William R. Morrison knew that he was a political corpse until I heard that voice from the coffin last Spring beseeching me to assist in making him President of the United States. It would not be proper for me to go into the details, but Morrison's animus is easily discernible.

"I have not read his attack on me. I understood it is not worth reading. It is a wonder that Mr. Morrison would not reflect that the man he now abuses is the selfsame man he asked to assist him to the highest office in the gift of the Nation a few months ago.

"There are several suggestive epithets in common use which are appropriately applied to creatures who act like that. I need not particularize these epithets. They will come to the lips of every manly man who despises treachery, cowardice, and malignity."

A Challenge from Tammany.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Committee of Speakers of Tammany Hall, has issued a challenge to the Republican National Committee of this city to meet the Tammany speakers in joint debate upon the issues of the campaign. The communication accompanying the challenge accuses the Republican Party of having made many misrepresentations regarding the real questions

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Other Financial Ads on Page 19.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Not a single seriously discouraging feature appeared in the financial or commercial situation during the last week. Much developed that was encouraging. In the stock market an active fight was waged. Bear campaigners were aggressive. They met defeat. The net results of the week's business were changes in security values almost universally favorable.

Much stress was laid upon prospects of trouble in the money market—the prophets of misfortune having, of course, speculative interests back of their forecasts. Wall Street operators never predict what they do not want. In some banking quarters undisguised anxiety was shown. Bankers who have been catering to out-of-town accounts, offering current interest and other exceptional attractions, were prominent in such agitation as was displayed. Deposits built up under hothouse appliance shrank at the first suggestion of financial frost. There was, though, in this hardly the warrant for wailing which prevailed. The really big banks of New-York suffered no embarrassment on this account—banking, after all, being a science under any condition, whether it be at times when accounts are sought, or whether in crises when restrictions must be imposed. Wall Street bear speculators were misled by despondent talk coming from odd corners in the banking world. At no time lately and certainly not during the past week, has there been occasion for depressing declarations from important New-York banking circles.

It was only upon possible tight money entanglements that bear stock market speculators relied. Previously they counted upon decreased railway earnings, and railway earnings refused to decrease. They were confident of commercial distresses, and the commercial world refused to be disturbed. They announced the cessation of gold imports, and gold imports refused to stop. They proclaimed that our exportation of farm products was a fiction, a matter of mere manipulation, and the exports rushed on bigger and bigger and bigger. Prosperity grew every day surer. Only the bugaboo of a tight money market remained. And the money market has refused to do any of the discouraging things the bears predicted. Under such circumstances it has scarcely been strange that security market quotations have been not firm merely, but buoyant—the week ending with bear speculators at a disadvantage, having an extended short interest in conspicuous stocks uncovered.

Everything in Wall Street is, of course, keyed up to election prospects. For weeks past conservative commission brokers have been urging customers to be patient, to wait for the election before undertaking new risks; and, incidentally, counsel from the same quarters has almost uniformly been for holders of stocks to exercise what advisers have called prudence, even to the point of letting investments go. Counsel of this kind has naturally exerted effect. It has, indeed, at times within the last month appeared to be the most potent factor in the stock market.

Till this past week, no development cast doubt upon the wisdom of such counsel. During this week, however, it became evident that, while ordinary customers were being guided by these directions, the most powerful interests in Wall Street were taking a different course. On every reaction big purchases have been disclosed. Some efforts were made to explain these purchases as transactions for the short account, made by bear operators evening up. Few close observers have, however, been deceived.

Nowhere in the financial world is there now any doubt as to what election results will be. Further, there is full agreement that the squelching of Bryanism will so clear the financial and political atmosphere that the investment interests of the country will profit overwhelmingly. And it is too much to imagine, with so clear an understanding, that men of means are going to hesitate about backing faith with deeds.

The election over, and National honesty underwritten by an overwhelming vote, the security markets of the United States will offer attractions beyond any open to capital anywhere else on earth. Will such attractions be influential? To this inquiry the same answer comes from every banking house having international connections. Europe since the Baring panic has fairly stripped herself of American investments. Chiefly, Europe sold her St. Paul, her Louisville, and her New-York Central because for such standard American stocks there was a ready market; while for riff-raff stuff accumulated in India and Africa, in the Argentine and Australia, nowhere was there any bidder to be found. Now, with an honest-money victory next month, American stocks are sure to be in demand, at every European money centre. This is not an enthusiastic prediction with only the shadow of hope back of it; it is a careful quotation from cool and calculating financiers who make no statements for sentiment merely.

A development in Wall Street yesterday reduced the premium on gold. The significance of this is chiefly that the hoarding movement for some time under way has subsided. Anybody who could be scared into locking up gold has completed the performance. On this account further apprehensions can be put at rest. During the coming week here and there may be attacks upon the Treasury's store of gold, but even as a desperate speculative device this sort of proceeding can now only fall flat. Gold withdrawn from the Treasury will be but as a speck beside the volume of European treasure which each successive week starts hither.

But the hoarding and the locking up—all the money-market bugaboos that have been hippodromed—will have a consequence in the early future that none of the paraders of them has intended or suggested. This consequence will be when the hoards are unhoarded, when the funds locked up are again let loose, when capital has its proper opportunity and assumes its natural functions. That time is barely more than a single week hence.

The opening of a new era of National prosperity will be facilitated by a telling circumstance unprecedented in our history. The election over, every man in the country will be united in purpose. Four years ago partisan feeling ran high enough for Republicans and Democrats to vie with one another in predicting National disaster should the other party win. So, unfortunately, had it been in preceding Presidential contests. This year there is a tonic difference. The defeat of Populism will be hailed by every business man, Democrat and Republican alike, as a patriotic accomplishment. Business interests standing solidly for an honest dollar will, when the honest dollar is vindicated, stand similarly solid to give that honest dollar activity, which means vigor for enterprise, and cheering returns alike to the man who invests and the man who earns.

LIKE 1879.

C. W. Barron, (of Boston:) "Close observers of the situation believe that actual conditions to-day are much like those prevailing in 1879. We have been through a long period of liquidation, of distrust, of dullness. We have witnessed shut-downs of manufactories, stocks have been reduced to the minimum, and now we are approaching the point when a change in sentiment caused by demand overtaking supply will make for one of those active periods and advancing conditions seldom witnessed more than once in a generation."

SATURDAY.

Market fairly active and strong. Further outside buying. Bank statement better than expected. Money nominal at 6 per cent.

***

The Stock Exchange week ends without any of the grave developments which professional bear speculators threatened. Even the smashing experiences suffered by the wheat market exerted no depressing influence upon securities.

***

In to-day's brief session of the Stock Exchange there was some concerted raiding by belated traders who have for a month past been suffering one disappointment after another in efforts to put prices down. It is noticeable now, however, that raids lack their former spirit. Experience has been teaching bears to be wary.

***

The event of the day was, of course, the appearance of the weekly bank statement. It had been foreshadowed as exceedingly bad. For some days past stocks have been sold on this expectation—sold short. It was predicted that there would be a surplus reserve shrinkage of $5,000,000 or over. Instead, the figures showed a gain of over $3,000,000. Half a dozen out of the seventy-five banks in the Clearing House are a trifle under the 25 per cent. reserve requirement, but the great majority are not only above that protecting figure, but largely above it. The total of shortage is but $350,000, while the banks in excess of requirements have a surplus of $15,333,000.

***

In the highest New-York banking circles the assurance is given that there need be no further apprehension of troubles to grow out of any continued movement to hoard gold. Ample refutation of current fears on that score can be found in the inspiriting review of the situation presented by THE NEW-YORK TIMES herewith from the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank of this city, and the head of the New-York Clearing House—an authority not to be outranked.

***

Other important bankers, having exceptional opportunities to know the situation, agree with Mr. Simmons that the crisis is past, and that the time has come for confidence.

***

It was a reflection of assurances of this cheering character that characterized to-day's stock market.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sug. Ref.....	½	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf....	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	St. P. & Omaha pf...	1
Chi., B. & Q.....	⅝	U. S. Leather pf....	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	½	U. S. Rubber	2
Chi. & Northwest ...	½	U. S. Rubber pf....	1¾
L. E. & Western pf..	1½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

N. P. pf., all in. pd..	½	Wabash pf.....	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con.....	1¾	St.P. 1st, H. & D. 7s.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...	1	St. P. 1st, S. Minn..	1⅝
Laclede Gas 1st....	1	Texas Pacific 1st....	2
Or. Sh. L. 6s, t. r...	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

San Antonio & A. P. 4s..... 1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was nominal. Call loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. and a brokerage varying according to the nature and duration of the loan. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,245,750; balances, $4,162,973; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $200,204.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

***

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank said yesterday regarding the outlook for the money market:

"Just now we are experiencing a tightness in money as the outcome of the generally disturbed conditions and the uncertainty in political matters. I do not think that we will see any easing until after the election, and it is possible that money may work closer. I think that we will see no great change in the market until that time.

"The banks are inclined to be very conservative. They are not disposed to give much encouragement to speculation. They are not disposed to enter into any time contracts, for they do not know how soon or to what extent their correspondents and customers are going to make demands upon them. They are disposed to keep themselves strengthened. The uncertainty and the evident nervousness on the part of the public make that necessary.

"But I do not believe that the banks are restricting to any great extent. As I say, they are cautious and careful, as is necessary they should be, but they are doing all they can consistently to supply the demand for money.

"I do not think the banks are losing much money to their out-of-town correspondents. That movement is passing. Nor are depositors drawing down balances in order to hoard gold. We had a great deal of that some time ago, but now it is hardly noticeable. But the banks have a great many customers among mercantile houses who need money—who want to buy goods. That is one of the factors of the situation.

"Undoubtedly money will be much more plentiful after the election of McKinley, but I do not expect to see it very cheap. There will be a great deal of activity, and money will be kept active. I think it will rule at about 4, 5, and 6 per cent. It is healthy for it to be in that condition. It is not good to see money down to 2 per cent., and I do not think that the rate will be lowered to any considerable extent. Of course, there will be more money in the market, but as to it being very cheap, I think there will be some disappointment."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—5 premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¼. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 74⅜; New-York Central, ⅛, to 96; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 46⅝, Erie, ¼, to 14⅞; Reading, ¼, to 13, and Atchison, ¼, to 14⅛. Illinois Central sold at 96, and Canadian Pacific at 59¼. British consols were steady at 108 3-16 for money and 108 5-16 for the account.

***

A member of an important banking house with large foreign connections said yesterday, in speaking of the condition of foreign sentiment with regard to American securities:

"The settlement of the American political contest is all that is needed to start foreign buying in American stocks. European capitalists are well satisfied as to the future prosperity of this country, and they feel that when the danger of a debased currency is passed they will find safe investments in American shares.

"When this foreign buying movement sets in—and I think it will begin immediately with McKinley's election—the stocks with international quotations will immediately show good advances in prices. Pennsylvania, St. Paul, New-York Central, and particularly Louisville and Nashville and Reading, will be the first to show the effects. And of these I think Louisville and Nashville will be the favorite.

"Europe, and particularly London, has always had much faith and belief in the Southern States of this country. I find that English capitalists are generally of the opinion that when the United States enters upon the coming prosperous era, the South will be benefited most quickly and most largely. That being the case, Louisville and Nashville stock will very likely be chosen as a favorite investment, and I should not be surprised to see very large London buying of those shares.

"But the whole list of international stocks will meet with heavy buying, and not a few of our securities unlisted on foreign exchanges will be sent abroad to meet the requirements of European investors. Wall Street hardly yet realizes how much idle money there is on the other side, nor how much of it is likely to come here."

TIME FOR DOUBT IS PAST.

The financial world gives always close attention to any statement made by J. Edward Simmons. As the head of a great financial institution, and as the chosen chief of the associated banks of New-York, Mr. Simmons enjoys especial opportunities for intimate knowledge with commercial and financial interests the whole country over. Just at this juncture assurances that are cheerful from such an authority are bound to encourage the public and give confidence to business men. Such a statement Mr. Simmons made yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"What are the facts in the financial situation?" he was asked. "Is there foundation for the scare which Wall Street speculators are trying to induce? Is there any real reason for nervousness in the business world? Why should there be brokers and bankers in New-York fretting and fuming over apprehensions not warranted by events that are in the public view? Is there, in fact, any real occasion for the public now to be frightened?"

***

The following was what Mr. Simmons said:

"At this period of the year our money market ordinarily is easy. We are entitled, usually at this time, to an inflow of funds from the South and the West. Crops being harvested, moved, and paid for, New-York banks begin to get back in large volume moneys advanced for the accommodation of farmers and their customers. Such an inflow this year may be restricted a little, because some prudent people living in the hot-bed of free-silverism are influenced by their environments, and are on that account perhaps ultra-conservative, hesitating to release with their usual promptness the funds we have sent them. This is true equally in the West and the South; especially is it true where repudiation doctrines are rampant—where the mob element seems to prevail. Consequent upon this spasmodic condition—a condition which, thank heaven, is rare—the flow of currency this way is not this season quite normal.

"But the restricted inflow from the West and the South is offset to our great encouragement by the tremendous tide of foreign gold rushing this way. The unprecedented export demand for American farm products, emphasized as it is by engagements of freight room far into next Spring, warrants the belief that the gold we have so far received is but preliminary to further and bigger gold shipments to come. The consequence of this cannot be overstated. The United States has become the creditor of the whole world.

"So far as I can see, so far as can be learned from any trustworthy source with which I can get connection, there is nowhere in the American business situation any substantial reason for uneasiness.

"The only pretense of Wall Street agitators who hope to profit by distrust and disarranged conditions, is that we may have in these last days of our National campaign such a sudden and sensational tightening in the money market as will precipitate trouble.

"These professional worriers can spare themselves agitation on this point. With but half a dozen business days intervening before election, we are going to have none of the entanglements they predict—none of the ruin which they prophesy only because they hope for it. They worry about the banks. The banks are all right. They worry about the Government Treasury. The Government Treasury is all right. They worry about business men and business enterprises. The business world is all right. They worry for their own speculative gain. Their facts are fables.

"Underlying conditions are showing themselves clearly. It isn't difficult to figure out the encouraging tendency of the factors and the influences at work. All our markets reflect the real status of affairs. Everywhere there is strength and confidence. In many quarters there is buoyancy. Nowhere is there a staple declining or a business interest suffering any new embarrassment. On all sides, instead of distrust, we have hopeful anticipation. Encouragement is in the air. We only await election day to make a new start in National prosperity. Old enterprises are arranging to extend; new enterprises prepare to begin. Every fact that comes to the surface is tonic. Every clear-sighted man has courage.

"For the hard times we have had, good times will succeed. American business interests have submitted to severe tests, and they have stood the severest. We have had enforced economies in production. Every individual business man and every corporation has had to go slowly, taking counsel of prudence. Low prices have been made for every staple, whether of the farm or of the workshop. Liquidation, thorough and crucial, has fairly ravaged the commercial and financial world. And the effect is what? We come from the tests strengthened, just as good steel hardens and grows better for the fires that try it.

"The time for wailing has gone by. The time has come for nerve, for faith, for the hustling qualities that characterize American manhood. The reward is sure. And it is close at hand."

***

"What about election prospects?" Mr. Simmons was asked.

"The country will vote right. Honest money is sure to triumph. It is my confidence in this that makes me confident of business prospects. Sane men and honest men will dispose of the repudiation game when they vote ten days hence.

"One incident in this campaign," remarked Mr. Simmons, "astounds me. I believe that the cowardly insult to Secretary Carlisle will cause every good, law-abiding citizen of Kentucky to feel disgraced and personally affronted. The only result of this natural outburst of Bryanism will be to increase the vote of McKinley and to enroll Kentucky in the sound-money column. The Popocratic Chairman, Senator Jones, by his effort to foment trouble between capital and labor by his recent seditious manifesto, has unfurled the red flag of anarchy and appears to the world as a traitor to law and order and to everything that respectable citizens revere.

"I have no doubt that the political infamy to which Altgeld, Tillman, and Debs have stooped will be rebuked in the most pronounced way by the overwhelming success of McKinley and sound money."

OUTSIDE INTEREST GROWING.

Mr. Fellowes Davis said yesterday in discussing the stock market:

"I feel most hopeful regarding the outlook for prices. I have found a marked increase in inquiry in the past few days. It is cautious and conservative, but it shows that there is a better feeling among outsiders. There is a daily growing belief in the certainty of McKinley's election. The public is feeling surer of its ground, and is disposed to try a little discounting.

"I expect to see further advances in prices before the election. I think the outside interest in the market is increasing every day. It is slow and not very marked, but it is increasing, and is likely to keep on doing so. As McKinley's election becomes more and more assured, the disposition to discount it will become more and more apparent.

"There is, however, the possibility of some set-back—such as a money market stringency. This latter is not improbable. All over the country people who are sure in their minds as to the victory for sound money are taking precaution against a possible slip and putting away gold. It is not the big men who are doing it, but the four and five hundred dollar people, representing small amounts by themselves, but large in the aggregate. I do not think they are doing this in New-York or in any other of the large centres, but it is quite general throughout the country.

"This may cause some stringency in money—some restricting of loans on the part of the financial institutions. And if it does it will possibly mean a stoppage of advances in securities. But this is only a possibility. Nothing may come of it, and even though it should it would find people in Wall Street well prepared.

"I expect to see good advances in prices following the election. I do not see anything that can stop it, especially if Bryan is squelched overwhelmingly, as we expect him to be. There will be an immense amount of hoarded money come out. There will be a general restoral of confidence. There will be a rush to buy stocks on the part of those who have kept aloof from speculating pending the election. I think prices will boom. To my mind, everything is pointing that way."

BOND MARKET CONDITIONS.

Mr. Frederick J. Lisman, an authority in railway bonds, says regarding conditions in the investment department:

"I do not find any demand for bonds at present, and I do not expect to see any before the elections. Investors are cautious and timid, and they will do nothing while the political question is unsettled. This has been their disposition all along, and they are not likely to change it.

"But there is a great quantity of money awaiting investment as soon as the election is decided. Then the investors will come into the market. They will have no reason for timidity, and they will be eager to get their money well placed. There will be a great demand for securities, and I expect to see good advances in prices.

"The people who have held their bonds up to this time are showing no disposition to close out their lines before election. They are not taking on any new risks, but they are going to carry what they already have. There are no bonds pressing for sale, and no demand for any. That, I think, will be the condition of the market up to election.

"The so-called bond market in the Stock Exchange at present is not really a bond market. The bonds that are dealt in are the speculative ones, not the investment kind. Reading firsts, seconds, and thirds, Atchison fours, and that sort of securities are the only ones traded in to any extent. And they are being bought and sold for speculation and not for investment. What buying there is is the discounting of the election, and that is being done by the professional element, and not by outsiders.

"After the election, however, the outside buying will be far larger than this professional trading. An honest-money victory is all that is needed to bring in the people who buy and pay for their bonds, and use them for coupon purposes only."

SOMEWHAT OF A BULL.

Mr. William F. Pendleton of Macy & Pendleton says regarding the market outlook:

"You can quote me as saying that in my opinion the best purchases in this market are in the produce department. I am a great bull on wheat and corn. I don't think anything can stop the further advances that must come in their quotations. The statistical position is strong beyond comparison. Everything else aside, there must be a great demand for American cereals. That is the strongest of bull arguments.

"I believe that December wheat will average a cent a day advance from now until election. And I expect to see May corn sell at 35 cents a bushel before very many more days.

"I am also a great bull on cotton. I think you will see January sell at 9 cents before the option expires.

"As to stocks, I cannot help feeling very bullish. Confidence in the political outcome is bringing buying orders. The market shows a great deal of strength. All of the influences are on the bull side, and it looks as if stocks were fairly started for much higher figures—and I think there will be considerable advances even before the election.

"The outlook is every way most hopeful. The country is in excellent condition and the situation seems to have only one drawback—the election. Get all of the doubt and uncertainty out of the way and you will have advances that will be surprising."

NO PROFITS IN WAITING.

Frederick H. Prince, (of Boston:) "In New-England the election is over except for a few formalities. We know how things are going, and we are shaping our business courses accordingly. Good times are returning at last. The man who will make the most money will be he who hasn't any time to waste waiting any longer."

TIMES WORTH WAITING FOR.

Frederick J. Stone: "Finally the country has good times assured. And they are right at hand. A good many times we have thought we could see prosperity approach, but it has been very coy. Now, however, there's no chance for disappointment. The good fortune is settled. It is sure. It comes with an old-fashioned sweep. It will take the whole country in. It comes to stay. And we'll all find that it has been well worth waiting for."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Peter De Witt: "Among business men generally there is a more decided feeling of confidence as to the future than has been discernible for a long time. If public sentiment counts, the country must be approaching a period of widespread prosperity."

PLUCK PAYS.

Arthur A. Housman—"All the hoarders have hoarded. That scare-crow is worn out. I have an apt illustration of this. A month ago a Wall Street customer whom I know converted securities into gold and locked it up. He has lost interest, while he has seen his securities advance. And now he has come down town again, turned in his gold, and bought his stocks back. There are plenty of other cases of the same sort. All the banks, all the bankers, and everybody who has any claim to be considered intelligent has got beyond the scare period. This is a time to be confident. It is pluck that pays."

NEW VALUES AT HAND.

Daniel O'Dell—"I still feel as I was quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a fortnight ago. The securities of every well-managed corporation are a safe purchase every time the bears hammer them down. Election going the right way, as intelligent observers now realize, will stamp new values on everything American."

GOOD TIMES FOR ALL.

James L. Gladwin—"All the opportunities are on the bull side. No man with a clear brain can have any doubts now about the way Wall Street is pointing. We have had an era of depression, and we are on the verge of an era of buoyancy. It is going to be as easy to make money as it has been to lose it. Wall Street has good times right at hand—and not Wall Street merely, or chiefly, but the whole country."

PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING.

John McGinnis, Jr.: "But for the ragged money market, we would have an old-fashioned boom before election. Every sane man is satisfied that the election is going all right, and the only reason buying is not epidemic is that money-market accommodations are not at command. Election will cure that. We have bright prospects ahead."

BIG MEN NOT HESITATING.

Charles M. Foster: "There is a buying movement in the market that could only come from the most powerful interests. It is significant. Depend upon it, big capitalists have no doubt about how the election is going. And they are not waiting to get their bargains, either, in any general scramble after the votes are counted."

EUROPE PREPARED TO BUY.

Samuel Lavanburg: "After spending over four months in Europe, and having opportunities to discover what foreign sentiment really is, I am, on the facts I thus learned, a pronounced bull. They are convinced abroad that the United States will vote for honesty, and they are all ready to come in and buy our securities by wholesale just the moment we thus show we can be trusted."

THE SURE RESPONSE.

J. L. Robertson: "A trip just finished through the West gives me enthusiasm over the business outlook. The country is simply waiting to be woke up—and Nov. 3 will do the waking. It will be simply beyond comprehension if we do not have 1879 over again—and I think a little improved upon."

FARMERS ARE THE WINNERS.

S. T. Prime, (the crop expert:) "The West is in for a measure of prosperity that promises to break all past records. It is foolish to represent that the rise in wheat and other farm products has not helped the farmers. Talk about speculators owning the crop is nonsense. The United States farmer is the big winner in this winning year of 1896."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛, while the 4s, 1907, registered, fell off ⅛. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	109
4s, r., 1925	116½	116½
4s, c., 1925	117⅛	117½
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111⅜
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,198,018, of which amount $1,551,746 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $5,810,641, and the exports of specie were $863,886.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65¾. Sales of 30,000 ounces at 65⅝@65½@65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,072,514.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,072 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,062 green.

Bar silver in London 30 1-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,687,048
Imports for same period	66,860,060
Net imports	$16,173,012
Net exports to date, 1895	44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1894	66,274,929
Net exports to date, 1893	12,751,400

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.85, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 500 Pharmacist at .12 and 100 Yellow Jacket at .60.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 24, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P.C.
New-York	$472,081,545	$535,535,031	—11.8
Boston	75,904,167	76,913,371	—1.2
Philadelphia	49,445,559	69,251,877	—28.6
Baltimore	11,391,516	11,230,731	+1.4
Chicago	77,953,499	77,908,517	+0.1
St. Louis	19,392,679	19,820,982	—2.2
New-Orleans	8,150,524	15,618,435	—47.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$714,369,479	$806,278,944	—11.4
Other cities, 5 days	133,947,923	146,049,741	—8.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$848,317,402	$952,328,685	—10.9
All cities, 1 day	169,498,741	186,964,609	—9.3
Total, all cities, for the week	$1,017,816,143	$1,139,293,294	—10.7

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 11.1 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 9.9 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 11.8 per cent. Outside of New-York, the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 13.0 per cent., and with 1894, the gain 1.6 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 9.9 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex.	163	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	210	Mercantile	169
Butchers & Drover's	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chatham	275	Metropolis	160
Chemical	4000	National Union	175
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	220
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	108
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
Corn Exchange	273	Park	250
East River	120	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Republic	135
First Nat'nal of S. I.	100	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	160	Second National	425
Gallatin National	290	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New-York	105
Greenwich	165	Third National	160
Hanover	310	United States Nat.	175
Importers & Traders'	515	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	114
Manhattan	200		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The local market showed signs of a revival of action. Prices were all stronger, and on the advance there was a better demand, with but few stocks offering. In the traction group, Philadelphia closed at an advance of ⅜, Metropolitan and Union 4s each ½ higher, and Union stock and Baltimore ⅛. The feature of the specialties was Heat preferred, which advanced to 21¼. The common lost ¼, to 13¾. The market was strong at the finish.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid Asked.	Friday. Bid. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17½ 17¾	17⅝ 17¾
Cambria	39½ 40	39½ 40
Choctaw	6¾ 7	6½ 6¾
Con. Trac. stock	.. 22	.. 23
Electric Storage	27¾ 28	27¾ 28½
Electric Storage pf.	29¾ 30½	29¾ 30½
Electro-Pneumatic	.. ½	.. ½
Hestonville	48½ ..	48½ ..
Hestonville pf.	56 59	56 59
Hunt. & B. T.	23½ ..	23½ 24
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49 50	49 50
Indianapolis	.. 16	.. 16
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21 21½	21 21¼
Lehigh Navigation	42¼ ..	42¼ 42¾
Lehigh Valley	29½ 29⅞	29½ 30
Met. Traction	99 99¼	98½ 98½
Northern Central	.. 65	.. 65
Northern Pacific	14 14½	14 14⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	21⅞ 22¼	21⅞ 22⅜
Pennsylvania	52¼ 52⅜	52¼ 52⅜
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¾ 14	13¾ 14
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	21⅛ 21⅜	21 21¼
Penn. Steel	27 ..	27 30
Penn. Steel pf.	54½ ..	54 ..
Phila. Traction	64¼ 64⅜	63⅞ 64
Reading	12 15-16 12	12 11-16 12¾
Rochester Ry.	14⅜ 16	14⅜ 16
Union Traction	10⅝ 10¾	10⅝ 10⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	236 ..	233¾ ..
United Gas Imp.	67½ 68¼	67 67¾
W. N. Y. & P.	2½ 2¾	2½ 2¾
Welsbach	44 44½	44 44½
Welsbach of Canada	1¾ 1⅞	1¾ 1⅞
Welsbach Commercial	20 22	20 22
Welsbach Commercial pf	60¾ 65	58 60
BONDS.		
Indianapolis 5s	73 80	73 80
N. J. Con. 5s	83½ 84	83½ 84

FINANCIAL.

THE MONETARY TRUST

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL FORECAST.

Gold, which is the emblem of civilization, and Honor, which is their ruler of this Western World, will have a majority in their favor in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to co-operate with President McKinley. But a victory even more gigantic has been accomplished. Men of integrity, men of sound hearts and healthy minds, located in all parts of the United States, being in mighty majority, have been grouped together in a silent army, and now hold complete mastery over all the enemies of this Republic. A new epoch has been created, and this moral revolution is showing itself in every corner of the country. New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey will give a million majority in favor of National integrity; but Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and other Southern States will show moral changes relatively greater. This triumph of righteousness is the greatest moral achievement in the history of the human race. Bryanism is a wild and hideous dream, now fading out of the mind of this Republic. Our children will look back upon it with a hiss and a shudder, will rejoice in the memory of their fathers who destroyed it, and will grow exultant in the happy thought that, because of that destruction, they themselves are growing up with a better environment of morals, and will receive a larger inheritance of National honor.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

A new epoch has been created in this country, a moral revolution has been accomplished, and the Republic is moved upward and forward. For more than a hundred years the deliberate thinkers or other nations have doubted whether government by the people for the people could endure. During the crisis just past, the citizens of this country, at a time of the greatest business depression we have ever experienced, with every possible burden upon them and every possible temptation before them, have extricated themselves from all enticements and entanglements, and have come forward in silent and mighty army to vote integrity into the control of the Nation. This stupendous fact has changed the whole realm of finance, will exert force in every bourse of Europe, influence the money tides of all the globe, and give an enormous new relative grasp to this country on the money of the world. When we look into the halo of this victory, we see the Catholic Church triumphant in the cause of National righteousness. Heretofore some conscientious observers have feared that the Catholic vote, generally concentrated in one direction, might some day prove a menace to our political institutions. The actual result has obliterated all this, and we now see this majestic organization using its influence in every honorable manner for patriotism and integrity. Another powerful influence should be fully appreciated. Certainly none are more capable of comprehensive understanding of financial issues than the educated Hebrew. Almost without exception they are expending their money and exerting their influence for National honor. But when we look about to estimate the influences which have recently been exerted for the protection and preservation of the best interests of this country in all the financial storms of recent years; and, as we look back over the history of the United States, we declare that Pierpont Morgan has done more for the credit and good name of this land than any other man who has lived in it. Now, when the thinkers of Europe fully realize that the citizens of this Republic have conquered themselves, and have proven equal to all the demands of self-government, gigantic confidence will develop all over Europe toward American institutions, and a period of reliance and trustingness will develop among our own people. These influences will reach so far and do so much for the industrial development of the United States that one despairs in attempting language in description thereof. Supreme confidence is supreme prosperity, and a vision is now opened up before us of commercial prosperity, before which the stoutest imagination folds its wings. After this day every well planned and well managed enterprise will succeed. One of the phenomenal successes in this great unfolding of prosperity will be The Monetary Trust. This corporation has stood the test of almost constant panic, but from this day forward all human forces will work for it, the general tendency of the times will protect it, and the swing of the financial planet itself will aid it. The Monetary Trust will almost immediately move to the front in leadership of the financial activities of the coming years. There are many reasons for this: Most enterprises must be re-established and undergo the difficulties common to new or renewed enterprises. This corporation deals only with established interests. The St. Paul Railway, for example, is a complete system, and the country has grown up about it. The American Sugar Refining Company has a position which new corporations might never attain. General prosperity in this country will show itself instantly with such corporations, and the customers of this institution therefore, will be in a position to realize from the changed conditions long before those interested in other lines of business can obtain similar advantage. Our clients are also benefited by co-operation. When a large number of investors are placed under one general guidance and their interests concentrated upon special properties, the investments of all become a protection to each, and, in some measure, they aid in creating the profits which are sought. The policies of this corporation in Wall Street are more comprehensive than has been heretofore attempted. Many of the prominent firms in the world of finance are working in co-operation with it. The money, skill, and influence of such firms are used for its benefit. In times of greatest monetary stringency this corporation can command all the funds which a conservative management of the interests of its customers may demand. For these reasons, and many others, we appeal with confidence to thoughtful investors.

THE IMMEDIATE MARKET.

The financial skies have been clearing so rapidly that we look about to discern if there are good reasons for caution. We find but one, and that is the diseased condition of many Wall Street minds.

A large number of professional men have been so knocked about by almost constant panic during recent years that they have become incapable of clear vision, and take only distorted views of the changing financial situation. They seem to have the blind staggers. They cannot believe in a sustained advance, and almost daily are tempted to manoeuvre for a decline. There are so many of them that their joint influence must occasionally be recognized. They gaze into the narrow market with hesitating opinions, take note of the fact that the public does not make conspicuous purchases, hear that the banks are demanding unusual margins, and immediately conclude that those who now hold securities will be compelled to sell them. We do not reason in the same way. Those brokers who hold St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Northwest, and Western Union, for example, cannot take such shares out of their loans, or the loans themselves would be thrown out. If there should be compulsory selling, therefore, it would show itself in those shares which are not favored by the monetary institutions. Thus far such selling has not appeared, and we do not believe it will appear. Some time ago we recorded the opinion that the sessions of the New-York Stock Exchange previous to the election would shape themselves into a chute, through which bulls and bears alike would struggle against each other in the purchase of securities. During the last week they have been engaged in this struggle, and we expect them to continue, and, during the next eight sessions of the New-York Stock Exchange we predict upheavals in the whole market with conspicuous movements on the 4th of November.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

European Buying.

Among the many bullish factors, one of the most important in its effects on the foreign investor, immediately and permanently, is the certainty that the Venezuela dispute is to be amicably settled.

The British Ambassador arrived here Thursday with instructions looking to this end. Inasmuch as the agitation of this question produced a semi-panic some months ago, its peaceful and honorable solution is a mighty incentive to English Capital to reinvest here.

The other favorable conditions, confirmed by the course of the market, we have pointed out for weeks, and they are now well understood, and their force appreciated by every one.

WHEAT.

American markets are the only source to supply world's deficiency, which is gradually and continuously decreasing our stocks of grain and causing the Foreign Markets to advance.

Wheat has had a good reaction. The foreign demand is an undisputed fact.

WHEAT AT 70 ODD CENTS A BUSHEL IS SELLING FOR LITTLE MORE THAN ONE CENT A POUND.

OUR 400-PAGE STOCK MANUAL, ISSUED AND MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION, DESCRIBES METHODS OF DEALING ON MARGIN, AND GIVES HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR 30 YEARS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank References.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE: 1,132 BROADWAY.
BOSTON OFFICE: 85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

INSURE YOUR INTERESTS
Against the Possible
ELECTION OF BRYAN
by the Purchase of
GOLD OPTIONS.

CALLS ON GOLD AT PAR, GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT 1½ PER CENT.

$15.00 buys an option on $1,000 gold.
30.00 buys an option on 2,000 gold.
60.00 buys an option on 4,000 gold.
120.00 buys an option on 8,000 gold.
240.00 buys an option on 16,000 gold.
480.00 buys an option on 32,000 gold.
And other amounts pro rata.

Why

make wagers on the elections, when the opportunity to invest in Gold Options can be availed of, and the possible profits are so much greater?

Should Bryan be elected, gold should go to a premium of at least 150, and these options will show a profit of $500.00 on each $15.00 invested.

This is certainly much better than making wagers on Bryan's election at 3 to 1, the current odds.

From Mercantile and Financial Times.

"A man who knows his opportunities."—Abraham White made $100,000 out of the recent bond issue with only forty-four cents capital. Ever since the bond issue was made we have heard again and again the story of the man who was so keenly alive to the opportunities of the time that he managed by his own cleverness and capital of forty-four cents to realize $100,000 profit and win to himself much public admiration and comment. This man,

Abraham White

simply illustrates what can be done by a little decision of character, joined to a great deal of perception and quickness to seize opportunity. He has been so much in the public eye since his famous deal that he recently wrote his story of the whole affair to satisfy the demands of the curious, and it was published in one of our mammoth Sunday sheets. It may safely be foretold that the man who was shrewd enough to carry through such a transaction, and who was able to borrow $750,000 from Russell Sage, without any security, in order to close his bid, is one from whom we are destined to hear more in the future.

Mr. White is a broker at 16 Broad Street, New-York, and conducts his business regularly, notwithstanding his interests in other directions. He is a man of solid character and wonderful energy, doing everything heartily and enthusiastically. Investors and speculators in Securities, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton will find it to their interest to consult us. Correspondence invited.

ABRAHAM WHITE & CO.,
16 and 18 Broad St., New-York.

Gas Company Securities
A SPECIALTY.

Brooklyn,
Columbus,
Consolidated of New-Jersey,
Detroit,
Madison,
Milwaukee,
Grand Rapids,
New-York,
Syracuse,
St. Paul.

GUSTAVUS MAAS,
Telephone 2,137 Cortlandt.
26 Broad St.

Other Financial Ads on Page 20.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 24, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
145	147	5	Adams Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	
55½	56	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55	56	55	56	+ ¾
6½	6¼	470	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅛
16¾	17½	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf			16	17½	
112½	112⅝	14,996	Am. Sugar Refs	111½	112⅝	111½	112⅝	+ ¾
98¾	99¼	53	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	99¾	99¾	99	99	
90	91½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	
73⅜	74	3,520	Am. Tobacco	73½	73⅝	71½	73⅜	+ ⅞
14	14⅛	2,435	At., T. & S. F	13⅞	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
22¾	23	2,690	At., T. & S. F. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
46½	47	50	Canada Southern	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	15½	210	Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	
159		10	Chicago & Alton	159	159	159	159	+ ½
73⅞	74	9,208	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73	74⅛	73	74	
68¾	69	6,009	Chicago Gas	68¼	69¼	68¼	68¾	+ ⅝
73	73½	12,430	Chi., Mil. & St. P	72¼	73¼	72	73	+ ½
124½	125½	14	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	125⅜	125⅜	125¼	125¼	
101	101¼	880	Chi. & Northw	101¼	102	101¼	101¼	
64½	64⅝	3,910	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	64¼	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	100	C., C., C. & St. L	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	100	Col., H. V. & Tol	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
148	148½	350	Con. Gas Co	148	148	148	148½	+ ¼
123	123½	50	Del. & Hudson	148	148½	148	148½	
43	43¼	175	Den. & Rio Grande pf	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Erie	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
60½		25	Erie Tel. & Tel	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29½	31	100	Evans. & Terre Haute	60½	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	− ⅜
28⅜	28½	700	Flint & Père Mar	30	30	30	30	
115	120	75	General Electric	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
92½	94	50	Great Northern pf	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
45½	46⅛	50	Illinois Central	115	115	115	115	
85	87⅝	100	Illinois Steel Co	91	91	91	91	
25½	26	10	Iowa Central	45	45	45	45	
67	68	100	Laclede Gas	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
160	161	8,285	L. E. & West. pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
46	46⅛	100	Louis. & Nash	67½	67½	67½	67½	− ⅛
¾	1	4,210	L., N. A. & Chi	45½	46	45½	46	+ 1½
92¾	92⅝	378	Manhattan Con	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅝
98	100	650	Metropolitan Traction	91½	93⅞	91½	93⅞	
57½	58	225	Minnesota Iron	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¾
25¼	25¾	1,335	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	59	60	59	60	+ ¼
21¾	21½	200	Missouri Pacific	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
22¼	22⅜	50	National Lead Co	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅝
85	86½	155	National Lead pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ¼
103½	104	71	N. J. Central	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
93	94	10	N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	
8½	9	530	N. Y., Sus. & West	9	9	9	9	
23½	23⅞	325	N. Y., Sus. & West pf	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23¾	
4⅜	5	300	North American	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
14½	14¼	100	Northern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
21¾	22⅞	430	Northern Pacific pf	22	22	22	22	
14⅜	14¼	11	Ontario & Western	14	14¼	14	14¼	
21⅞	21⅝	445	Pacific Mail	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	
4	5	300	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	
25⅝	25⅞	8,645	Phila. & Reading	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	
13½	14	200	P., C. C. & St. L	13½	13½	13½	13½	
149½	151	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co	150	150	150	150	
175		3	Reno. & Saratoga	175	175	175	175	
9¼	9½	300	St. L. & Southw. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40½	40¾	400	St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	41	40¾	40¾	
121	125	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	121	121	121	
8⅜	8½	660	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	
25½	25⅞	625	Southern Railway pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
23¾	24	1,595	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅞	24	23½	23⅞	
8	8½	100	Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅛	
8½	8½	1,370	Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
2	2½	400	U. P., Den. & Gulf	2	2	2	2	
4⅝	4⅞	100	U. S. Cordage	2	2	2	2	
9¼	9½	300	U. S. Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
61⅜	62¼	1,357	U. S. Leather pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	
20⅛	20¼	3,386	U. S. Rubber	61	62	61	62	
70½	70½	815	U. S. Rubber pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
6¾	6¾	200	Wabash	70½	70½	70⅜	70½	+ ¼
15⅛	15½	900	Wabash pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
85½	85⅝	4,123	W. U. Tel	15	15	15	15	
6	6⅞	200	Wheel. & L. E	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
				85½	85⅞	84⅞	85¼	− ⅛
				6	6	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Total		102,866						

Silver.

65⅜	65⅝	30,000	Bullion certificates	65⅜	65⅜	65½	− ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000 64½	5,000 91	13,000 43¾
At, T & S F gen 4s	9,000 90⅜	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
1,000 75¼	Erie 1st cons 7s	2,000 32
5,000 75⅝	2,000 134¾	5,000 31⅞
5,000 75¼	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	31,000 31⅜
5,000 75½	1,000 90	31,000 31⅞
10,000 75⅝	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	25,000 32
5,000 75½	1,000 113½	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
Adjustment 4s	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	20,000 30¼
3,000 38⅜	4,000 75	30,000 30⅜
500 38¼	L, N A & C cons	30,000 30½
13,000 38¾	10,000 80	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
20,000 38⅜	Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s	60,000 75¾
5,000 39	11,000 124	1,000 75⅞
1,000 38¾	Southern Minn Div	81,000 76
5,000 38⅞	2,000 115¼	10,000 75⅞
15,000 38⅝	Minn & St L con 5s	5,000 76
5,000 38¾	1,000 98½	38,000 76⅛
24,000 38¾	Mo, K & T 2d	30,000 76¼
5,000 39	4,000 55¼	5,000 76⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	Nash, C & St L 1st	So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 105¼	1,000 55	7,000 103
Canada So 1st gtd	N Y Central reg deb 5s, 1889-1904	5,000 103¼
1,000 107	2,000 102¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Canada Southern 2d	N Y C & St L 4s	20,000 84⅞
1,000 101	2,000s20F 104	1,000 84¾
Central of N J 1st consol, 1899	Nor Pac 1st reg	2,000 84¾
4,000 105¼	10,000 114½	Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	1,000 80
2,000 107	1,000 48	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	10,000s 48	5,000 19
1,000 96	36,000 48	5,000 19½
Chicago & Erie 1st	Oregon Short Line 6s	Union Pac 6s, 1896
5,000 108	10,000 109	2,000 100¼
5,000s20F 107⅞	Trust Co certfs	Union Pac gold 6s, col trust notes
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs	6,000 108½	1,000 94⅝
2,000 41¼	Peo & Eastern inc	1,000 95
5,000 41¼	1,000 18	Un Pac, Lin & Col 1st
5,000 41¼	St L & S F gen 5s	1,000 25
Chi & N W reg'd gold 7s	5,000 92	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 116	St P, M & M 2d	5,000 104⅞
25-year deb 5s	2,000 114¾	Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 105½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	2,000 69
Det, Mack & M L G	2,000 53	Wu Nor Car 1st 6s
4,000 17	8,000 52½	1,000 105½
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st 5s	2,000 52¾	5,000 106½
3,000 107⅞	5,000 53	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
Erie gen lien 3-4s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000 35
3,000 61¼	4,000 84½	
2,000 61⅜	4,000 85	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	Tex & N O cons 5s	
4,000 94	10,000 94	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
2,000 92		
5,000 93		
Total sales		$842,500

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in wh ich there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Alb. & Sus.	175		D. S. S. & A. pf	12		1st pf	70	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	59	Bd. El. Ill. of N.Y.	92½	95	N Y., C. & St. L.		
Am. Coal	110	125	Erie 1st pf	32½	33⅜	2d pf	27	28
Am. C. Oil	14⅝	15	Erie 2d pf	18¼	19⅜	Norfolk South	64½	67½
Am. Express	109	111	Ev. & T. H. pf	41		Nor. & West., all		
Ann Arbor	7	8½	G. B. & W., t. r.		½	in. paid	10	11
Ann Arbor pf	10½	22	Homestake	34½		Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	15¼	16¼
At. & Pac	¼	½	Iowa Cent. pf	29	31	Ohio Southern	9	10
Balt. & Ohio	14½	15	Joliet & Chicago	155		Ontario Mining		10½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	9½	Kan. & Mich	5	8	Oregon Imp., t. r.	15	1½
Bay State Gas	9	91	Keok. & D. M	2	4	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid	80	88
Brook. Un. Gas	89	105	K. & D. M. pf		80	Penn. Coal	3	20
Boston A. L. pf	100	105	Laclede Gas pf	89	105	Peo., D. & E.	112	115
Brooklyn R. T.	19¼	20¼	L. E. & W.	16	16¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	112	115
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1	Lake Shore	147½	148½	P., F. W. & C.	45	50
Buff., R. & P.	11	25	Long Island	55	60	Quicksilver	160	165
B., R. & P. pf		55	L., N. A. & C. pf	2	3	Quicksilver pf	1	2
Bur., C. R. & N.	68		Mah. Coal R.	100	112	R., W. & O.	112	115
Canadian Pac	57½	59	Mah. Coal pf	100	112	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Cedar F. & M.		50	Man. Beach	5	10	St. J. & G. I.		23
Chicago G. W.	⅜	5¼	Md. Coal pf	40	60	St. P. & Duluth	19	87
Chi. & Alt. pf	166		Mexican Central	8	9	St. P. & D. pf	80	112
Chi. & E. Ill.	37¼		Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	St. P., M. & M.	109	85
C. & E. Ill. pf	91	96	Michigan Central	92	94	Tol. & Ohio Cent	20	75
C. & N. W. pf	143	145	Minn. & St. L.	16¼	17¼	Tol. & O. C. pf	50	40
Cleve. & Pitts	162		M. & St. L. 1st pf	70	77	U. S. Express	36	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	44¼	50	U. S. Cord. pf	9	9¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	18¾	19	Mo., K. & T.	10⅜	11½	U. S. Cord. 1st	16	25
Col. F. & I. pf		90	Mobile & Ohio	17	20	Wells-Fargo Express	86	95
C., H. V. & T. pf	53	60	Morris & Essex	161	164	West. Union Beef	6¼	8
Com. Cable	145		Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17	W. & L. E. pf	27½	29¼
Consol. Coal	32	36	Nat. Starch	4¼	8	Wis. Cent	17⅜	2⅛
Del., L. & W.	153	155	Nat. St. 1st pf	45	60			
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¼	7	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	46	60	New Cent. C.	5	8½			
D., S. S. & A.	4		N. Y. & N. H.	172	175			
			N. Y. C. & St. L.	11½	14¼			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Oil & Ref	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
10,800	Am. Sug. Ref	111⅝	112¾	111½	112½
340	Am. Tobacco	73⅞	73⅞	72¼	73
1,230	Chicago Gas	68½	69¼	68⅜	69
180	Chi., R. I. & P.	64¾	64¾	63⅞	64⅝
2,940	Chi., B. & Q.	73⅛	74⅜	73	74¼
7,930	C., Mil. & St. P.	72⅛	73	72	73⅛
1,770	Louis. & Nash.	45⅜	46	45¼	46
680	Manhattan	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92¾
10	Mo. Pacific	21	21	21	21
30	Nor. Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,680	P. & R., all pd.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
10	Southern pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
50	Union Pac	8	8	8	8
80	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
80	Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85	85⅛
29,130					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that at a meeting of more than a majority of the holders of Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad first mortgage bonds, a committee, of which Moses L. Scudder is Chairman, was appointed to prepare a bondholders' agreement, and to ask for a deposit of bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company without delay. Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the trust company or from any member of the committee.

—It is announced that the Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on Nov. 2, and that this is the eighty-seventh consecutive dividend of the Nassau Bank.

—Coupons due Nov. 1 of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad guarantee fund notes will be paid on or after that date at the office of the company.

—The Greenwich Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on or after Nov. 2.

—The Germania Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable Nov. 2.

FINANCIAL.

AS USUAL,

We differ with the majority concerning the market. It looks as if the market was a great purchase. It is almost impossible to watch prices advance, and not join the bull procession. "It is ever thus." ST. PAUL is up 15 per cent., SUGAR 20 per cent., BURLINGTON 20 per cent., GAS 25 per cent., &c., &c. Yet the people consult sentiment instead of common sense and history. The same old course is followed, the same old bait used, the same old fish and a few new ones caught.—Notice

LEATHER PREFERRED.

You will see squibs in the papers. Tips are all over the street—" hides are going up," " 1 per cent. bid for the next dividend," then the stock is marked up enough to cover more dividends than will be paid in the next 5 years, and more than all the hides on hand are worth. The general market looks to us as if it MUST go higher. It looks that way to you, else you wouldn't buy. Our sober judgment, however, is that sellers of long Stocks on this advance will have a chance to buy them back cheaper, and that MODERATE short sales on a scale up if the market is boosted higher will SURELY bring profits.

T. E. WARD & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our daily letter and circulars.

Financial Continued from Page 18.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	..	..
American Surety Company	40	42½
American Typefounders' Company	153	193
Atlantic Mutual '98 scrip	30	34
Atlantic Trust (new)	104	105½
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	170	180
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	150	165
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	101	105
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	198
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	166
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	99
Brooklyn Elevated	¾	5
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	69
‡Buffalo Railway Company stock	55	62
Cellulloid Company stock	67	69
Central & South American Telegraph	114½	116½
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	140	150
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	99	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	..
Continental Trust	..	..
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	168	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	46	53
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	164	..
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent.	110	112½
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	94½	96
Ensley Land Company	..	335
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	190	195
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	82	85
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
Fourth National Bank	155	165
Gallatin National Bank	300	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102¾	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400

Financial Continued from Page 19.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Oct.	$24,131	$22,742	$19,954
From July 1.	336,344	260,116	317,072
From Jan. 1.	894,491	863,898	828,277

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—

Mileage	285	285	285
2d week Oct.	$12,628	$12,089	$11,810
From July 1.	156,667	181,103	150,020
From Jan. 1.	425,415	423,477	387,090

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
2d week Oct.	$116,757	$138,951	$93,640
From July 1.	1,316,372	1,537,740	1,085,515
From Jan. 1.	3,429,056	3,196,775	2,847,827

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	335	335	335
1st week Oct.	$60,285	$59,300	$51,513
2d week Oct.	63,480	6,057	.....
From Jan. 1.	2,455,623	2,152,478	.....

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	222	222	222
2d week Oct.	$20,211	$22,959	$22,430
From July 1.	252,267	86,994	286,763
From Jan. 1.	708,487	719,700	618,885

CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACKINAC—

1st week Oct.	$2,286	$3,151	.....
2d week Oct.	2,766	3,167	.....

COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—

Mileage	272	272	272
1st week Oct.	$16,750	$19,089	$23,398
From July 1.	252,904	306,681	340,354
From Jan. 1.	620,330	644,549	604,791

DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—

Mileage	112	112	112
1st week Oct.	$2,262	$2,803	.....
From Jan. 1.	86,932	72,047	.....

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE—

Mileage	189	189	189
1st week Oct.	$22,233	$22,030	$22,480
2d week Oct.	23,117	22,209	.....
From Jan. 1.	745,861	791,187	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	572	572	572
2d week Oct.	$30,635	$42,013	$37,676
From July 1.	589,270	511,952	491,710
From Jan. 1.	1,609,153	1,411,096	1,348,692

EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—

Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Oct.	$2,123	$2,698	$2,353
From July 1.	39,664	36,786	30,941
From Jan. 1.	92,080	87,395	81,979

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—

Mileage	637	637	637
1st week Oct.	$41,553	$39,473	.....
2d week Oct.	34,594	33,738	.....
From July 1.	497,622	467,534	.....
From Jan. 1.	1,584,527	1,500,798	.....

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—

Mileage	436	436	436
2d week Oct.	$34,758	$39,745	$38,386
From July 1.	580,789	668,476	596,690
From Jan. 1.	1,550,111	1,639,872	1,490,482

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
2d week Oct.	$434,483	$407,219	$408,102
From July 1.	6,037,312	5,723,676	5,248,697
From Jan. 1.	14,358,983	13,891,092	13,944,143

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—

Mileage	132	152	152
1st week Oct.	$8,353	$8,966	$8,285
From Jan. 1.	345,916	351,285	305,240

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Oct.	$91,508	$94,567	$129,716
From July 1.	1,159,965	988,631	1,137,059
From Jan. 1.	2,581,541	2,515,990	2,631,800

INTEROCEANIC—

Mileage	531	531	531
Week Oct 8.	$51,500	$41,200	$44,306
From Jan. 1.	1,740,191	1,758,485	1,808,067

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	497	497	497
3d week Oct.	$41,466	$46,788	$39,073
From July 1.	517,725	558,900	525,405
From Jan. 1.	1,789,049	1,294,383	1,344,960

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	173	173	173
2d week Oct.	$7,873	$9,026	$7,945
From July 1.	119,342	127,505	107,951
From Jan. 1.	330,471	337,812	289,195

KEOKUK & WESTERN—

Mileage	148	148	148
1st week Oct.	$7,031	$8,996	$6,978
From Jan. 1.	303,099	276,781	283,230

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	166	166	166
2d week Oct.	$9,440	$9,199	$9,346
From Jan. 1.	367,652	329,946	330,961

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—

Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Oct.	$30,181	$27,539	$25,527

MEXICAN SOUTHERN—

Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Sept.	$14,201	$9,886	$10,057
From July 1.	153,008	129,033	90,842
From Jan. 1.	402,881	361,284	367,181

MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. MARIE—

Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
2d week Oct.	$95,871	$102,791	.....
From July 1.	1,141,050	1,041,330	.....
From Jan. 1.	2,840,884	2,165,186	.....

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	149	149	149
2d week Oct.	$10,491	$7,384	$11,245
From Jan. 1.	239,793	213,823	211,869

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	520	520	517
3d week Oct.	$51,700	$56,700	$52,600
From July 1.	786,296	840,464	705,825
From Jan. 1.	1,894,636	1,884,862	1,673,086

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
3d week Oct.	$778,505	$862,051	$869,060
From July 1.	10,201,257	10,555,593	9,055,326
From Jan. 1.	24,815,361	3,209,573	22,733,625

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Oct.	$38,142	$26,580	$48,772
From July 1.	504,992	783,792	699,858
From Jan. 1.	1,392,590	1,370,772	1,383,375

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Oct.	$24,553	$24,554	$28,901
From July 1.	277,692	303,746	292,345
From Jan. 1.	756,469	763,756	692,789

TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—

1st week Oct.	$2,337	$1,706	.....
2d week Oct.	2,118	1,866	.....

ADIRONDACK for August—

Gross earnings	20,866	20,252	18,747
Operating ex.	10,912	11,803	11,429
Net earnings	9,954	8,449	7,318
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	128,746	131,214	113,153
Operating ex.	88,638	88,386	87,683
Net earnings	40,108	42,848	25,470

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Oct.	$20,845	$22,708	$30,258
From July 1.	424,418	467,229	449,332
From Jan. 1.	1,076,047	1,067,469	976,214

ARKANSAS MIDLAND for August—

Gross earnings	6,685	7,523	5,160
Operating ex.	4,757	8,540	4,372
Net earnings	1,928	*1,017	788
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	56,294	58,792	49,965
Operating ex.	57,423	39,124	28,464
Deficit	1,129	117,668	121,501

*Deficit. †Surplus.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT for August—

Gross earnings	40,999	35,862	34,318
Operating ex.	28 537	24,709	24,722
Net earnings	12,462	11,153	9,596

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for August—

Gross earnings	41,901	44,045	.....
Operating ex.	31,146	37,390	.....
Net earnings	10,755	6,655	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	81,374	92,961	.....
Operating ex.	64,569	73,814	.....
Net earnings	16,805	19,147	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	349,628	359,227	.....
Operating ex.	272,736	282,390	.....
Net earnings	76,892	73,837	.....

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC for August—

Gross earnings	226,268	271,941	259,991
Operating ex.	183,801	269,359	215,881
Net earnings	42,462	1,682	44,110
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	484,096	551,002	465,770
Operating ex.	386,851	528,662	381,216
Net earnings	97,245	12,340	84,554
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,367,593	2,363,541	2,039,909
Operating ex.	1,880,745	2,158,074	1,897,122
Net earnings	480,848	205,467	141,787

AUGUSTA SOUTHERN for August—

Gross earnings	6,454	4,185	.....
Operating ex.	3,954	3,835	.....
Net earnings	2,500	353	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	44,494	30,024	.....
Operating ex.	31,322	27,218	.....
Net earnings	13,172	2,806	.....

AUSTIN & NORTHWEST for August—

Gross earnings	21,668	21,972	22,865
Operating ex.	13,970	13,945	12,814
Net earnings	7,699	8,027	10,051
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	163,170	157,239	156,816
Operating ex.	116,456	107,637	104,064
Net earnings	46,714	49,602	52,752

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for August—

Gross earnings	347,748	395,547	319,955
Operating ex.	330,520	277,879	231,306
Net earnings	17,228	117,668	88,549
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,776,616	2,427,437	2,031,890
Operating ex.	2,031,322	1,727,467	1,449,588
Net earnings	745,294	699,970	582,302

BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC for August—

Gross earnings	2,110	2,530	1,742
Operating ex.	1,398	1,984	1,428
Net earnings	718	546	314
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,548	4,160	3,255
Operating ex.	2,601	3,780	2,866
Net earnings	947	380	389
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	13,951	12,263	14,155
Operating ex.	14,021	14,357	13,239
Deficit	670	2,094	916

CAROLINA MIDLAND for August—

Gross earnings	5,022	4,664	4,927
Operating ex.	2,687	3,317	2,956
Net earnings	2,335	1,347	1,971
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	12,515	12,501	13,198
Operating ex.	5,645	6,457	6,136
Net earnings	6,870	6,044	7,062
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	34,860	28,393	34,820
Operating ex.	25,841	22,812	28,031
Net earnings	11,028	5,581	6,789

CENTRAL PACIFIC for August—

Gross earnings	1,169,913	1,260,445	1,437,993
Operating ex.	648,869	721,021	816,073
Net earnings	521,044	539,424	621,920
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	7,809,524	8,818,354	8,300,058
Operating ex.	5,067,639	5,357,232	5,257,908
Net earnings	2,871,885	2,961,122	3,042,150

CHARLESTON, CLENDENIN & SUTTON for August—

Gross earnings	4,939	4,259	.....
Operating ex.	3,325	1,987	.....
Net earnings	2,614	2,272	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	37,498	20,665	.....
Operating ex.	19,323	12,581	.....
Net earnings	18,175	17,084	.....

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA for

	1896.	1895.	1894.
August—			
Gross earnings	22,631	27,890	24,538
Operating ex.	20,027	20,023	17,881
Net earnings	2,604	7,867	6,702
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	44,578	51,027	44,759
Operating ex.	38,721	38,408	34,311
Net earnings	5,857	12,619	10,448
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	175,420	171,334	162,075
Operating ex.	155,966	140,185	130,827
Net earnings	19,454	31,149	31,248

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for August—

Gross earnings	104,050	155,071	.....
Operating ex.	75,655	107,384	.....
Net earnings	28,401	48,587	.....
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	224,019	315,243	.....
Operating ex.	161,597	210,955	.....
Net earnings	62,452	104,288	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	914,603	893,455	.....
Operating ex.	657,285	626,943	.....
Net earnings	257,318	265,512	.....

COLORADO MIDLAND for August—

Gross earnings	138,566	161,420	.....
Operating ex.	131,199	116,419	.....
Net earnings	7,367	45,010	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,224,103	1,000,043	.....
Operating ex.	929,321	746,719	.....
Net earnings	294,782	343,324	.....

COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING for August—

Gross earnings	74,853	100,854	.....
Operating ex.	54,064	67,934	.....
Net earnings	20,789	32,920	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	151,125	198,119	.....
Operating ex.	113,899	125,869	.....
Net earnings	37,226	72,250	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	521,198	536,379	.....
Operating ex	432,812	.....	.....
Net earnings	88,386	.....	.....

CRYSTAL for August—

Gross earnings	782	1,196	772
Operating ex.	708	533	558
Net earnings	74	663	214
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,708	5,091	.....
Operating ex.	8,001	3,973	.....
Net earnings	707	1,118	.....

CUMBERLAND VALLEY for August—

Gross earnings	80,603	91,940	85,925
Operating ex.	49,874	49,172	52,470
Net earnings	30,729	42,768	33,455
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	543,719	538,207	503,739
Operating ex.	384,436	375,781	350,691
Net earnings	159,283	162,426	153,048

DES MOINES, N. & WESTERN for August—

Gross earnings	32,433	37,721	.....
Operating ex.	27,119	23,640	.....
Net earnings	5,314	14,081	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	282,507	219,997	.....
Operating ex.	195,932	155,529	.....
Net earnings	86,575	64,468	.....

DETROIT & MACKINAC for August—

Gross earnings	25,080	34,226	21,162
Operating ex.	18,674	23,377	13,181
Net earnings	6,406	10,849	7,981
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	59,645	73,519	40,805
Operating ex.	40,501	48,117	27,202
Net earnings	19,144	25,402	13,603
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	318,047	260,568	172,609
Operating ex.	204,696	147,809	96,480
Net earnings	113,351	112,759	76,129

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for August—

Gross earnings	114,485	88,729	96,761
Operating ex.	74,844	61,152	69,507
Net earnings	39,641	27,568	27,254
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	210,224	170,759	159,335
Operating ex.	141,814	117,258	124,672
Net earnings	68,410	53,501	34,663
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	869,203	709,973	653,199
Operating ex.	573,008	469,050	479,613
Net earnings	295,195	240,923	173,586

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for August—

Gross earnings	68,392	73,629	113,731
Operating ex.	53,974	67,038	84,072
Net earnings	14,418	6,591	29,659
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	566,618	653,403	.....
Operating ex.	508,762	514,711	.....
Net earnings	57,856	138,692	.....

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE for August—

Gross earnings	19,279	21,330	19,307
Operating ex.	12,308	16,239	13,820
Net earnings	6,971	5,091	5,487
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	189,940	219,538	154,064
Operating ex.	138,865	162,313	132,720
Net earnings	51,075	57,225	21,344

GADSDEN & ATTALLA UNION for September—

Gross earnings	852	885	560
Operating ex.	507	336	235
Net earnings	345	549	325
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,601	6,505	4,828
Operating ex.	4,208	2,630	2,172
Net earnings	3,833	3,875	2,656

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for August—

Gross earnings	226,356	260,719	239,115
Operating ex.	158,310	190,316	172,042
Net earnings	68,246	70,403	67,073
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,710,502	1,771,252	1,601,866
Operating ex.	1,396,071	1,375,580	1,215,719
Net earnings	313,828	395,672	386,147

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for August—

Gross earnings	1,643,222	1,641,991	1,587,042
Operating ex.	1,153,555	1,143,072	1,134,906
Net earnings	489,667	498,919	452,136
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	11,539,054	11,220,356	11,244,334
Operating ex.	8,230,258	7,993,056	8,160,627
Net earnings	3,309,096	3,227,300	3,083,707

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK for August—

Gross earnings	238,712	235,375	226,555
Operating ex.	232,896	242,186	233,967
Net earnings	5,816	13,189	*7,412
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,078,881	1,799,518	.....
Operating ex.	1,894,533	1,711,490	.....
Net earnings	184,348	88,028	.....

*Deficit.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE for August—

Gross earnings	90,819	106,842	104,286
Operating ex.	71,782	82,615	83,219
Net earnings	18,587	20,727	21,067
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	607,229	647,014	184,157
Operating ex.	548,051	578,932	155,999
Net earnings	59,178	73,062	28,158

GULF & CHICAGO for August—

Gross earnings	3,447	3,735	3,508
Operating ex.	2,759	2,944	2,151
Net earnings	688	791	1,357
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	24,451	26 371	26,001
Operating ex.	22,905	25,735	23,763
Net earnings	1,486	636	2,238

HOOSAC TUNNEL & WILMINGTON for Aug.—

Gross earnings	4,800	5,288	4,192
Operating ex.	2,658	3,216	2,787
Net earnings	2,142	2,072	1,405

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	254,180	239,317	.....
Operating ex.	172,423	172,165	.....
Net earnings	81,757	67,152	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,765,978	2,001,751	.....
Operating ex.	1,482,942	1,473,715	.....
Net earnings	283,036	528,036	.....

IND., ILL. & IOWA, August—

Gross earnings	55,428	63,835	53,416
Op. expenses	48,375	42,591	45,951
Net earnings	7,053	21,244	7,465
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	109,744	119,901	.....
Op. expenses	90,182	84,334	.....
Net earnings	13,562	35,567	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	511,707	502,335	493,601
Op. expenses	379,934	355,980	375,015
Net earnings	131,773	146,355	118,586

IRON RAILWAY for August—

Gross earnings	3,197	3,804	3,792
Op. expenses	2,990	3,630	2,953
Net earnings	207	174	839
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,013	7,432	6,829
Op. expenses	6,244	7,147	5,173
Net earnings	669	285	1,656
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	31,237	32,729	26,050
Op. expenses	27,551	28,110	21,877
Net earnings	3,686	4,619	4,173

JACKSON, TAMPA & KEY WEST for Sept.—

Gross earnings	22,314	19,607	39,373
Op. expenses	24,551	22,952	33,703
Deficit	2,237	3,345	*5,670
From April 1—			
Gross earnings	145,341	146,661	.....
Op. expenses	136,820	154,639	.....
Net earnings	8,521	17,978	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	235,274	306,783	585,274
Op. expenses	225,747	278,297	361,212
Net earnings	9,527	28,486	224,062

*Surplus. †Deficit.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—

Gross earnings	35,876	27,458	36,190
Op. expenses	27,786	17,284	26,767
Net earnings	8,090	10,224	9,423
Charges	10,071	10,194	10,713
Deficit	*1,981	†30	1,290
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	73,759	73,737	67,329
Op. expenses	58,815	58,020	48,458
Net earnings	14,944	15,717	18,871
Charges	20,357	20,370	21,713
Deficit	*5,413	*4,653	2,842
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	303,780	286,179	242,802
Op. expenses	234,152	221,566	188,279
Net earnings	69,628	64,613	54,523

*Including other income received. †Surplus.

LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & SOUTH., August—

Gross earnings	3,717	6,227	7,545
Op. expenses	3,478	6,363	6,261
Net earnings	239	*36	1,284
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	37,998	51,103	43,364
Op. expenses	30,202	49,129	37,169
Net earnings	1,796	1,974	6,195

*Deficit.

LEX. & EASTERN for August—

Gross earnings	14,325	19,999	14,439
Op. expenses	10,949	15,636	11,978
Net earnings	3,376	4,363	2,461
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	138,877	136,109	.....
Op. expenses	95,283	89,637	.....
Net earnings	43,594	46,472	.....

LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. L., for August—

Gross earnings	46,903	42,009	42,238
Op. expenses	27,930	29,453	28,138
Net earnings	18,973	12,556	14,100
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	308,995	271,080	273,876
Op. expenses	229,734	219,236	224,390
Net earnings	79,261	51,853	49,486

MACON & BIRMINGHAM for August—

Gross earnings	4,815	5,015	5,958
Op. expenses	6,970	6,523	5,550
Deficit	2,155	1,508	*408
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	8,685	10,120	12,818
Op. expenses	12,718	12,883	10,774
Deficit	4,053	2,763	*2,044
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	36,796	45,564	49,073
Op. expenses	45,107	45,487	42,705
Deficit	8,311	*77	*6,368

*Surplus.

MANISTIQUE for August—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	13,842	15,074	9,703
Op. expenses	6,186	3,630	4,014
Net earnings	7,656	11,444	5,689
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	93,480	96,134	51,319
Op. expenses	43,646	38,308	19,250
Net earnings	49,834	57,826	32,069

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for August—

Gross earnings	207,510	212,902	157,100
Op. expenses	135,464	131,755	106,371
Net earnings	72,046	81,147	50,729
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,965,153	1,704,959	1,439,252
Op. expenses	1,225,992	1,026,628	832,674
Net earnings	735,251	678,331	606,578

MIDDLE GEORGIA & ATLANTA for August—

Gross earnings	7,247	3,749	.....
Op. expenses	4,560	3,010	.....
Net earnings	2,687	739	.....

MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. MARIE, August—

Gross earnings	285,775	267,299	.....
Op. expenses	183,323	173,146	.....
Net earnings	102,452	94,153	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,280,656	1,586,499	.....
Op. expenses	1,412,250	1,184,743	.....
Net earnings	868,406	401,756	.....

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM for August—

Gross earnings	22,812	20,240	20,797
Op. expenses	21,571	22,086	24,463
Net earnings	1,241	*1,837	*3,666
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	175,200	169,811	.....
Op. expenses	168,986	180,029	.....
Net earnings	6,214	*10,218	.....

*Deficit.

NEVADA CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	2,967	1,883	2,112
Op. expenses	2,576	1,840	1,779
Net earnings	391	43	333
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,060	3,958	3,316
Op. expenses	4,945	3,835	3,545
Net earnings	1,115	123	*220
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	21,056	17,682	16,533
Op. expenses	18,394	17,493	16,191
Net earnings	2,662	189	342

*Deficit.

NORTHEASTERN OF GEORGIA for August—

Gross earnings	4,769	3,841	.....
Op. expenses	2,754	3,300	.....
Net earnings	2,015	541	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	37,391	32,071	.....
Op. expenses	26,123	27,604	.....
Net earnings	11,268	4,467	.....

PEORIA, DEC. & EVANSVILLE for July—

Gross earnings	72,231	69,034	67,007
Op. expenses	52,118	50,135	48,101
Net earnings	20,113	18,899	18,906
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	481,701	500,506	444,108
Op. expenses	361,610	353,781	335,851
Net earnings	120,091	146,725	108,257

PITTSBURG for August—

Gross earnings	35,576	45,947	39,953
Op. expenses	24,698	24,587	21,206
Net earnings	10,878	21,360	18,147
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	78,658	97,765	84,189
Op. expenses	50,438	51,410	42,727
Net earnings	28,220	46,355	41,462
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	380,923	362,061	360,776
Op. expenses	223,732	229,998	238,628
Net earnings	157,141	132,063	122,148

PITTS., LISBON & WESTERN for August—

Gross earnings	3,845	3,652	.....
Op. expenses	2,666	3,686	.....
Net earnings	1,179	*34	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	27,984	27,943	.....
Op. expenses	29,706	28,060	.....
Deficit	1,722	117	.....

*Deficit.

RICHMOND, FRED. & POTOMAC for August—

Gross earnings	46,076	54,938	52,617
Op. expenses	34,320	34,724	34,519
Net earnings	11,756	20,214	18,098
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	101,901	120,785	106,192
Op. expenses	77,466	73,898	70,513
Net earnings	30,435	46,887	35,679
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	488,582	496,540	470,032
Op. expenses	351,617	330,002	296,316
Net earnings	136,965	166,538	173,716

RICHMOND & PETERSBURG for August—

Gross earnings	25,

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WILLIAM L. STRONG, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, as Mayor of New-York, is the creation not of a political election, but of a revolution. He was not chosen because of party preference, but by virtue of what the citizens of the metropolis conceived to be the demands of a great public emergency. The Committee of Seventy, which guided the reform movement and which was responsible for the nomination and election of Mayor Strong, was a revolutionary body, such as is constituted by patriotic citizens in times of extreme peril. It was a "committee of safety," and its duty and its implied instructions were, like those given to the ancient Roman dictators, that the city "should suffer no detriment."

The magnitude of the trust was enormous. The city had suddenly found itself in the snare of spoilers. Something must be done speedily. Tammany's course had discredited the Democratic Party, and there were not enough votes outside of the Democratic ranks to put in a reform administration. Under these conditions, party lines were obliterated, and Democrats and Republicans united in a supreme effort to rescue the city. The result was the Committee of Seventy and the election of William L. Strong as Mayor. How far the reform movement has been successful will be judged largely by the record of the present administration.

When Mr. Strong accepted his nomination, he pledged himself to administer the Municipal Government without regard to political parties. He had no party affiliations, no ties, no obligations. He was not the creature of any political boss, or of any faction. He was untrammeled in his policy and in his actions, and could choose his own course. The only pledge he had given was to disregard politics, and to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his wisdom and patriotism.

The emergency was considered so great that the new Mayor was clothed with powers far exceeding those held or exercised by any former occupant of that office. For six months after his inauguration he had absolute power of removal. He could vacate every public office under the Mayor, and refill them by appointment of officials in accord with his views. This gave him full power to carry into effect all of the reforms contemplated by the Committee of Seventy, and such as he himself deemed necessary or expedient. He made prompt and sharp use of this new power.

***

When he assumed the duties of his office, in January, 1895, he had three reforms clearly in view. They were:

The cleaning of the streets in the tenement districts on the east and west side;

The removal of trucks from the streets; and

The better regulation of Sunday drinking houses.

So much of his reform plans was distinctly outlined, and he proceeded at once to put them into operation; but he met with doubt, discouragement, and opposition at every step.

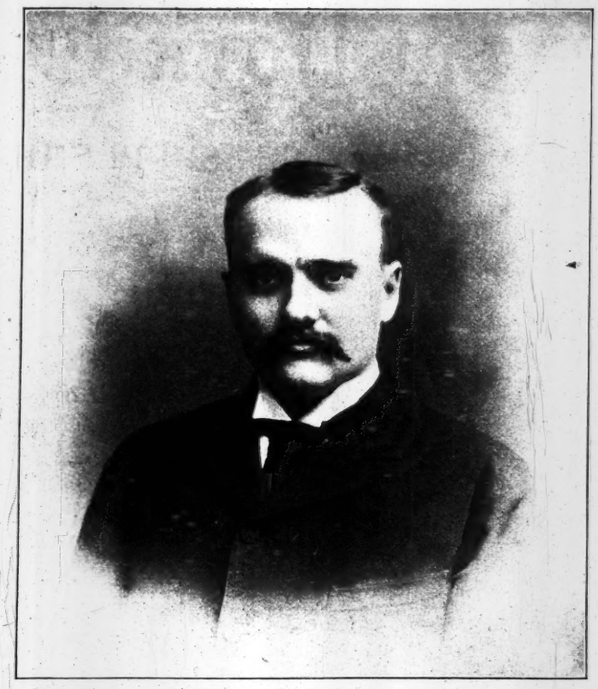
He was told that the Street Cleaning Department had found it impossible, from the nature of things, to clean the tenement district, and had confined its efforts to the avenues and streets in the centre of the city. He replied:

"We can take care of ourselves in the avenues, but the poorer people of the tenements are helpless. Leave the avenues alone and clean the streets in the tenement districts."

He insisted upon this work, and the Commissioner he selected was appointed only after a clear understanding had been reached that the streets were to be cleaned at once.

As to the trucks in the streets, he was told that a former Mayor had attempted to move them and had given the work up in despair. Truckmen had for years left their trucks standing in the streets all night and on Sunday, blocking them to such an extent that it was often impossible to drive a vehicle through them. In about four months after Mayor Strong came into office the trucks had been driven from the streets at night. Deputations of truckmen and politicians came to him and said it would cost the Republican Party the truck vote, estimated at about 50,000; but the work of cleaning the streets went on, and the truckmen soon found that the enforced housing of the drays had been a real benefit, as it saved the loss caused by exposure to the weather.

The third measure was equally opposed. The police declared that they had the drinking houses under as good surveillance on Sunday as was possible. Still, drinking was unrestricted, and the Mayor determined to stop it. To carry out the reform the Police Department resorted to a plan which the Mayor strongly condemned. The police, in citizens' clothes, were sent to drinking houses on Sunday, bought drinks, and then arrested the keepers. Mayor Strong has said that he was positively opposed to such methods; but he has been met by the rejoinder that in no other way could the violators of the law be reached. His purpose was partially attained, but in a way that received his earnest disapproval.



PRIVATE SECRETARY JOB E. HEDGES.

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One of the first difficulties that Mayor Strong encountered was in his effort to avoid party lines. After a year's experience, he found that it was impossible to do so. He saw that the men who were competent to discharge the duties of office had been led by their public spirit to associate themselves with political parties. In his message to the Board of Aldermen, in January, 1896, he says:

"There is one conclusion that is irresistibly forced upon me, and that is that however wise may be the enactments of the Legislature in seeking to establish proper methods in administration, or to eliminate improper ones, however carefully your own Honorable Body may act within the sphere of your authority along the same lines, it can never be finally established that a model city government can be brought about, and representative government in so thickly settled a community as this accomplish its best results without its citizens being actively and continuously interested in public affairs."

To meet this difficulty he selected his appointees from the two parties, as far as was possible, in the ratio of Republican to Democratic votes for him in the election. This was about as two and a half to one. The two offices considered most important, those of Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel, he filled with a Republican and a Democrat. On boards of three he placed two Republicans and one Democrat; on boards of five he placed three Republicans and two Democrats; and so on throughout his appointments.

This plan was at first sharply censured by the friends of the reform movement. They told the Mayor that politics should not be considered; but he answered that men competent to fill these offices were abundant in both parties, and that, on the other hand, it was next to impossible to find competent men who did not belong to one or the other party. Party affiliations could not be overlooked, and he could only do what he thought best—and keep up this proportion in his appointments, making his own selections. He has confessed that he has made only three appointments at the request of factions, and that he has regretted it in each case.

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In reviewing his administration, now over its first half, Mayor Strong thinks that the best things accomplished by it have been the work of the Health Department in securing pure milk for the city, the cleaning of the streets, and the establishment of the City Magistrates' courts. Before his term of office a great deal of milk sold in the city was diluted, and much of it was from diseased cows. When a man was arrested for selling diluted milk, he would be fined $25, and as the profits were so great on milk and water, he laughed at the fine and continued the practice of dilution. The new Health Department arrested every offender, and the new City Magistrates' courts fined the first one $100, and sent another to jail for thirty days. This soon put an end to the practice, and the Mayor stated that he could get as good a glass of milk in Essex Street as he could in Fifth Avenue. The herds of cows that supply the milk to the city are now rigidly examined, and about seventy-five cows having tuberculosis have been killed.

The value of pure milk was shown in the hot spell last August. When hundreds of horses were falling dead in the street and from 300 to 400 persons were dying each day, the death rate among children was less than it had ever been before, even in the cool months.

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The Mayor has expressed satisfaction with the work of all the city departments. He has been especially pleased with the great reforms undertaken and successfully carried out by the Department of Street Cleaning, the Department of Public Works, the Health Department, the Department of Docks, the Department of Public Parks, and the Building Department. The work of the Street Cleaning Department has already been referred to. When the Department of Public Works was reorganized by Mayor Strong, there was not a public building, except that of the Fire Department, that was not in a disgraceful condition, as he has said. Some of the police stations were almost tumbling down. Other public offices were almost as bad. The department has succeeded in getting all of the city buildings, with one or two exceptions, in excellent condition. The exceptions are the Tombs, the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and the almshouse. These have been made clean and as comfortable as possible, but they are overcrowded. In each of them there are from two to three times as many persons as can be comfortably cared for. The Legislature appropriated last year $800,000 for improving the condition of the Tombs and the penitentiary, but, owing to disagreements, the work has been delayed. A new city prison will be built as soon as suitable plans can be prepared, and it is expected that work will be commenced very shortly on both the new Tombs and on the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.

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The reforms accomplished by the Department of Docks, and the important plans it is now working upon, have made this department very prominent under the present administration. Since its reorganization it has recovered for the use of shipping more than four times as much land as had been recovered previously. In the matter of revenue to the city it brought in last year $1,261,648 more than it cost, which is an increase of nearly $100,000 in revenue over the year previous. The work of constructing new and commodious docks on both sides of the city is progressing rapidly and will greatly increase and improve the facilities of the port.

Mayor Strong very keenly appreciates the importance of good shipping facilities and recognizes that the future of the city depends upon the volume and value of the world's commerce that can be attracted to this harbor. He wants abundant room for ships, fine docks, and everything that is necessary for a great seaport. He has, therefore, taken a special pride in all work that tends to improve the docks and the harbor.

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The Building Department has improved its entire method and scope. When it was reorganized it found that none of the theatres in the city could pass inspection. They were made to conform to the requirements of the law by a threat of withholding their license. Other public buildings were inspected and made secure. When it is remembered that the thousands of buildings going up yearly in the city are inspected as a safeguard to human lives, the important work of this reorganization will be appreciated.

The Department of Public Parks has also been thoroughly reorganized, and all the parks have been improved and several new ones opened. The work committed to it of making the Speedway, the Mayor regards as an unfortunate expenditure of money. It will cost $5,000,000.

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Mayor Strong has always taken a deep interest in Greater New-York. He thinks that the effect of consolidation will be that the metropolis will become the greatest seaport of the world. The people of the different cities will be benefited in many ways by the consolidation, and the government of the one great city will probably be more economically administered than the governments of the several municipalities. But the chief benefit that he expects for the city will be in the improvement and extension of the Harbor of New-York. The commerce of South America, which should come to this port, would overtax the present shipping facilities. Add to this commerce with Canada, Europe, and from other parts of the world, and the present harbor would be insufficient for its accommodation. The Mayor wants preparation made to receive this commerce, to be ready for it, and to lure it here by all possibly means. The waters of Staten Island and of Brooklyn, added to the long sea line of Manhattan Island, and all supplied with commodious docks, would easily shelter the commercial fleets of the world. It is with this view, the transformation of New-York into the greater metropolis and into the greatest seaport and mart of the globe, that Mayor Strong has been so ardent an advocate of the consolidation of the cities around this harbor.

Mr. Strong is not a politician. He had never held any public office before his election as Mayor, and he has said repeatedly that this is the last public office he will consent to hold. He has said that he would not have accepted it, with its great responsibility, otherwise than as he did, unpledged and untrammeled, so that he could, without regarding political factions, do something toward the true advancement of the city.

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The Mayor appointed Job E. Hedges as private secretary immediately after his election. Mr. Hedges is thirty-four years of age, and has practiced law in this city since 1886. He is a graduate of Princeton University and of the Columbia Law School. He was active in the reform movement, and was secretary to Gen. Anson G. McCook, who conducted Mr. Strong's campaign, in 1894. His political experience embraces also the secretaryship of the Republican State League of Clubs for three years and of the Republican Club, at 450 Fifth Avenue. He is still a member of the law firm of Hedges & Erdman, 2 Wall Street.

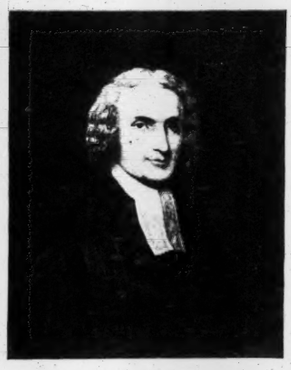
'TIS SUMMER STILL.

Past is the idle Summer time,
Gone are the August days;
The leaves have flushed to a crimson red,
But my love is here always.

She was the flower of Summer hours,
The joy to a waiting heart;
The birds are winging southward—but
My love will not depart.

Hushed is the hum of the honeybee,
Loudly the cold winds sigh;
But 'tis Summer still in two hearts I know.
We love—my love and I.

ANNA W. WEIR.



Rev. Aaron Burr,
Second President of Princeton University.

PRINCETON'S FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

IN connection with the celebration which has just been held at Princeton University to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth year of its incorporation, a narrative of the first Princeton commencement as published at the time, cannot fail to be of deep interest to all whose memories of pleasant student days have now been brought into more active play. The description is all the more entertaining by reason of the quaint expressions, and the great honor which the Trustees seemed to feel at what is called the "condescension" of Gov. Jonathan Belcher to accept the degree of M. A. from the new institution of learning. The Rev. Aaron Burr, father of the Aaron Burr, who is perhaps better known to American history, was President of the college and delivered two addresses at that time, one in English and one in Latin. The Rev. Aaron Burr was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., and it was in his church that the first commencement took place Nov. 9, 1748. Mr. Burr was the second President, the first, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson of Elizabethtown, having died five months after the opening of the college.

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The following account of this historic event is taken from The Pennsylvania Gazette of Dec. 13, 1748. It occupies nearly one-half the entire paper, and states that it is inserted by "particular desire." This was Benjamin Franklin's famous colonial newspaper, and he was editor of it at that time. The original copy is in the Lenox Library, among the collection of early newspapers. The account of the first commencement is given here just as it was published, nearly 150 years ago:

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, was held at Newark, the first commencement of the College of New-Jersey: at which was present his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the said province and President of the Trustees, and sixteen gentlemen, being other Trustees named in the royal charter; who, after they had all taken and subscribed the oaths to the Government and made and signed the declarations which are appointed by divers statutes of Great Britain, and had taken the particular oath for the faithful performance of their trust, all which were required by the said charter, they proceeded to the election of a President of the said college; whereupon the Rev. Mr. Aaron Burr was unanimously chosen.

Which being done, his Excellency was preceded from his lodgings at the President's house; first, by the candidates walking in couples uncovered; next, followed by Trustees, two by two, being covered, and, last of all, his Excellency the Governor, with the President at his left hand.

At the door of the place appointed for the publick acts, the procession (amidst a great number of spectators there gathered) was inverted, the candidate's parting to the right and left hand, and the Trustees in like manner. His Excellency first entered with the President, the Trustees next followed in the order in which they were ranged in the charter, and last of all the candidates. Upon the bell ceasing and the assembly being composed, the President began the publick acts by solemn prayer to God, in the English tongue, for a blessing upon the publick transactions of the day; upon his Majesty King George the Second, and the royal family; upon the British Nation and dominions; upon the Governor and Government of New-Jersey; upon all seminaries of true religion and good literature, and particularly upon the infant college of New-Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Archer, clerk, then read the charter of the college, and the procession returned to the President's house.

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In the afternoon the procession again returned in like manner to the college, and the President opened the publick acts, first, by a elegant oration in the Latin tongue, delivered "memoriter," modestly declaring his unworthiness of and unfitness for so weighty a trust as had been reposed in him; apologizing for the defects that would unavoidably appear in his part of the present service, displaying the manifold advantages of the liberal arts and sciences in exalting and dignifying the human nature, enlarging the soul, improving its faculties, civilizing mankind, qualifying them for the important offices of life and rendering men useful members of church and state: That to learning and the arts were chiefly owing the vast pre-eminence of the polished nations of Europe to the almost brutish savages in America, the sight of which last was the constant object of horror and commiseration. Then the President proceeded to mention the honours paid by our ancestors in Great Britain to the liberal sciences, observing that the same noble spirit had animated their descendants, the first English planters of America, who, as soon as they were formed into a civil state, in the very infancy of time, had wisely laid religion and learning at the foundation of their Commonwealth, and had always regarded them as the foremost pillars of their church and state. That hence, very early arose Harvard College in New-Cambridge, and afterwards Yale College in New-Haven, which have now flourished with great reputation for many years and have sent forth many hundreds of learned men of various stations and characters in life, that in different periods have proved the honour and ornament of their country, and of which the one or the other had been the alma mater of most of the Literati then present. That learning, like the sun in its western progress, had now begun to dawn upon this province of New-Jersey, through the happy influence of its generous patron, their most excellent Governor, who, from his own experience and early acquaintance with academic studies, well knowing the importance of a learned education and being justly sensible that in nothing he could more subserve to the honour and interest of his Majesty's Government, and the real good and happiness of his subjects in New-Jersey, than by granting them the best means to render themselves a religious, wise, and knowing people, had, therefore, upon his happy accession to his Government, made the erection of a college in this province for the instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences the immediate object of his attention and care. Reference was then made to the charter, the President stating that herein we see the ax laid to the root of that Antichristian Bigotry, that hath in every age (whither it had prevailed) been the parent of persecution, the bane of society, and the plague of mankind. That by the tenour of his Majesty's charter it could assume no place in the colony of New-Jersey; but as a foul fiend was banished to its native region, that infernal pit from whence it sprung.

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The President's address occupied about three-quarters of an hour, after which the candidates entered upon their publick disputations in Latin, six questions in philosophy and theology being debated. One was, whether the liberty of acting according to the dictates of conscience in matters merely religious ought to be restrained by any human power? And it was justly held and concluded that the liberty ought not to be so restrained. Then the President asked the Trustees if they would admit the six candidates to degrees of B. A., and, the Trustees assenting, the candidates were received two by two, and so admitted.

In the next place, his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Jersey, having declared his desire to accept from the college the degree of M. A., the other Trustees, in a just sense of the honour done the college by his Excellency's condescension, most heartily having granted his request, and the President, rising, uncovered, addressed himself to his Excellency, and, after the manner of the academies in England, admitted him to the degree of M. A.

Then the President ascended the pulpit and commanded the "orator salutatorius" to ascend the rostrum, who, being Mr. David Thane, just before graduated Bachelor of Arts; he, in a modest and decent manner first apologized for his insufficiency, and then, having spoken of the excellency of the liberal arts and of the numberless benefits they yield to mankind in private and social life, addressed himself in becoming salutations and thanks to his Excellency and the Trustees, the President, and whole assembly; all which being performed in good Latin from his memory in a handsome oratorical manner in the space of about half an hour. The President concluded in English, with thanksgiving to heaven for the favors received and prayers to God for a blessing upon the scholars that had received the particular honours of that day, and for the smiles of heaven upon the infant college of New-Jersey, and discharged the assembly, all which being performed to the great satisfaction of all present, his Excellency, with the Trustees and scholars, returned to the house of the President in the order observed in the morning, where, after sundry bylaws were made, chiefly for regulating the studies and manners of the students, they agreed upon a corporation seal with this device: In the upper part of the circle a Bible, spread open, with Latin characters inscribed on the left side, signifying the Old Testament, and on the right side the New, with this motto over it, "Vitae Lumen Mortuis reddit," with a view to that text, who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel. Underneath, on one side, a table with books standing thereon, to signify the proper business of the students; on the other a diploma, with the college seal appended, over it being written "Meriti Praemium," to signify that the degrees to be conferred are only to be to those that deserve them. On the outside of the circle, "Sigillum College Neo-Caesariensis in Americi."

Then they appointed the succeeding commencement to be at New-Brunswick on the last Wednesday of September next. Thus the first appearance of a college in New-Jersey, having given universal satisfaction, even the unlearned being pleased with the external solemnity and decorum which they saw, 'tis hoped that this infant college will meet with due encouragement from all publick spirited, generous minds; and that the lovers of mankind will wish its prosperity and contribute to its support.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Frederick McGinnis, a colored man who served Jefferson Davis as body servant during the Confederate President's imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, was killed last week by a train at Baltimore. He leaves a daughter, Emma, who was graduated last year from the Washington Colored High School, and is now a teacher in the Washington public schools.

—Dr. Edward F. Buchner, Instructor in Pedagogy and Philosophy at Yale, has accepted a call to the Professorship of Descriptive Psychology at the University of New-York. He will not sever his connection with Yale, but will have classes at the institution in this city four times a week.

—At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was elected President of the association for the twenty-sixth time.

—Brigadier Admiral Carey Brenton of the Mexican Navy is about to sever his connection with Mexico's fleet, and will settle down to a quiet life ashore in California.

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the young negro poet of Toledo, of whose ability W. D. Howells has spoken with favor, is to give a series of readings from his own works.

—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has been re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association.

—A. J. Drexel is about to take an extended cruise in his new yacht. He will be accompanied by a large party of friends.

—John Warwick, who invented and patented the block system of railway signaling in England, died recently near Derby.

—Prof. Algrave, the advocate of a State monopoly of alcohol, is now in Russia studying the operation of the system there.

This Would Be a Great Canal.

A project for connecting the Baltic and Black Seas by a waterway to extend from Riga along the Rivers Dwina, Berezina, and Dnieper to Kherson has for some time been occupying the attention of the Russian press. Were this scheme ever realized all other extensive works ever undertaken in Russia, including the Siberian Railway, would be completely thrown into the shade. Such a waterway would probably do more toward developing the coasting trade of the Empire than any other enterprise in the country, while in the event of war Russia would be able to transfer her entire fleet from the Baltic to the Black Sea, or vice versa.

VISITING PROFESSORS AT PRINCETON

Prof. Joseph John Thomson,
Cambridge University, England.

Prof. Felix Klein,
University of Gottingen, Germany.

Prof. Edward Dowden,
University of Dublin.

RUCKSTUHL'S STATUE OF SOLON.

STATUE of Solon, just completed for the Congressional Library, at Washington, by Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl of this city, is particularly interesting to lawyers and lawmakers. It is of heroic size, and will be placed in a conspicuous portion of the library building.

Solon, the Athenian law giver, is shown in the act of offering his laws to the people. In his left hand he holds a scroll bearing the words "Oi Nomoi," the name used specially to designate the laws of Solon. He holds this aloft with an expression of lofty determination and faith that the law is and must be supreme over force.

In his right hand he holds with backward motion a reversed sword, surrounded by an olive branch, signifying the laying aside of force, yet suggesting that if necessary it can be drawn to support the law.

Mr. Ruckstuhl, who is Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, aimed to bring out Solon's majestic power in his work. The statue has been very favorably received by the sculptor's friends.

PERSIA'S TURQUOISE MINES.

The only turquoise mines in the world that have worked extensively or that have produced gems perfect in form and color, are those near Nishapur, in Northern Persia. The British Vice Consul at Meshed recently visited the mines. He says that on approaching them from Nishapur, after entering the low hills and gradually ascending, one arrives first at the villages inhabited by the miners, which are on undulating ground about 5,000 feet above sea level. After another gradual ascent for about a mile by a very good road the foot of a hill about 1,000 feet in height is reached. All the mines are on the south face of this hill, and from the first to the last the distance as the crow flies is not more than half a mile.

The Reish Mine, which is the only one now worked on a large scale or with vigor, produces the greater part of the turquoises at present sent to market. It is near the top of one of the highest ridges, at an altitude of about 6,000 feet above sea level. The entrance is a hollowed-out cave, about twelve yards across, with a vertical shaft some five yards in diameter. Only most primitive methods are in vogue. The Vice Consul found at the mouth of the shaft only three men at work. Two of them were sitting on the ground, with their backs against the wall of the cave, and turning with their bare feet a rickety wooden wheel, which brought up the débris from below in a small sheepskin bag holding no more than a peck, perhaps. This was received by a third man, who unhooked, emptied, and reattached it. Then the other two men removed their feet, and the bag went down with a run some forty feet, where three other men were similarly engaged on a ledge in the shaft. The mine itself is eighty or ninety feet from the surface. The miners first descend by means of a narrow diagonal tunnel, and then scramble down the rough sides of the shaft.

Not far from the mouth of the cave, which is on the precipitous hillside, half a dozen men were seated close together on a ledge, breaking with small hammers the fragments of rock as they were brought up from below. When a turquoise was discovered it was placed on one side in its rough state, incased in rock, and sent to Meshed.

Unfortunately, though the mine is very productive and the turquoises of good shape, their color soon goes. Since the Abdur Rezai Mine fell in it may be said that stones of perfect shape and color are very rarely found. But, though really good turquoises are rare, there is abundance of imperfect and bad stones, which are eagerly bought, for all Orientals prize them, and the very poorest like to possess at least a green and spotted one set in a tin ring.

It is more than likely, however, that the hill contains an abundance of good stones. Some of those now found look excellent at first, but the color in most cases soon fades, or a green tinge is developed, or spots appear on them. Some of these white spots can only be detected at first with a glass, and then as a mere speck, but in time they may expand and spread right across the stone. The color of most faded turquoises can be temporarily revived by dampness. In Meshed no one would dream of buying a turquoise of good color without possessing it first for some days, for it is the most treacherous of all precious stones.

The turquoises, as soon as they are cut in Meshed, are nearly all sold at once for export, and their price in the town rises at least 1,000 per cent. Some years ago one could obtain in Meshed good turquoises of perfect shape, fine color, fair size, and without a flaw for a few shillings each. Turquoises are at present far cheaper at Tiflis and Constantinople than at Meshed, and at those towns one might perhaps find some of good color which have been in stock for many years.

HEARD AND SEEN.

There may or not be anything in graphology, but it is certain that there seems to be an intimate resemblance between some people and their chirography. The letters of Georg Ebers, the German Egyptologist, show exactly the characteristics that might be expected in the writing of a man so accurate and devoted to minute detail. A letter giving directions at some length to his New-York publishers in regard to a new edition of a book is written on one side of a page of a tiny sheet of paper. The paper is the smallest size note; a wide margin is left at the sides and at the top and bottom. The letter, covering the centre of the page, is written in German in the finest and clearest of letters. Each word stands out distinctly. Prof. John Fiske, the historian, writes a very fine, plain hand. He writes rapidly and never rewrites.

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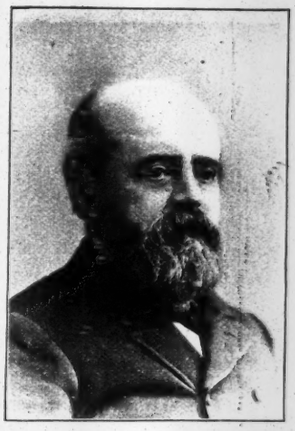
"I have learned enough about the effect of light," says the young woman, "and have vanity enough never to sit with my face toward a window which is but little shaded if I can help. It is not the weakness of a shallow mind, I am sure, for I discovered one day to my great surprise, that this little failing of



Dubois B. Frisbee,
Principal Grammar School No. 4.

mine is shared by at least one very clever woman. She is a woman belonging to a family which has distinguished itself in literature, has had really famous members, and this woman herself is a clever writer and speaker—a charming and cultivated woman. I was calling upon her one day last Winter when I made this comforting discovery. I had taken a seat by the window on a small sofa. I sat on the end of the sofa nearest the window, but out of the light. When my hostess came in, she greeted me warmly, but, holding my hand firmly, drew me forward and took my seat, placing me at the further end of the sofa, with the light shining full upon me. It was all done in a perfectly ladylike way, but so decidedly that I could not, without rudeness, have retained the seat of my choice. There was only one reason for the action, and that was vanity. All women are vain, and it is one of their best traits."

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"I know at last that I am in politics," said the young man longing to immolate himself upon the altar of his country's needs. "I have been asked to subscribe to a clipping bureau."

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Science laughs at the ordinary allurements of love. One of the cleverest women botanists in the country, the wife of a scientific man and college professor of New-York, says that her husband fell in love with her at a time when she was in the most unpleasant stage of the disease known as ivy poisoning. "And what a sight I was," she adds.

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"Nothing makes me more angry," says the street-car traveler, "than to have the rear platform of the car so crowded with men that it is only with difficulty that the passengers make their way on and off. When a man is smoking, that is quite another thing. When he is not he should go inside and take a seat."

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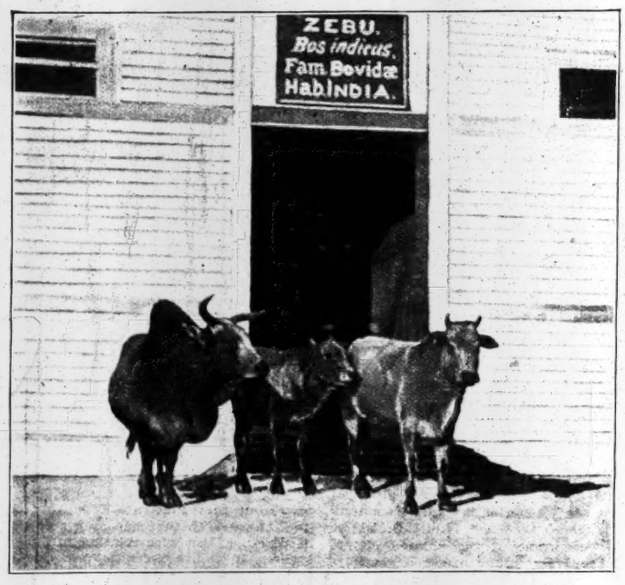
"The Brooklyn elevated trains!" says the New-York woman. "I haven't seen anything move with such deliberation since I was in Philadelphia." T. A. M.

CALISTHENICS CLASS AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 61,
Third Avenue, North of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, New-York.



ZEBU BULL, COW, AND CALF, IN CENTRAL PARK.

SOME call these beautiful, mild-eyed kine "sacred cattle," and tell of their immunity from work or slaughter. Their habitat, too, is not given in the placard over their byre.

It is true that they are called Bos, or Bibos Indicus, but the whole race of tame humped Oriental cattle found in Asia and Africa comes of domestication. They, however, retain the hump, which may be considered—as in the case of camels—as a provision of nature against famine. It is a reserve of nutrition.

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The zebu undoubtedly came of the crossing of the wild forms of Oriental cattle, the gayal, which is like a Cape buffalo in point of massiveness, and has enormous horns and forehead, which gave it its name, frontalis, and the gaur, a beast cast in less heroic mold, and not, like it, black, but brown in coat, and the banting, found in Sumatra, which is grayish brown in color.

The bull shown in the illustration with a cow and a calf belongs to Barnum & Bailey. He is singularly well-favored, with his huge, dark, hairy hump, blue-slate and fawn-dappled coat, warm-gray dewlap, and delicate pendulous ears, like those of a lop-eared rabbit. Were he "sacred" he would be in India white, and therefore consecrated to Siva, and exempt from labor and annoyance, and destined to a life of pampering. But such bulls cannot be exported.

Zebus in India serve the usual domestic purposes of labor, traction, milk supplying, and food, although some castes neither slaughter nor eat them.

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In Africa the zebu is found in the Sanga or Salla and is known as Bos Africanus. It has a hump and the general characteristics of the Indian animal, but its horns are long and curve outward, upward, and then backward. Here we find a curious prejudice against slaughter, but not against vivisection and kindred practices. The animals are bled to make a sort of blood pudding, and slices are taken from the hump, the choicest meat, as in the American bison, from time to time. The incision is sewed up after the operation, and the animal does not appear to suffer grievously.

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The bull in Central Park is docile, but very watchful of his harem and their progeny. Now and then he proceeds, with great dignity and flashing eyes, to assert himself to the Cape buffalo bull in the next yard, and they have a bout at rubbing horns between the bars of the pens.

A LION IN BRONZE.

Visitors to the Central Park Zoo will readily recall the rather fair specimen of a lion owned by the city. This animal is not yet toothless and despondent looking, like the majority of lions in this country who have toured the country with some circus and been discarded as worthless. The Central Park lion has just been reproduced in bronze by Sculptor George H. Storck, and in the metal looks every inch a king of forests.

A copy of Mr. Storck's lion in bronze left the Bomrard Foundry, in West Sixteenth Street, last week for Boston, where it is to rest in the library of a resident of the Back Bay district. Another copy is to go to a member of the Vanderbilt family. Mr. Storck has been two years completing the model for his work, which shows the lion in the act of roaring out a challenge to the world. Few persons have ever been at close range when the king of beasts was heard and seen to roar. Man and beast will start and shudder at this mighty animal's voice, yet it is odd that none of the old masters have endeavored to reproduce the lion in the act of sounding his note of warning, either on canvas or in bronze or marble. It may be that the difficulty of making a statue speak without sound was too great, as it may have required too much time to make a study of the animal in the act of roaring. Mr. Storck has studied the subject for five years, and has succeeded, his friends say, in an entirely new departure in animal sculpture.

The head of the beast is thrown down to the level of the shoulders, the back arched, abdomen drawn in, sides inflated, ears thrown back, and the chin raised diagonally with the body. The lips are puckered up, and the tongue is drawn a little backward and arched in half a circle. The borders of the lips have a slight outward curve, caused by the vibration of the sound and outward rush of volumes of air. His lionship is shown standing on the brink of an overhanging rock and looking off into the distance as he utters his mighty roar of defiance. The great power of this grand specimen of the animal kingdom is well brought out in Mr. Storck's work.

Sculptor Storck attracted considerable attention at the Sportsmen's Exhibition, when he modeled a group of tigers, life size, and drawing the natural skin over the clay, made a group that was exceedingly true to nature. Mr. Storck has not only studied the Central Park lion, but has visited the African jungles to better obtain a correct view of his subject.

CENTRAL PARK LION IN BRONZE.

ONE OF EGYPT'S MYSTERIES.

During the reign of Said Pasha a causeway was built across the Lake of Mareotis, says The London Telegraph, with the result that the western portion of the lake became highly impregnated with salt, while the eastern part remained as formerly, only slightly brackish. Scientists are not satisfied as to the source of the immense quantity of salt contained in the lake, and some have conjectured an underground passage from the sea. However, there is no visible channel by which the sea water might enter, and as one can ride all around it it is, to all intents and purposes, a lake.

Its length is about nine miles and its breadth four, and it furnishes the entire salt supply for Egypt. A miniature railway runs from the workshops to the lake, where the salt is cut and the trucks filled by gangs of Bedouins, who, during the season, are at work day and night. At the workshops the salt is ground and packed, and from there distributed all over the country.

To the unscientific mind, the main charm of the lake is its beauty. As one stands on the thick crust of salt, near the shore, which stretches as far as the eye can see, one feels exactly as if standing on a field of ice, and in addition to the dazzling whiteness of the salt, its beauty is enhanced by a pink tinge, which at the edges of the lake deepens to a mauve. The cause of this color is also a matter of conjecture, and has been attributed to minute organisms contained in the salt; whatever its origin, it fades as the salt becomes dry, but while damp the effect of the imprisoned color is indescribably lovely.

To get an entirely different phase of the sight, one must ride over the causeway. Here one has the icefield on the right, and on the left the rippling blue Mareotis. About half way across, where the lake is deeper and the salt crust has not formed, the scene changes. The water has the still and heavy look of the Dead Sea, but unlike the latter, which looks like molten brass, this milky lake, with the clouds and the blue sky reflected in it, might be likened to a vast opal, and the setting sun, throwing a fiery ball into its depths, completes the similitude.

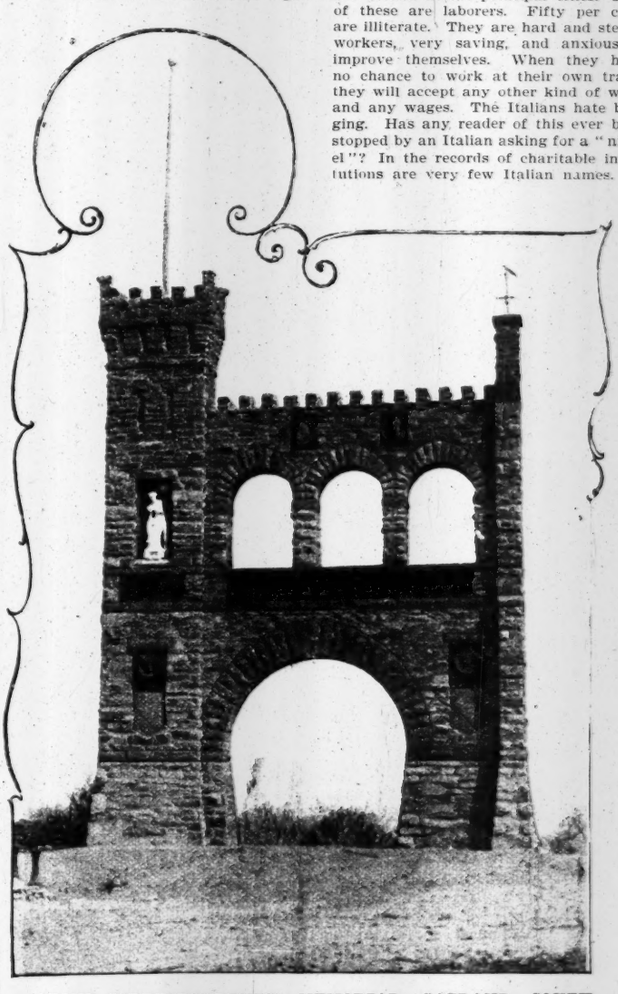
To eyes accustomed to the soft and varying tints of green in an English landscape, the setting might seem unworthy of this gem, for the surrounding hills boast no verdure. But after a short residence in this desert one learns to admire the hills, in which all the sepia tones are blended, and when lighted up by the setting sun the coloring calls to mind the western windows of Magdalen Chapel.

This enchanting scene, however, is evanescent. As the salt is formed by evaporation, it is only during the hot Summer months that this can take place, and with the first Autumn rain the picture fades away, and the sparkling icefield resolves itself into a placid lake of blue.

Italians in This Country.

From La Luce Evangelica, Newark, N. J.

There are about 1,000,000 Italians in the United States. One-third of them are settled in the principal cities. Half of these are laborers. Fifty per cent. are illiterate. They are hard and steady workers, very saving, and anxious to improve themselves. When they have no chance to work at their own trade, they will accept any other kind of work and any wages. The Italians hate begging. Has any reader of this ever been stopped by an Italian asking for a "nickel"? In the records of charitable institutions are very few Italian names.



ARMY CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL, GAPLAND, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MARYLAND.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

William Shakespeare.
The Chandos Portrait.

STRATFORD AND ITS POET.*

THE task which the authors say they have undertaken to perform in this volume is "to write in plain words the tale of Shakespeare's life; to picture what remains to us of the scenes that Shakespeare saw," and this task they describe as a "simple" one. Simple it may be as other persons might have performed it, but it is not simple as Mr. and Mrs. Ward have performed it. Nothing perfunctory appears within the pages of their volume. It is not a mere running comment on Stratford and its historic eminence, such as scores of persons could write. It does not embrace sentimental generalities, such as any visitor to Stratford might be moved to set down. On the contrary, it is a real contribution to Shakespearean literature.

The authors have sifted to the bottom the knowledge we have of Stratford and Shakespeare's life there. There is nothing they seem to be not familiar with. They record what is positively known, and when facts are believed in, though not actually proved, they set forth the reasons for belief clearly, fully, interestingly.

The result is that we understand what Steevens meant when, over a century ago, he declared that "all that is known with any degree of certainty concerning Shakespeare is that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon; married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced acting and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, died, and was buried." Since the time of Steevens it is true that we have learned many things about Stratford and about Shakespeare, and true also, as the authors remark, that his statement is "exaggerated in its baldness"; but when all is said and done Steevens, in spirit at least, went not so very far astray. The world's history hardly presents another great man of whom we know so little; certainly in modern times history presents none to rival him in this regard.

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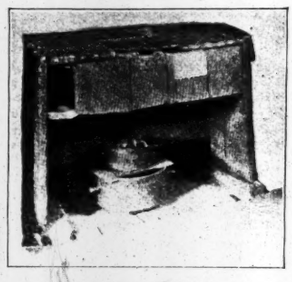
No visitor to Stratford can fail to lament bitterly the work done through vandalism in obliterating buildings associated with the life of the poet, and especially that edifice reared by himself as the home of his last years and in which his spirit took its flight. Had photography existed in those days we might at least know what was the outward form and what the interior arrangement of the poet's dwelling, and it is in the belief and fear that, between vandalism and the teeth of time, relics which still remain will eventually perish that this volume has been prepared. In a photographic sense the future is thus made secure.

The illustrations embrace practically all the things of Shakespearean interest that remain. They are beautifully presented, and include many unfamiliar subjects as well as many familiar ones. Irving's room at the hotel to which most Americans make their pious pilgrimage is shown in an excellent picture—that carefully preserved apartment with the original chairs, clock, and poker still in it and its walls hung with mementos. The early home of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, which was built in 1596, while the poet was living, is another view with peculiar claims to American regard. The book contains several pictures of the modern memorials, the library, picture gallery, statues, fountain, and the museum established in the house of Thomas Nash, the husband of the poet's granddaughter, which will have an interest somewhat different from that aroused by things that are contemporary with Shakespeare, for in the setting up of these memorials men of our day or of days not yet far past participated.



Shakespeare's Desk.

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But the chief interest still lies in the birthplace, (or birth house, as the authors call it,) which, familiar as it has been to readers for many years, never is quite exhausted as a topic of interest. The chapter dealing with this in one sense central building of modern literature contains the following passage, which will illustrate to the reader the quality and interest of the authors' text in general:

"The house was never palatial, but in the living room there was the comfort of a roaring fire and a long, high-backed settle and seats in the chimney corner when the wind howled without. There were never any paper hangings or tapestries, never any useless furniture or pretentious luxuries, but the walls were freshly whitened, and on them would hang 'painted cloths,' framed 'samplers,' worked by the house mother in her early days; bright arms, and the more valuable implements of the trade, side by side with bright household utensils, and possibly by one or two curios brought from foreign lands to the local fairs. Probably there were some of the painted cloths from the Arden homestead, and possibly one of these illustrated in rude fashion the 'Seven Ages of Man,' a subject which vied with the story of the Prodigal Son in popularity. We may be sure, from what we know of the life in such homes, that there was good store of snowy sheets, warm blankets, and heavy counterpanes for the cold nights, and probably a long patchwork cushion, stuffed with rags, to mask the wooden hardness of the long settle.

"In those days, when labor was cheap and material expensive, patchwork made warm quilts and comfortable cushions from the cast-off garments of the whole family; and garments were not cast off in such a household until they would no longer bear mending. The cellar held good store of milk and butter and cheese, with brisk ale, and, maybe, some cider from the Arden orchard. The long settle, its seat forming two lids, held a couple of packs of flour and a couple of packs of meal, with a wooden scoop in each division, worn smooth and white with years of use. In the barn behind was grain ready to be ground, in the chimney swung the great thick sides of bacon, while hams and onions and savory herbs hung from the joists and rafters. The spinning wheel would be found in a corner, and doubtless was often busy. Probably there were stools instead of chairs; the tables and the four-post bed were notable for strength rather than beauty. Forks and table knives were not needed, for broth was eaten with a wooden spoon or drunk from the bowl, while the solids were stolidly munched or cut up and conveyed to the mouth with the knife that each one used for other purposes. Tablecloths or boardcloths were used on semi-state occasions only, and the platters, dishes, and bowls were probably all of wood, which could be easily cleaned by scouring with sand after washing. The stone floor boasted no carpet but a dressing of sand or a bordered pattern of chalk; but it was frequently scoured, and, when finished off with a washing of milk, such a stone floor was the pink of cleanliness.

"For the Winter weather rushes would be spread in place of carpeting. Outside the house was great ignorance of sanitary precaution and no concern for beauty. The front street, as we have seen, was in a state so bad that we have two records of fines imposed on John Shakespeare for allowing the accumulation of filth by a corporation that was far from squeamish in such matters. At the back of the house, where is now a trim garden, there were doubtless the tan pits of evil savor, a pigsty or two, and the usual domestic offices of the time. But beyond these were the open gravel pits of the guild and the fields and hawthorn hedges rising away to the Welcombe Hills.

"In such a house Willie Shakespeare was born, just as Queen Elizabeth, after concluding a treaty of peace with France, was resolutely turning to the settlement of affairs in her own land; and the early years of his life were stirring times for the country. There was little or no reading in such a home, and by the fireside of a man like John Shakespeare the talk would range over the greatest possible variety of subjects—history, legend, politics, trade, fairy lore, and town government."

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The facts on which this passage is based, though every one of them useful in promoting knowledge of Shakespeare, are not, strictly speaking, biographical facts, but they illustrate admirably the kind of research that has been going on in Warwickshire with relation to Shakespeare. If we are never to know further facts that are actually parts of the poet's life, we are certain to learn all the extant ones which have reference to the daily lives of men and women during the years when he dwelt in Stratford. Thus shall we be enabled to enlarge to the furthest possible bounds our knowledge of him.

And really it is wholly impossible that Shakespeare's life in Stratford differed in any special degree from the lives of a score of others with whom he associated—the boys he played with and studied with, the men he conversed with or bargained with. Dr. Rolfe, in his recent volume on the boyhood of the poet, has collected some valuable information illustrative of the life led by Shakespeare in his youth, and the sources of his information are made clear to us. The information was brought to light by the antiquarians, students of local history, men and women who had ransacked the records of Warwickshire in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, as have been ransacked the records of probably no other locality on the face of the earth.

But the strangest fact of all in these researches probably is the failure to add materially to our store of information strictly to be regarded as belonging to the biography of the poet. Steevens's startling statement still remains essentially true. We know not yet the exact day when Shakespeare was born; we have no absolute proof that he was born in the Henley Street house; we do not know where he was married, or that the Shottery House was the home of his wife; we are not certain where his mother's family lived, or whether they belonged to the eminent or the obscure branch of the Ardens; we cannot be positively sure that he attended school in the building pointed out in Stratford as the one where he studied, or that the school desk still preserved as his is actually the one he used. Indeed, there has been a curious fatality attending the pursuit of all exact knowledge on the subject, so that even the things commonly accepted as facts are seldom wholly beyond the range of debate and dispute.

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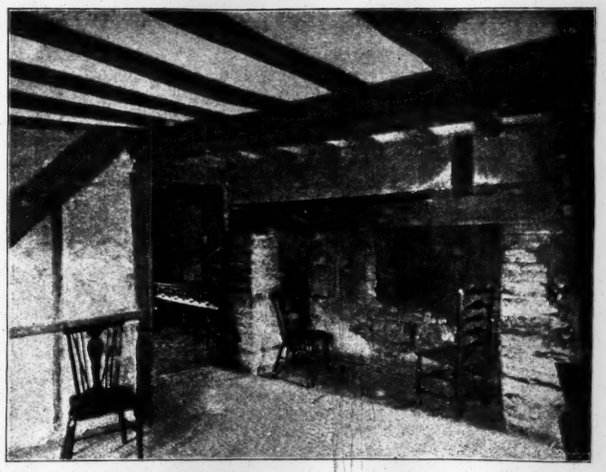
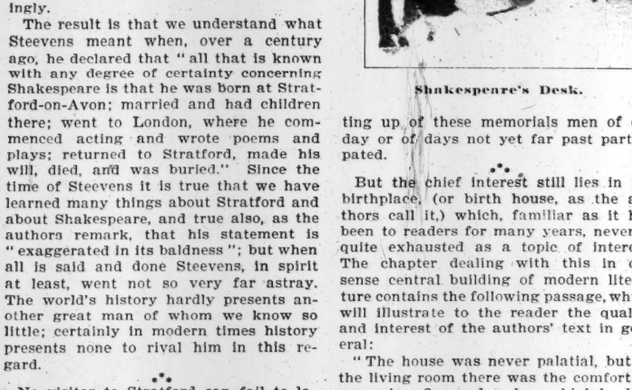
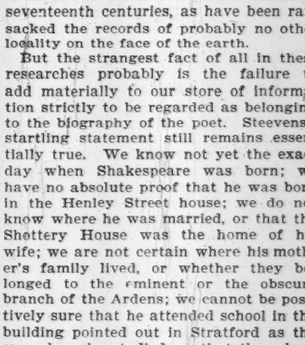
The authors had ample facilities accorded them in making their photographs, and they came away with a conviction that the place was still pervaded by something of Shakespeare's own gentle and kindly spirit. The very atmos-



PARLOR, SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

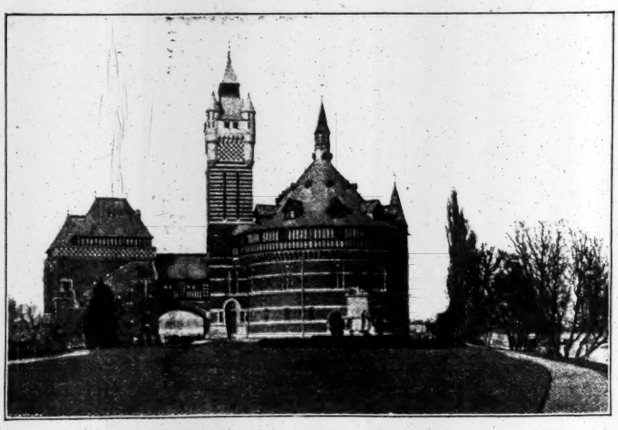


WASHINGTON IRVING'S ROOM.



Mrs. Baker, Descendant of the Hathaways.

*SHAKESPEARE'S TOWN AND TIMES. By H. S. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward. Small 4to. New-York: Truslove & Combs.



MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THEATRE.

phere of Stratford, as indeed the landscape, the sky, and the flowing river, remind us again how truly every man is something more than a native of his birthplace; how, in fact, he is a product, and thus might claim a kinship with all else that grows there.

When the poet was writing in London this influence was dominant. Describing an ancient castle, his mind was possessed by memories of Warwick. When he wrote of meadows, they were Stratford meadows; when of rivers, it was not the Thames, but the Avon he had in mind, and poor Ophelia, as more than one writer has pointed out, died in a stream that unmistakably is the Avon. These are objects which time has scarcely altered. Warwick Castle rears its grim walls and frowning towers above the gentle river as it did in the poet's day; the path across the meadows to Shottery may not be the identical path he trod with the light footsteps of the lover, but it differs from it not seriously; the streamlet that babbles over its bed near the Hathaway cottage runs its course as it ran it in Anne's time, and the Avon, with its willows, whether seen at the walls of Trinity Church, at the bridge, or at the old mill site, (the latter the oldest perhaps of all things in continuous use along its borders,) still looks to the visitor essentially as it looked to the man whose "fame folds in this orb of earth."

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Twenty years ago, in a Stratford shop near the poet's birthplace, a girl selling souvenirs remarked that she knew not what Stratford would do for trade, were it not for Shakespeare. Large as were the pilgrimages then, they have become far larger now. At the birthplace the register shows that from 25,000 to 30,000 persons cross the threshold every year, and then climb to that upper room where the modern world's greatest literary genius first saw the light, or walk in the spacious garden at the rear.

We may assume that a large proportion of these devotees have also made the visit to Shottery to look upon a still humbler home, with its holly hedges, its ancient well, and its thatched roof, where Mrs. Baker, descendant of the Hathaways, still gives to favored visitors some rue, some lavender, and mayhap some rosemary, aged woman though she be thus to remind him of poor Ophelia's pathetic benefactions.

But if the home of sweet Anne be not visited as often as is the birthplace, we may be sure that the church in which was laid away all of the poet that could die receives as numerous a throng of pilgrims. Not Becket's shrine itself will rank in history, as the object of journeys, more reverent, more sincere, more significant of the better things in the spirit of man. Along that avenue of lime trees, and among these ancient graves that crowd every foot of space in that loveliest of churchyards, if every head be not bared, every thought of the visitor certainly is reverent. Indeed, the place moves one not alone to reverent thought, but to peace and rest. As Stoke Pogis is pervaded by the very spirit of Gray's poem, so is this churchyard like the spirit of Shakespeare. His gentleness is there suggested, and so are his sweetness of soul, his truth to nature, his permanence, his sense of the thing fit.

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Stratford's church is one of the oldest edifices in Stratford. In Shakespeare's time it was ancient. When its walls were reared no man knows, and the decay that marks it, if constituting one of its charms, seems likely ere long to threaten the very stability of the structure. One of its walls already is in such a feeble state that high winds might force it in. Other repairs are greatly needed. The floor lies on the bare earth, and should have air and drainage beneath. In Winter, dampness and cold are not sufficiently well guarded against by heating appliances. Appeals have been made for the funds needed, but they fail to accomplish the results sought. Large amounts meanwhile have been secured for the stately memorials reared on the Avon, not far distant from the church; but for these more practical needs there is still a failure in responses. So great are these needs that the very rooks in the lofty trees above seem to proclaim them in their unceasing cries.

Stratford Church, however, as old churches go, has come down to us in an excellent state of preservation. Its walls may need strengthening; its floor may suffer from damp and an earth foundation; along its tower and among its gargoyles grasses and weeds may have found firm footholds; but the structure remains as Shakespeare knew it, and his bones repose with those of his wife in the very spot beneath the chancel where they were laid away more than two and a half centuries ago.

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Meanwhile, from another part of Stratford has disappeared an edifice which the world would have treasured to remotest time. This is the house he called New Place, and to which, like Diocletian at Spalato, having risen to highest eminence in the great world of his time, (an eminence, however, not so mutable as the Roman's,) he returned from the contentious town, resigning his place there, in order that he might enjoy in peace a home strictly his own reared fast by his birthplace.

Antiquarians have brought to light several facts concerning the poet's real estate dealings in Stratford. In 1602 he paid $1,600 for 107 acres of land. He also bought in that year a cottage adjoining New Place, and in 1605 he made what the authors call "his greatest investment," by paying $2,200 for a portion of a lease of certain tithes. Some of the foundation walls of New Place remain to this day, as do also the poet's well and a grandchild of the mulberry tree he planted, but all else has disappeared. The authors have a word to say in behalf of the man who destroyed New Place and cut down the first mulberry tree—the much-execrated clergyman, Francis Gastrell.

Gastrell's home had been in Lichfield. In 1753 he purchased Shakespeare's house, "apparently for use as an occasional residence." Malone's statement is that Gastrell cut down the mulberry tree "to save himself the trouble of showing it," and destroyed the house because he objected to a monthly tax imposed even for months when the house was unoccupied, magistrates deciding against him, whereupon he "peevishly declared that that house should never be assessed again, and soon pulled it down." The authors hold that the blame should be shared by the magistrates, who showed obstinacy, want of tact, and want of reverence in driving the quarrel to such an issue. The point is perhaps well taken, but it still remains true that on Gastrell rests the main burden of offense. Surely he could have found a better and a less expensive remedy for his wounded spirit: for one thing, he could have sold the house—to his own advantage, pecuniary as well as personal, and to a late posterity's infinite satisfaction.

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No other Stratford building, however, is likely ever to be threatened with the fate that overtook New Place. Funds for the purchase of houses and for the care of them, with strict precautions against fire, have amply secured the world against further loss. As to fire, the precautions at the birthplace are such that no artificial light is permitted in it; heat is brought into the house in the form of hot water in pipes, and the house has been completely isolated as regards other buildings. The Hathaway house also belongs to the Birthplace Trust, and Mrs. Baker is employed as custodian, an office which she fills acceptably and with evident pride, in spite of her advanced age.

But it was not until a time comparatively recent that proper care was bestowed upon these houses. The old lady who lived in the Hathaway cottage twenty years ago (Mrs. Baker, very likely) lived there as a tenant, and told me how her rent was $40 a year, a portion of that sum being exacted by the landlord in consequence of the public interest the place had acquired, similar cottages elsewhere in Shottery renting for only $25.

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Indeed, many things have since been done in memory of Shakespeare and his associations, and not the least satisfactory is the latest of them—Charles Clement Walker's memorial in London to Heminge and Condell, the friends of the poet, who caused the first folio to be published as "an office to the dead, without ambition either of self-profit or fame; only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive as was our Shakespeare." Except for that act of theirs many of the plays probably would have perished. Heminge and Condell really were innovators. It was not the custom to publish plays in those days, and they found it necessary to apologize for what they had done.

The Old Mulberry Tree, New Place.

Strange and beautiful as were the circumstances in which that volume appeared, its subsequent history as an article with a market value has been strange also, and in a sense a beautiful tribute to Heminge and Condell's act. Published, as it was, for $5 per copy, the value of copies in fairly good condition is now the value of a small Warwickshire farm, or from $4,000 to $5,000.

F. W. H.

HISTORIC POWDER HORNS.

J. L. Sticht, United States Navy, in October St. Nicholas.

One old soldier, though he left much property, when making his will disposed first of all of that which he most prized—his ornamented powder horn.

Every officer and private soldier carried a powder horn. Mounted officers and others who carried pistols used horns smaller than the regular size, so that they could be placed conveniently in the pocket.

Between the years 1755 and 1760 about eighteen hundred army horns were used in the English and American armies engaged with the French, and probably the same number existed in the American Army during the Revolution. Each horn used in the Continental Army was marked with the initials or name of the soldier who carried it. The spirit of the times is shown by the sentiments engraved on the horns, and daily read by the owner and his companions, such as these:

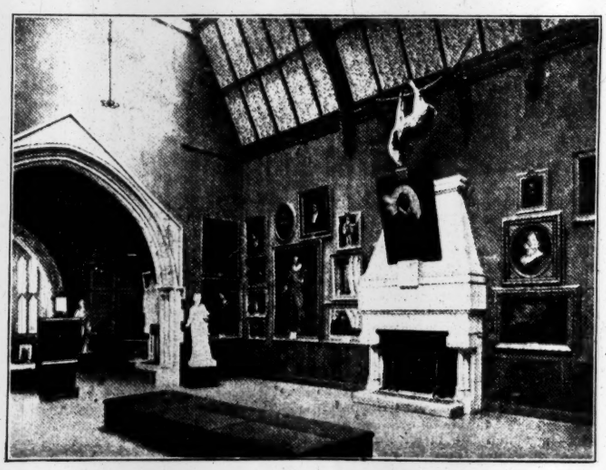
Liberty or Death.
In Defense of Liberty.
My Liberty I'll have or my Death.
Liberty, no Slavery.
Death before Dishonor.
Now is the time, ye hearts of oak,
To give our foes a fatal stroke.

Horns were last used in the war with Mexico in 1848. After that they rapidly disappeared. Many were shortened to make them more convenient for hunting purposes; some of them were cleaned, the valuable records and engravings upon them being scraped off and thus lost.

The Pleasures of the Chase.

From The Boston Transcript.

An old English squire, defending fox hunting, said: "By Jove, Sir! we enjoy it, the hounds enjoy it, and I'm blowed if I don't think the fox enjoys it, too." It is much the same with heresy hunting: The hunters enjoy it, the public enjoys it, and the heretic enjoys it, too; for he knows that if he is convicted, he will be widely advertised and get a call at a high salary from a society in quest of an attractive preacher.



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NEW PLACE MUSEUM.

IN THE CLUB WORLD

Joseph H. Choate,
Pres't Alpha Beta Phi Club.

IN all probability the Knickerbocker Club will have a new President next year, as Judge A. C. Monson, who has been President of that organization for twenty-one years, has announced his intention of resigning at the club's annual meeting the coming Winter. Judge Monson has been identified with the Presidency of the Knickerbocker Club for so many years that his decision to leave the office is a decided surprise to the club world.

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The news of the death of Mr. Arthur Murray Dodge, youngest son of the late William E. Dodge, was received with painful surprise by New-York clubmen wherever it reached them. It was generally known that Mr. Dodge had been an ill man for some time past, but no apprehension was felt regarding his condition. He was a member of the Union, University, Racquet, and Riding Clubs, and of all the leading country clubs. A devoted and always enthusiastic alumnus of Yale, his loss will be severely felt by that college, and in every walk of New-York life where he was known he was both liked and esteemed.

***

It seems somewhat strange at first thought that while the largest and most really representative yachting organization of the country—the New-York Yacht Club—only has one clubhouse, that at 67 Madison Avenue, in this city, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, a much smaller organization, finds both a city and a country clubhouse necessary. The officers of the New-York Yacht Club meet the criticism which this condition of affairs excites by the argument that many of its members own boats of sufficient size for them to live on during the Summer, and that another element in the club, if its members do not own boats themselves, find all the yachting enjoyment and facilities that they require on their friends' boats. The New-York Yacht Club also has perfected a system of stations, and now has a chain of these extending from Bay Ridge to Martha's Vineyard. These stations consist of a float on which is a small house with telephone and mailbox facilities, in charge of a club servant. That at Newport is both commodious and elaborate, and, save that it has no restaurant or bar, is almost a clubhouse. These stations are very useful, not only to the members of the New-York Yacht Club when cruising, but to members of other clubs to whom their advantages are extended.

They do not, however, supply the place of a well-equipped country club house, and it is quite probable that the feeling in the New-York Yacht Club in favor of such a clubhouse will materialize into something definite before very long.

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The Seawanhaka Yacht Club, which for two or three years occupied a city house in East Thirty-second Street, next door to the Knickerbocker Club, moved two years ago to the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Jockey Club, in the building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. These quarters were not large enough, and were unsuitable in other ways, so that the club gave them up last year, and has since that time been engaged in an effort to procure a permanent location. The committee in charge of the matter recently selected the old brownstone residence at 19 East Twenty-second Street, and the club has decided to lease this for a term of years. The location is central and accessible, and when certain alterations have been made to the building it will make a very handsome clubhouse. A few doors further down the street, toward Fourth Avenue, is the house of the Republican State Club, which in its interior appointments is one of the prettiest of the smaller clubhouses in the city. When the alterations to the new house are finished, the club will move in and hoist its private signal on the mast and yardarm which has been transferred from the club's old quarters in Thirty-second Street. The club's Summer house at Oyster Bay, L. I., has been closed for the season, and its members, who are all devoted yachtsmen, are looking forward to the opening of the new city house and to the opportunities it will afford them for meeting with their fellows to discuss yachting topics during the long Winter evenings.

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The completion of the new Manhattan Hotel, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, has added one more to the long list of social dining and lunching clubs now existing in New-York. The latest comer among these clubs, and which has its quarters on the top floor of the new hotel building, is the Transportation Club, whose membership, as the club name implies, is drawn largely from the ranks of the railroad officials in the Grand Central Station near by. In arrangement and appointment the rooms of the new Transportation Club are the most convenient and handsomest in New-York, and are well worth a visit. The growth in the number of these noonday clubs, as they may best be called, has kept pace with the increase in the number of lofty office buildings which have been erected in New-York during the past few years, and the plans for almost every new alpine structure include accommodations for a club on its top floors. The membership dues in these organizations are sufficiently large to provide for handsome appointments and good service and cuisine, and also to pay a large rental, so that these clubs are a direct benefit to the buildings where they are situated. The original noon-day club, now nearly fifteen years old, and which still stands at the head of organizations of this character, is the Down-town Association, which is also unique in that it has a building of its own, in Pine Street, between William and Pearl, which is devoted entirely to club uses. This club stands to the other noon-day clubs of the city much in the same relation as do the Union and Knickerbocker to the other up-town social clubs of the metropolis. Its membership list includes the best known and most prominent names in the domains of finance and law, for the Lawyers' Club, which has its quarters in the Equitable Building, and which is the second most prominent of the noon-day clubs, does not confine its membership to lawyers alone. The Fulton Club, whose quarters are in the building at Fulton and Gold Streets, and whose membership is drawn largely from the paint and drug trade; the Hardware Club, on the top floor of the Postal Telegraph Building; the Arkwright Club, whose rooms are in the Mutual Reserve Fund Building; the Wool Club, in the Wool Exchange Building, and the Merchants' Club, which is the second oldest of its kind in the city, and whose new quarters in the new New-York Life Building will, it is said, be the handsomest in the city, are the best known of these noon-day organizations. The Aldine Club, whose rooms are now in the Hotel Kensington, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, is the oldest of the up-town noon-day organizations, and, as its name implies, draws its membership largely from the publishers and booksellers of that section. The up-town dry goods merchants started a very successful noon-day club last year on the top floor of the Mohawk Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and now comes the Transportation Club, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

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Mr. Henry E. Abbey's death will not make any change in the affairs of the Opera Club, the successor of the old Vaudeville Club, and which is now entering upon the third year of its existence. This statement is made for the reason that in consequence of Mr. Abbey's interest in this organization, and the fact that he was a Director of it, it has been suggested that his death might lead to complications in the relations of the club to Mr. Abbey's partners, Messrs. Grau & Schoeffel, who will manage the Opera House this coming season. The club has already contracted for the lease of the omnibus box, in the second gallery at the left of the Opera House, and for the rooms behind the corridor, where its members will again be enabled to procure light suppers during the opera season, and also cigars and refreshments. The subscription price, or dues, for the club will be $100 this year, as formerly, and the limit of membership, 100, has not been raised. This gives the club an annual income of $10,000, which is amply sufficient to provide for a goodly rental to the Opera House for both the box and the adjoining rooms, and to provide service and a cuisine. It has been suggested that the opera managers should remit the price of admission to other parts of the house now charged to the members of the Opera Club, namely, $1.50, but it is not likely that this concession will be made. The Opera Club is virtually simply an annex to the opera, and the managers could well afford to permit its members to visit other parts of the house if they so desired. Mr. Preble Tucker is still virtually the "Pooh-Bah" of the club. CLUBMAN.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

"I see it is denied at Harvard that Lehman, the great English coach, is to come here next season to teach the Cambridge boys here how to row," remarked The Yalensian as he drifted into the sporting corner at the club and joined the gossipers. "That makes it pretty certain that he is coming. I'm downright glad to hear such good news. George Mumford accomplished wonders with the Harvard crew last year. He got them nearer to old-time form, when they used to whip our crews in royal good style occasionally, than they have shown in years. The boys like Mumford; will do more for him than they will for Watson, and with the adoption of the new wrinkles that Lehman will show them, will get into shape to give our boys the hardest race they have had for years. For the sake of boating, I hope they will whip us."

"If Yale and Harvard can get together—which is doubtful," put in The Oracle.

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"Don't you believe it," responded The Yalensian. "Harvard is inviting Lehman over here with but one object in view. That object is to whip Yale. Harvard is anxious to get back to the Thames course. So is Yale. Harvard students don't care anything about rowing against Cornell or Pennsylvania or Columbia. There is no natural rivalry between her and any one of the three colleges named. Between her and Yale it is different. They are natural rivals; they have been battling each other for years; there are old defeats to avenge; new triumphs to be won, and Harvard would rather defeat Yale once than to have the opportunity of thrashing Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania one after the other a dozen years in succession. The foolish squabbles of the past are rapidly being forgotten. Undergraduates don't know anything about them and care less. They want races between Harvard and Yale. As they foot the bills, they will have them or else refuse to support the college navies."

"And we have splendid training quarters on the Thames that cost us a good bit of money," put in the Harvard graduate, "and would like to put them to use. I agree with our friend, The Yalensian, that the denial of the Lehman story at Harvard is an excellent reason for belief that it is true. If he comes, it is of course on Watson's invitation, for he is still in charge of affairs. Watson wants to whip Yale on the water before he relinquishes the reins. It is the ambition of his life. So it is of every graduate of Harvard, and if Lehman comes, a race between Yale and Harvard at New-London next June is a certainty. Naturally, I want our boys to win, not having had a chance to yell for the crimson for several years. I can't be so generous as our friend from Yale, but, win or lose, I wan't to see the old contests renewed. If Lehman can teach our fellows to row so they can win, I hope he'll come over and have a chance to match his skill against that of 'Bob' Cook. Meantime we will drink to a renewal of athletic relations between grand old Harvard and her hated rival, Yale. Will you join me, son of Eli?"

The Yalensian joined.

"While we on this side are taking a bit of a lesson from the English in rowing we are preparing to teach them a few things in the game that is so very peculiarly their own," observed The Traveler. "I mean we are going to show them something about cricket. Now, I am no faddist on the game, which seems to be altogether too slow and listless to suit New-Yorkers, although it goes down in Philadelphia, where they are not always in such a devil of a hurry as we are here. I went over to see the last match between the Philadelphians and the Australians, in which the latter got about the worst drubbing they have had on their long trip.

"The Australians ran up against the worst snag they met in their travels in the bowling of Percy Clark, who was put on the team as a 'sub,' to take the place of one of the men who thought he had a sure thing of making the team and keeping it. Clark proved the most puzzling man the heavy-hitting batsmen from Kangaroo-land had ever faced, and they could do nothing against him. It is this same Clark who will teach the English players a trick about their own game, just as he taught the Australians that there were some Americans who know something about handling a ball if they only have a chance to show their skill.

"As in England, we have been conservative here in cricket methods. Our baseball players of even the purest amateur type know more about the handling of a ball than do the most expert of the English and Australian professional bowlers. Baseball pitching, with its curves and drops and inshoots and outshoots, has taught this. But because these peculiar twists given to the ball have not been known or used in England, we have not used them on this side of the water. Clark has mastered the trick of controlling the ball and making the deceptive delivery. He tried it on the Australians, and they could do nothing against him. The Australians at once acknowledged that here was a new wrinkle in cricket that was a puzzler, and they watched, and some of their bowlers took some lessons that they will try to use to advantage this Winter in Australia.

"Clark is going to England with the All Philadelphia team of fourteen next Summer, and he will introduce there the trick that so completely fooled the Australians. Against curved bowling I reckon that even the great Grace will have trouble in holding his wicket for any century scores. So you see that we will be sportsmanlike this coming season, for, while we will get from the English a few pointers about rowing, we will in return be able to give them a few points about cricket."

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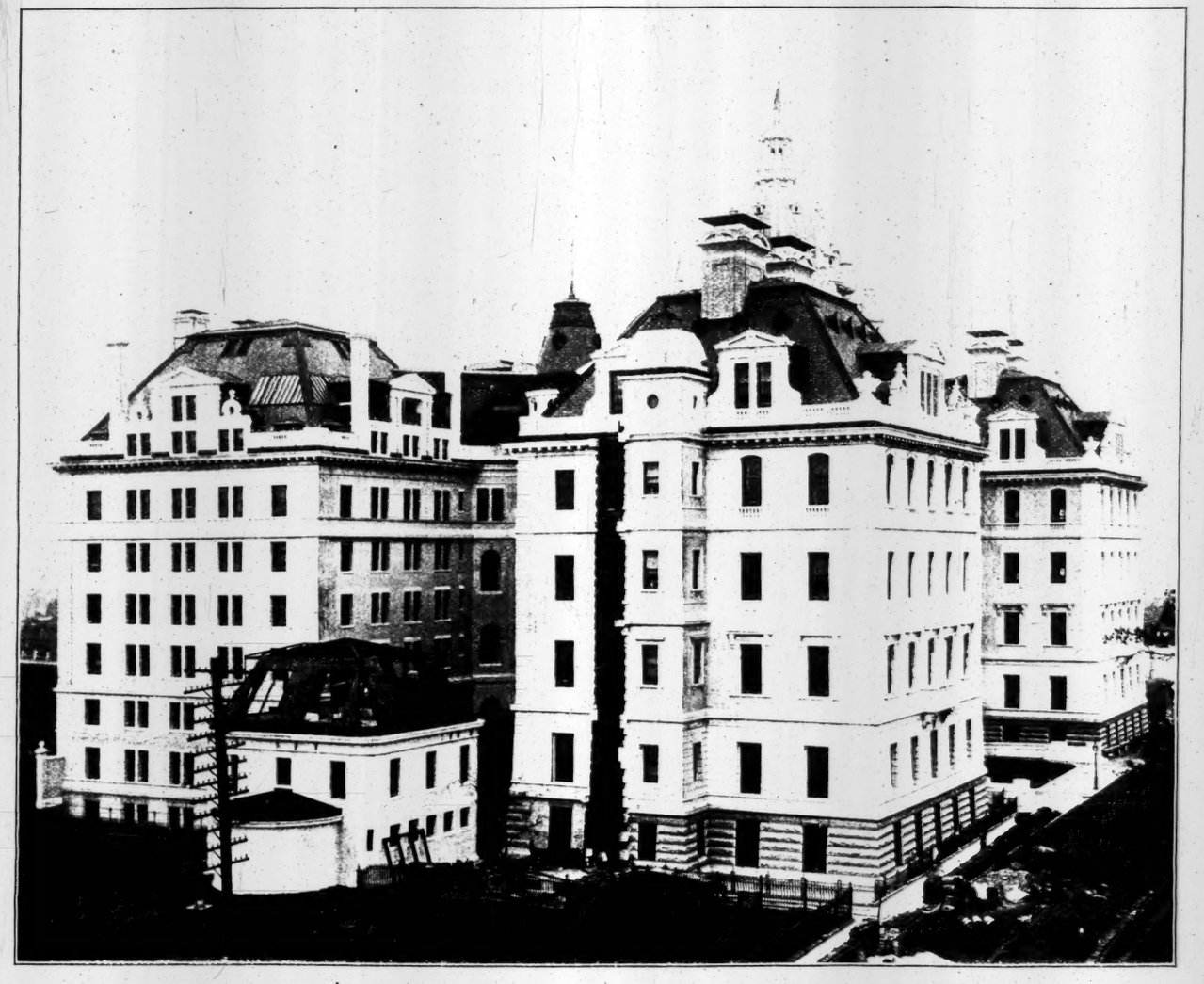
"And bonnie Scotland brings to all the colleges another game in which there is a chance for friendly rivalry.

"Here's to good old golf,
Drink it down, drink it down."

Thus chanted The St. Andrew's man, whose tanned face, calloused hands, and brawny limbs told even better than did his clothing that he was an enthusiast over the game of "mashies" and "lofters," "foursomes" and "foozles."

"Don't make any mistake about it," he cried, enthusiastically. "There are fine golf players at Yale and Harvard, at Princeton and Cornell, at Pennsylvania and Brown, and we're going to get them all together at St. Andrew's links next Spring for an intercollegiate golf tourney. That's the game for them, and once they get a cup emblematic of the college championship to play for, you'll see rowing and football and baseball all take a back seat in the athletic curriculum, and the contests for the golf cups become the great college contests of the year. Cups for singles, cups for foursomes, a gentlemanly game, played by gentlemen, with no brutality and no squabbles to weary the public. I tell you, gentlemen, it's the greatest scheme of the century."

Winnie How,
Soubrette News Girl.



THE NEW HOSPITAL OF ST. LUKE'S, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

ST. Luke's Hospital on Morningside Heights, which is rapidly approaching completion, already attracts a great deal of attention. The hospital occupies a commanding position on the bluff overlooking Morningside Park. If the original design is carried out, the hospital will, when completed, consist of nine semi-detached buildings, four each on One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, and the administration building running through the centre of the block between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, and connecting the two groups. The front of the hospital will be on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and there will be a space of fifty feet between the buildings on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and those on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, thus securing an abundance of light and good ventilation for all the buildings.

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The Muhlenberg Pavilion, which is practically completed, contains the administration building, and is surmounted by a beautiful dome designed in the Renaissance style of the modern French school. From the street level to the top of the cross which surmounts the dome, the height is 180 feet. The central portion of the dome is in the form of an arched octagon supporting a lantern. The administration building also contains the beautiful chapel, which was consecrated recently by Bishop Potter. The second, third, and fourth floors of the administration building are devoted to the children's wards. The floor above is for physicians' and sewing rooms, and operating rooms and their dependencies occupy the top floor. The main operating room is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is commodious, well lighted, and ventilated.

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Everything in the plan of construction has been made subservient to the location, lighting, and ventilating of the hospital wards, and nothing will be left undone that human ingenuity can contrive to make the hospital the most perfect institution of its kind in the United States.

DISSEMINATION OF DISEASE.

Christiania has recently had some startling truths thrust before its municipal fathers. Prof. Holst of the department of hygiene in the university has just delivered his report as member of the Sanitary Committee to investigate the conditions of artisans' living. His finding showed 3,000 to 4,000 dwellings unfit for habitation—filled with people vainly trying to earn an existence in surroundings so reeking with the filth of ages and numbers of beings that the Inspectors stood appalled at the unsightliness of humanity and place. An average of 20,000 people are thus housed in far-away Christiania. The old town of Nuremberg has even a greater record. Its buildings are centuries old, and as humanity lives, one may refuse to believe that there can be one clean spot in all the old rookeries. As many as 30,000 beings are living in conditions which put to shame the advancement of sanitary science in this nineteenth century. But, while such a state of affairs may not be surprising in the old aristocratic towns of the Old World, where old things, even to dwellings, are treasured by the people, we may not throw stones in this new, enterprising town of ours.

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There is every reason why unsanitary rear tenements should be rooted out—every one of them. Laws enough have been passed. Periodical evictions take place, and citizens are confident they are to finally see the last of a shame to our fair metropolis. But all do not go. In Nineteenth Street there is a nest of them. One must go through the dark, narrow hallway of the front building to get to the area, which is reeking with rubbish piled at the sides. It is all damp, dreary, and unwholesome, and every condition exists there to make the occupants not only sick physically, but mentally. Such holes are more than conducive to, they propogate, crime and sin. For the sake of little children, not one rear tenement should stand.

Then there is another side to it: Every one of the buildings is very old. They are reeking with the germs of disease which have been accumulated by the various families occupying them. Probably not one in the city but has held one, if not several, cases. Disinfection is unknown. From these houses we get our servants, our cleaners, and our little ones sicken, and the doctors tell us "it is in the air," and no man knoweth whence it comes. But looking into one of the places for help in the household does not make one doubt where some sources lie.

Every vacated tenement apartment should be disinfected after an old tenant leaves and before a new one goes in. The filth which some poor women have to clean or shovel out before being able to move in, is beyond all decency, and cannot but be a means of the dissemination of disease.

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The dissemination of consumption should by this time be pretty well recognized by people as coming from dried sputa, while that of diphtheria is, by means of the throat, mouth, and nose, easily communicated in a close room. A brush used to swab a child's throat was put away, and four years after infected a man. A child's toy became infected, was put away, and six months afterward caused a child's death. Cleaning out a garbage pail used daily but unwashed for weeks gave a woman a serious case of sore throat, which resulted in diphtheria after two weeks.

The water hydrant in the areas between back and front buildings is a means of dissemination. All occupants have access to it. The little child plays about it and drinks from it after some stronger ill-kempt man or woman uses it. The dampness and lack of sunshine and poor circulation of air are all good culture mediums. The cutaneous diseases, as scarlet fever and measles, are dangerously disseminated in these uncanny places. Walls hold the dust and human secretions, and cracks and crannies in old structures are good hiding places for the ubiquitous microbe. But for the vigilance of health authorities one might expect to hear of epidemics more often, but why risk the chances? The death rate in the tenements is still too high. Trinity's tenements figured 32.48 in the thousand, while others showed 25.03 last year. This is not much of an advance toward Sir Edwin Chadwick's prediction that when the "sanitary idea" was well fixed in the public mind, the death rate should fall to from 5 to 7 in 1,000 persons in London. The death rate at his time stood from 18 to 25 for all London—not far from our own figures.

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But what shall we say of England when in Birmingham 10,000 houses stand occupied unfit for habitation. Such a record for the advanced efforts put forth by England for the better housing of the poor seems incredible.

That things cannot go on as they have been going; that the rear tenement is a recognized evil and a source of dissemination of disease which must eventually be a shame of the past, because people will not accept this state of things, is a consolation.

OCTOBER.

Once more, O Earth, thy golden locks are sheared,
And thy fair face full soberly is set
To dree thy dread inevitable weird:
Autumn's stern discipline of cold and wet.
Yet, gentle mother, look not so afear'd
As one weighed down with burden of a debt.
Is it that thou in some lone place hast met
Winter with hollow eyes and icy beard?
Shed once more, Ceres, that maternal smile
Which lately gladdened all thy children dear.
Are dance and song no longer worth the while
Because Proserpina's no longer here?
O strong Earth-mother, help us to beguile
At least with show of mirth the waning year.

—ALICE LAW, in The Speaker.

A Paying Engagement.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"What does young Shapeleigh do now?"

"He's old Millyun's homely daughter's husband."

THE THEATRES

Ada Rehan.

IF "Squire Kate," in its new form, with the stuff about the love philtre and the blood-curdling "business" of the miser and the grindstone happily omitted, serves no other purpose than to show how greatly rest, observation, and study have improved Miss Cayvan's acting, its revival will not have been in vain. In the performances of Buchanan's drama at the Lyceum Theatre Miss Cayvan's delineation of Catherine Thorpe's many moods and her rendering of the fiercely passionate scene in the hayfield were thought highly commendable, but the rich variety of tone, the perfect naturalness of the expression of every trait, the pathos and power of the present performance must have been quite beyond her skill then.

It is, of course, the valuable gift of hindsight that enables one to say this now. In 1892 Miss Cayvan's Squire Kate suggested to few of us that she might ever secure great fame in strongly emotional rôles. It was judged as a clever achievement, somewhat out of her usual line, of a young actress associated with the prettiness and "suppressed emotion" of "society drama" and the trifling of fashionable comedy, and justly renowned for the richness and good taste of her gowns. Now the theory of those of her friends who have insisted, ever since she posed and recited as Iocasta in the English translation of Sophocles, years ago, that her true forte is for strong and even tragic rôles, seems to be justified. Perhaps Miss Cayvan will be a great Lady Macbeth some day; perhaps she will make Mrs. Oakly and Marie de Fontanges live again.

None of these is closely akin to the farm woman of Sussex, to be sure, but the firmness and verity, and the convincing sweep of indignation in the denunciation scene, of her Catherine Thorpe prove her capable of much more than we used to think, and I am not certain, after seeing the performance at Palmer's Tuesday night, that Miss Cayvan would not do as well to give over her tiresome hunt for good new plays and make up a new repertory from the tried and proved works of tragic and romantic drama.

"Squire Kate" has been vastly improved, to my mind, by Miss Cayvan's rejection of its superfluous matter. In its present form Buchanan's adaptation of the French "Fermière," with some aid, as it seems, from his memory of Douglas Jerrold's "Rent Day," is a pleasing play, without a tiresome moment; and not a single incident of real dramatic value has been lost. The setting is as tasteful and appropriate as possible, and the merrymaking in the hayfield, with Homer Emens's lovely picture of English landscape for a background, is full of life and color, and quite free from obvious and conventional theatrical effect. The absence of mere theatricalism is indeed the principal charm of the performance.

Miss Cayvan throws all trickery of elocution and posing to the winds. She is a veritable country girl in speech and action, and though she scarcely looks the hard-handed, toil-worn creature she describes herself to be, her manner is always convincing. In the lighter passages she plays as buoyantly as possible, but employs no petty artifices to make them charming. They are charming, though, in a wholesome, rural way. In her dejection, concealed by assumed merriment, at the beginning of the play, in her hysterical joy when the news of her great good fortune has reached her, and in Kate's hour of triumph before the storm bursts her symbolism is indeed elaborate, but it is all her own, and perfectly suited to the character and each respective situation, and no hint of the mere mechanism of the acting reaches the spectator, who finds a perfect illusion in the result of it. In the scène à faire, the tempestuous outpouring of anger and jealousy at the close of Act III., her self-abandonment seems to be quite unstudied, and the various stages of her fury approached as naturally as possible, yet the cumulative effect is powerful.

This outburst, it is almost needless to say, is perfectly true to human nature. Kate is no angel, and she is not even a well-schooled woman. She has never been subjected to discipline. We can all be cruel and unjust when circumstances overcome us, and Kate has been sadly abused and deceived. Her reparation is ample. It is a very true and grateful rôle, and it is beautifully acted.

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For the rest, the week has produced only two new musical plays, or operettas, and another new German farce at the Irving Place Theatre. Mr. Conried's plan of long runs—if that was his plan—seems to have been abandoned at the very beginning of the season. Indeed, Mr. Conried seems to have given up any idea of a change of policy this year. The Friday night performances of classical plays were resumed last week. These have always been esteemed highly by students of the German language. Mr. Conried deserves encouragement. He is an able and industrious manager, he employs competent actors, and is alert and enterprising in procuring new plays. But it is inevitable that the burden of the support of his theatre should fall upon the German-speaking part of the population of New-York, the comparatively few others who go there occasionally being attracted only by "sensations."

Both of the new operettas are encouraging, in a sense. "Brian Boru" is a sprightly and attractive work, and even the austere musical critics have found kind words for Mr. Edwards's clever music, in which some of the Irish melodies are used ingeniously. Mr. Weil's music for "In Mexico" has been generally sniffed at. But much of it is so vigorous and dramatic—in spite of the paltry quality of the "book"—that the good singers of the Bostonians have made its performance enjoyable.

This is not the place for commendation of music, or the reverse, but it seems to me that the best way to counteract the influence of the evil-minded, cold-hearted speculators, who for the sake of gain are dragging the theatrical stage down to the lowest depths of depravity, is to give cordial recognition to honest endeavor and high aims whenever they come into view.

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The new Murray Hill Theatre is handsome, safe, and well appointed, with excellent acoustic qualities, and good ventilation. Its erection in a district so far away from the theatrical centre was a rather bold experiment, but Mr. Goelet can afford to make such experiments. Its "bookings" for the first season indicate that the men interested in theatricals have faith in it.

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With more deference to well-intentioned criticism than dramatic authors and managers usually show, Joseph Arthur has changed the climax of Act II. of "The Cherry Pickers," thus avoiding the unfortunate repetition of the situation at the close of Act I., and ingeniously keeping the fate of Nazare in doubt until the beginning of the next act. Nazare fights his way through the not unwilling soldiers summoned by Brough, and Nourmallee quickly closes the big sliding door and stands in front of it, bravely defying her lover's pursuers. The device is effective and the picture is stirring. "The Cherry Pickers" is an honestly made play, and, though we do not look for original and progressive ideas from the melodramatists, they are the fellows now doing the most wholesome work for the stage.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

OLGA NETHERSOLE.

LULU GLASER IN "HALF A KING."

Lulu Glaser is vivacity's self as Pierrette, the pseudo-daughter of the King of the Mountebanks, (Francis Wilson,) in "Half a King," at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Some of her songs are the best Mr. H. B. Smith has yet written. In Act I. Pierrette is instrumental in saving from rough treatment by the mob a young nobleman. He asks her name. But she is ashamed of her occupation, and refuses to disclose her identity in exceedingly dainty verses, which Mr. Englander has set to appropriate music:

Would you ask the wand'ring breeze:
"Prythee, breeze, thy name confess?"
Would you ask for the address
Of the butterflies and bees?
Ask the swallows skimming by
Who they are and where they dwell?
And if you do, you'll find they will not tell;
Nor will I, Sir; nor will I.

Ask the violet of Spring
Whence it comes and where it goes;
It will answer: "Goodness knows"—
If it answer anything.
Ask the stars of Summer's sky
For their names, and I opine
To tell you they will certainly decline;
They will decline, and so, and so do I.

The crowd in the street tire of the jesting of Tireschappe and the buffoonery of poor love-lorn Mistigris. It cries for novelty. But when Pierrette appears she puts the folks in good humor with the drinking song, to which Wilson provides an accompaniment on the bass drum and cymbals:

Who quaffs away in cabaret,
That fellow is my friend, lads.
I'll pass the can with any man
From evening's end to end, lads.
I grant that wine hath spell divine
Wherein old care is drowned, boys,
But wine oft makes the world go wrong,
Love makes the world go round, boys.

'Tis wine that sends the wits astray,
'Tis love that ever finds them;
'Tis wine that brightens eyes alway,
But love so sweetly blinds them.
So, if you drink, oh, choose the cup
A lady's kiss has crowned, boys.
'Tis wine that makes the world go wry,
Love makes the world go round, boys.

Some poets say that maids betray—
As changeful as the skies are.
I grant it you; but—while they're true,
How sweet their lips and eyes are.
Though Jeanne may pout and Margot flout,
New faces may be found, boys.
So praise your glass, but more the love
That makes the world go round, boys.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DU MAURIER

By R. R. Bowker.

THERE never was a gentler, more kindly, or sweeter critic of the foibles of his fellow-men than George Du Maurier—in private as in pen life. The pleasant humor, never bitter, which made him the favorite satirist of English "society" showed itself in talk as well as work. Always agreeable, he was a man in whom there was much to like, and every one liked him.

It fell to me in 1880, as a literary ambassador at the Court of Fleet Street, representing the Harper house, to open the relations, which afterward became so close and so widespread, between Mr. Du Maurier and his American public. I recall, as an instance of his kindliness, that when I first went to call upon him, he sent me in his note of invitation a little sketch-map showing how to find his house. It was one of the places most difficult to find in that picturesque complication of little streets which open out finally upon the broad outlook of Hampstead Heath. The house was picturesque in exterior and delightfully attractive within, its walls filled with artistic reminiscences and its atmosphere one of pleasant family and artistic life. In those days, Cheng, the great St. Bernard dog which appeared so often in Du Maurier's sketches at that time, was very much in evidence—somewhat alarming, indeed, to strangers as he loomed at the top of the studio stairs in friendly interest in the approaching visitor. Cheng was a distinguished figure, and was an elected member of the Arts Club. He was so big that it used to be said that Du Maurier had to hire two cabs for the dog when he took him along to London. The old fellow built his own monument, for, after his long and happy life, his tawny hide, almost like a tiger's, adorned the studio floor, and, in sad satire of the vanity of canine as well as human life, a ridiculously tiny successor often disported upon it.

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The studio was usually the reception room, where Du Maurier was always glad to see friends, particularly in the hours after work. His masculine model chronically wore a dress coat, and there was an amusing legend of a visiting Duke who, when ushered into the studio by the host himself, found the model in the attitude in which he had been left, with outstretched hand, and broke up the pose by shaking hands with him. Into this studio, at the hour of "afternoon tea" and of visitors, the family life pleasantly overflowed, and in the charming hostess and the pleasant circle of younger folk one recognized the inspiration, and in some measure the suggestion, of the dames and children of the artist's pen. He used sometimes to draw himself and the big dog into his pictures, as in the bit herewith, taken from the last illustration for Hardy's "Laodicean" in Harper's Magazine of January, 1882, and one of his pleasantest Punch pictures really represents his own family, with the big dog, in amusing procession in a walk on Hampstead Heath. None of the sons and daughters have followed their father's calling. One son is a doctor, another a member of Henry Irving's company, and the daughters are now in pleasant homes of their own. It was these changes in the household which induced Du Maurier only a year ago to give up the old home at Hampstead and become really a Londoner.

Hampstead Heath—the "flagstaff," the tiny pond, the stretch of heath, with its cedars and its patches of gorse; the far view—was but a stone's throw from the pleasant house and was his outdoor studio. Many of his illustrations have this background. In Summertime he and his household sometimes formed part of that pleasant company, including Mr. Lowell and the Smalleys, which made the most of the delights of old Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, or they sought the "sands" of the French shores, which also appear in his sketches.

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It was his Punch work, of course, that gave him fame. This was drawn directly in pen and ink, and engraved for him by that delightful old character, James Swain, the stand-by of Punch. His Punch pictures, he used to say, grew; he got a notion, drew a figure or so, and worked up the picture on his page, fitting the picture to the text and the text to the picture. The legends were usually his own, and he touched them up again and again before they went to the printer, until the epigram quite suited him. Sometimes they were suggested to him by friends, or in letters sent to Mr. Punch. Of one of these he used to like to tell an amusing reminiscence. A proud father reported a bright saying of a little girl, and particularly set forth that she wore a plain blue sash and had blue eyes. Du Maurier used the hint, but made the child a boy with a checked sash and dark eyes—whereupon the parent sent a letter of furious indignation, writing that he would never send another hint, no matter how good it might be. Du Maurier was immensely amused, and wrote back at once that he sincerely regretted what was not his fault—he had drawn a girl, but the engraver had turned her into a boy and he had also arranged for a plain sash and light eyes, but the printer had made the mistake of printing the sash checked and the eyes dark!

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His first work for this country was done in illustrating Hardy's "Laodicean" for Harper's Magazine. Though some of his early successes were as an illustrator—as for Thackeray's "Esmond"—he did not in later years feel quite at home out of his own "society" world until he came to the illustration of his own stories. He frankly said so when I had expressed some disappointment at certain of his drawings. It had been the practice in the Harper establishment to edit art work as well as manuscripts—that is to say, to make criticisms and suggestions of betterment in drawings before they were sent to the engraver, and this, under the kindly oversight of dear Charles Parsons, was rarely taken amiss. But all this was rather new handling for English artists, and I had some doubt as to how a Punch man, especially, would take it. One of the illustrations for the "Laodicean" was a picture of country folk dancing in a tent at night. As originally drawn, the opening of the tent into the outer darkness was shown as absolutely black, so that it stood out as a positive object—as would not be the case when one looked toward the outer blackness from a lighted room. There was also an amusing contretemps, quite accidental, by which two of the dancers seemed to be brandishing their fists in each other's eyes. Du Maurier took these suggested criticisms in good part, confounding good-naturedly his editor's "microscopic eyes," and this little episode illustrated thoroughly his wholesome tone and even temper.

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I recall pleasantly one afternoon in 1881 when Abbey had gone with me, to meet him for the first time, and we strolled out together over Hampstead Heath. Abbey noted at once the strong resemblance to Alma Tadema, then so evident. The talk between the two artists was naturally "shop," and Du Maurier presently began to talk of the early days in Paris with Poynter, Whistler, and other men nowadays more or less known to fame. He went back with evident delight to these old days, to which he afterward returned with the same delight and freshness in "Trilby." It was in these early days that he was given, from his gymnastic feats, the nickname of "Kicky," by which he was known in the Punch circle and to home friends. Some years afterward there was a curious development among the English artists, started by George H. Boughton, in turning their pens into literary as well as art channels. Du Maurier, it seemed, had had ambitions in this direction, and when he talked over his notions with Henry James, James urged him very strongly to write out his imaginings. "Trilby" itself was written almost straight off—in six weeks, I think he told me. But meanwhile he had written "Peter Ibbetsen." Suffering from the usual reaction, he had become disgusted with it, and made up his mind to throw it into the fire. But it occurred to him, happily, that perhaps he had better put off the holocaust until morning, when he might feel more cheerful about the work. Meantime, happening to dine that evening with James R. Osgood, (who had succeeded Mr. Laffan and Mr. Phayre at my old post,) he told Osgood that he had written a novel, but was meaning to commit it to the flames. Osgood obtained a promise to show it to him first, and his opinion of it gave Du Maurier the first presage of his literary successes.

These successes were scored first in Harper's Magazine, and it is interesting to note how thoroughly his literary work has been associated with Americans. He had desired very much to come to America, and before the success of his stories he had talked of coming over for a lecture to be illustrated with drawings as he talked. When he had scored his mark as an author, his health was scarcely equal to the strain of lionizing that a tour in America would involve, and his American friends could scarcely advise him to undertake it.

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Du Maurier was always specially appreciative of American appreciation, and took particular pains to welcome Americans cordially. It was seldom that this friendly feeling was abused. But the last time I saw him he was for once in a state of rage, against an American who had not only interviewed him, but outrageously misrepresented him and his household. The visitor had come with some letters of introduction, but fearing that an interview was in prospect, Mrs. Du Maurier had seen him and explained that Mr. Du Maurier could not receive visitors for that purpose. The caller promptly disclaimed being an interviewer, and so disarmed the hostess that in apology he was taken up stairs with cordial welcome. The Laird of the "Trilby" story, still in the land of the living and a close friend of Du Maurier's, had happened in, and the two, perhaps gently led by the skillful interviewer into the subject, were soon talking over old times in free confidence. What was Du Maurier's chagrin a few weeks afterward to receive a New-York paper containing a highly colored version of this conversation, with remarks about his habits and his household which were more than a breach of hospitality. He wrote at once a letter of disclaimer for publication among his American friends, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded that this would only advertise the offensive article and give it wider currency.

He had always more or less difficulty with his eyes, from one of which the sight was gone, and could work only a few hours a day. In the later years he turned from the fine pen-and-ink work first to water color, beginning with portraiture, and afterward, in the "Trilby" pictures, to soft pencil work. The story of his having to make these illustrations on a large scale was, however, much exaggerated. All the preliminary studies for these "Trilby" drawings were made in three sketch books, of ordinary letter paper size, and were in themselves proof of the carefulness with which he worked from the model. A number of these sketches were reproduced as illustrations for the English edition de luxe of "Trilby," and they are extremely interesting both in themselves and as examples of working methods. The sketch books were full, of course, of material which was not utilized—bubbling over, as it were, with suggestive figures. I recall one page on which were the original sketches for the scene in the French studio which is both described and pictured so amusingly. The page was spluttered all over with pictures of the model astride of a chair in almost every conceivable attitude, these separate sketches being afterward "pulled together" into the illustration which represented the students riding their hobby horses in a circle around the "nouveau," Little Billee.

The last time I saw him, Du Maurier had been at work upon "The Martian," and I asked him whether he did not mean to write a story without spooks. "No," he answered, "I think it must be my mission to make the supernatural real to people." It had always seemed to me that the real charm of his stories was not in the spook element, but in their fresh and delightful treatment of the real things in human life. The lovely pictures of boyhood days in "Peter Ibbetsen," the "Trilby" sketches, gay and grave, of later art life in Paris, and those of the middle period to which we are already introduced in "The Martian," represented a quality of work which reflected the charming temperament evident in Du Maurier's manner as much as in his work. Those who knew him found a new unfolding of him in these stories, but it was the same spirit they already knew. And if his readers lament his loss, how much more they who were both his readers and his friends.

Goldenrod.

The mountain path is edged with gold,
Rich 'broidery of the sod,
Enwrought by nature's dainty hands—
A blossomed thought of God.

—JESSE LEE McHANN.

"TRILBY," A PENCIL STUDY BY M. DU MAURIER.

MUSIC

Camille Seygard.

PRIVATE CONCERTS.

THE public concerts of New-York by no means exhaust its musical activity. The private concerts of the Arion, the Liederkranz, and other singing societies not so well known are as attractive and as artistic as the performances that are accessible to the general public. The concerts at the Aschenbroedel Verein of chamber music, which owe their origin and continuance to the unselfish enthusiasm of Mr. Sam Franko, have been maintained for four or five seasons and are of an attractiveness quite unique. The Aschenbroedel, as most music lovers know, is a club the membership of which is made up of instrumentalists and mainly of orchestral players. For the purpose of chamber concerts it has the great advantage not only of counting among its members the best players of string quartets, which is what the term "chamber music" alone calls up to most amateurs, but the best players of all orchestral instruments. There is no combination of instruments for which any composer has had the caprice or been under the exigency of writing which cannot be reproduced from the ranks of the Aschenbroedel.

The one annual concert of the Dorscht-Loge is another event in the musical season which is virtually a private concert and which music lovers who are not of German extraction or speech are very apt to miss. In strictness, however, it is not a private concert, but a public and paid performance. The Dorscht (which, we regret to say, means thirst) Loge is an association comprising many of the younger orchestral performers, which has no local habitation, but which gave its concert this year, as last year, in the Central Music Hall, in Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, and a very pleasant concert it was.

The first impression it made is that made by many other concerts, and that is of the abundance of excellent orchestral material in New-York. It would not be fair to call the orchestra a "scratch" orchestra, for doubtless the members of the Loge are chosen for their proficiency as well as for their clubbability. But here at any rate was a first-class orchestra of sixty or so, in which were many faces unfamiliar to concertgoers, on an evening when Mr. Seidl's orchestra was also giving a concert. Of the quality of the orchestra there could be no question. It gave, under the vigorous baton of Mr. Neuendorff, the "Carnaval Romain" overture of Berlioz; the slow movement of Schumann's second symphony; Hallen's first "Rhapsodie"; an interesting composition by a local composer, Mr. Charles Becher, a "Suite Mignonne" in five movements; and three selections from Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar." All these were performed, if not with the highest finish, with abundant fire and spirit, and compelled wonder that a body of musicians brought together so occasionally and with scanty rehearsals should play so well.

The second part of the performance was still more interesting, for it was "The Awakening of Brünhilde" from "Siegfried," and it introduced Mme. Georgine Januschowsky as the Brünhilde. The orchestra was adequate to the great demands of the score; but the soprano fairly dominated throughout, and vindicated anew her claim to the first rank among our dramatic sopranos, especially in Wagner, although, indeed, Mme. Januschowsky is equally at home in dramatic music of another kind. Her appearance recalled to some of her hearers the first presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" in New-York, really a "scratch" performance, at the Lenox Lyceum, conducted by Mr. Neuendorff, without scenery, but which was made interesting and memorable by her performance of Santuzza. It is a pity that Mme. Januschowsky should not be heard oftener in rôles that suit her. It would be a wonder if we did not recall that in private life she is Mme. Neuendorff, and that being the wife of a conductor has, for a dramatic singer, its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

CAMILLE SEYGARD.

Camille Seygard, soprano, has, in a career which has lasted for only two seasons, made a distinct success on the European concert stage. She has sung in opera also, but she has appeared much oftener and with more marked success as a concert and especially as an oratorio singer. Her first appearance in New-York will be made at the first concert of the Symphony Society, Nov. 5 and 6, and she is already engaged for subsequent appearances in oratorio.

DECLINE OF THE SONATA.

Sonatas for the pianoforte have now pretty well ceased to be written, says The Speaker. Popular writers for the pianoforte, however, like Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky, Moszkowski, Raff, Benjamin Godard, Chaminade, &c., on the Continent, and like F. H. Cowen and Mr. J. F. Barnett in England, have, for the most part, been content to write pieces in a single movement, usually with a descriptive or suggestive title and in forms dictated, not by classical precedent, but by the nature of the subject treated.

The history of the pianoforte sonata is really the history of pianoforte music during the eighteenth century and up to the time of Beethoven. Composers still continued to write sonatas, but, after a very few experiments, turned to less rigid forms. Schumann and Chopin both composed sonatas; each of them two. Liszt, moreover, composed a sonata—one only. When, at the beginning of one of his last chapters, Mr. Shedlock states that "after Beethoven the first composer of note was Robert Schumann," he must surely mean "the first composer of note who occupied himself with pianoforte sonatas." Otherwise, Mendelssohn has somehow been lost sight of. The composer of the "Elijah" must at least be accounted as "of note." Those who, not being musicians, would like, all the same, to know and remember the two greatest composers for the pianoforte, should take to heart a very happy remark quoted by Mr. Shedlock from Dr. von Billow to the effect that the Old Testament of pianoforte music is Bach's "well-tempered clavier," and the New Testament Beethoven's sonatas.

MACKENZIE'S "ROSE OF SHARON."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's oratorio, first produced at the Norwich Festival in 1884, has been reproduced at the Norwich Festival of 1896, and the critic of The Saturday Review speaks about it as follows:

It is perhaps scarcely fair to call it a sacred work, for, though the story is taken from the "Song of Solomon," it is treated in frankly secular and, indeed, entirely operatic fashion, and is hopelessly out of place in a sacred building. The libretto is one of Mr. Joseph Bennett's masterpieces, evolved out of slight material. In some respects the libretto is a little ludicrous. For instance, when The Beloved, under the Sulamite's window, asks to hear her voice, the poor young lady is made to sing, "We will take the little foxes that ravish the vines," though whether she proposes to set fire to their tails, as Samson did, does not transpire, for The Beloved breaks in with, "'Tis her voice," as if the choice of subject was immediately convincing. That Sir Alexander Mackenzie should gravely have set this scene makes me wonder whether he has any sense of humor. At all events, if a "comic" opera of his is to be produced shortly, I hope he will first submit it to a humorous expert and get an authoritative opinion as to whether it really contains any comedy. But, despite such lapses, Sir Alexander Mackenzie here created a work of art of distinct importance in the history of English music. I deliberately place "The Rose of Sharon" above old Haydn's stale "Creation" and far above the mawkish and tedious "Elijah." The music is spontaneous and full of life and light and color; some of the melodies possess a measure of beauty, and the choral writing is beyond anything attempted by an Englishman (saving our great Purcell, of course.) I am quite prepared to admit that the tunes are almost without exception of the instrumental order, and that the Sulamite's rather too incessant exclamation, "My Beloved is mine" reminds one of the crowing of a bantam, but neither Beethoven nor Purcell was ever vocal, and other and greater composers than Mackenzie have made the mistake of over-using an undignified phrase. Some of the best things are, of course, those which render "The Rose of Sharon" unfit for performance in a cathedral—Solomon's love songs, for the truth is that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has permitted the monarch to dwell a little too lengthily upon the physical charms of the Sulamite. The finest things are the "Sleep" movement and the chorus "Arise, O Lord"—the latter a grander piece of choral writing than anything in "Elijah," but, indeed, there is little in the work which is not able. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is the only one of our modern Englishmen who ever had a distinct note, a style and manner, of his own; and a contemplation of "The Rose of Sharon" makes one bitterly angry that so gifted a man should have been compelled for the sake of £500 a year to bury himself and his gifts in the dust of a music school.

THE JENA SONG BOOK.

An extremely interesting fragment of the Middle Ages has just received a fresh lease of life. For the last 300 years there has been preserved in the University Library at Jena a manuscript song book, of 266 large folio pages, which contains a rich collection of Minnesinger songs, with their melodies, together with the "Sängerkrieg," all written in superb fourteenth century German text. This book, which is an invaluable authority for the study of the music of the Middle Ages, has now been made accessible to a wider circle by a photographic reproduction on the same scale as the original. In the preface Dr. K. Müller, Director of the University Library, gives a brief account of what is known concerning the manuscript. It came in 1548 from Wittenberg, with the Elector's library, into the keeping of the Jena University. Nothing certain is known as to its origin and previous history; the care with which it is executed and its unusual size—the leaves are 56 centimeters long by 41 broad—would seem to show that it was designed for some special purpose. The initial and final pages, which may have contained remarks that could give some information on this matter, are, unfortunately, missing. The binding, of wooden covers completely incased in beautifully pressed white leather, belongs to the sixteenth century; the chain by which the precious manuscript, in accordance with the custom of those times, was fastened to the reading desk, is still preserved. On the inner side of the front cover, as is the case with many of the books which came from Wittenberg, is a woodcut, as bookmark, of the bust of the Elector Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous, with some Latin verses in his praise. To the outer side of the same cover is attached a strip of parchment with the inscription, "Ein aldt Meistergesangbuch auff Pergamen," ("An old meister song book on parchment.")

The Jena manuscript has one very special merit, viz., that to the words are added the tunes. This makes it of particular importance in the study of music. The notes are written on only four lines—as always at that time—and in the keys of C and F. The flats only are marked. The manuscript is written almost throughout by one and the same hand of the fourteenth century; some notes in the margin, and Wizlav's poems alone, are written by a later hand.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND MUSIC.

Some idiot, says a writer in The Saturday Review, takes it on himself to assure the world that he had no musical sense. As a matter of fact, he had a perfect ear, a most musical singing voice, and so fine a sense of beauty in sound (as in everything else) that he could not endure the clatter of the pianoforte or the squalling and shouting of the average singer. When I told him that the Amsterdam choir brought over here by M. de Lange had discovered the secret of the beauty of mediaeval music and sang it with surpassing excellence, he was full of regret for having missed it; and the viol concerts of M. Dolmetsch pleased him greatly. Indeed, once during his illness, when M. Dolmetsch played him some really beautiful music on a really beautiful instrument, he was quite overcome by it. I once urged him to revive the manufacture of musical instruments and rescue us from the vulgar handsomeness of the trade articles with which our orchestras are equioped, and he was by no means averse to the idea, having always, he avowed, thought he should like to make a good fiddle. Only neither in music nor in anything else could you engage him in any sort of intellectual dilettantism; he would not waste his time and energy on the curiosities and fashions of art, but went straight to its highest point in the direct and simple production of beauty.

GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY.

FICTION

James Payn.

A BARGEE'S SWEETHEART

By E. Harrison Clubbe.

THE three forty-five horse car, or tram, as they call it there, had just gone jingling down the white road to Swinton, which ran at the bottom of the field lying in front of the Pendlebury Children's Hospital. A well-knit young fellow was walking up one of the little gravel paths that lead from the sweep of the carriage drive, between the square grass plots, to the "patients' visitors' door," in the side of the long central corridor, one blazing September afternoon.

John Thrupp was a bargee, and a fine, strapping young fellow, an easy six feet in his blue worsted socks, deep in the chest, and with not an ounce of superfluous fat anywhere.

If his brow was low, with the hair that fell over it coarse and tan-colored, it was broad and "stood upright," and the eyes under it were good, honest blue ones. The clean-shaved lips met firmly over two rows of strong white teeth in a jaw heavy but not brutal. No one could call John Thrupp a lout, if he was a bargee, and though he stooped a little from the shoulders, it wasn't the outcome of a slouchy nature in the man, but simply because he could, and did if necessary, drag, by a rope over his shoulder, a heavy, lumbering barge that would puzzle many an upright guardsman to stir. So far from being a lout, John Thrupp had two, at least, of the indispensable attributes of a gentleman. He was a man of his word and he had a love of cleanliness—inside and out.

He loved his cold plunge in the Broads at daylight, told the truth as unvaryingly and enjoyed a clean shave as keenly as any gentleman stroke in a 'Varsity eight.

Well! This bargee turned a shade paler, in spite of his six feet and broad shoulders, as he caught sight of the rows of white beds, with the red-jacketed little forms in them, in the wards on either side the path. He moistened his lips and swallowed a little nervously as he rang a bell beside the open doorway, that startled him by clanging just over his head. A brisk voice said:

"Come in; come straight on," and, doing so, John found himself, after passing through a small receiving room, in the long, slate-paved corridor, with its fifty pale windows and double sets of glass doors opening into the long, branching pavilion wards.

Two doctors, in loose jackets and with bare heads, were standing at the far end talking, but their voices did not reach to where John stood, a little dazed and at a loss how to proceed. The same brisk voice, now close behind him, remarked: "Well?" and paused.

John turned and saw a blue-gowned, white-aproned figure in a high white cap sitting on a polished bench against the dark wall—looking for all the world like a blue and white china tile set up against a dark oak shelf. The nurse—for it was a nurse—or at least a probationer (and not a tile) had a pencil and book in her hands, and, without looking up, went on rapidly:

"Who to see? How many? Only yourself? No infection of any sort at home, I hope; whom did you say?" glancing at last up at poor John's puzzled face, with her pencil ready to put a cross against the patient he should ask for.

"A little girl; at least a young girl," said John. "Nancy Battsen," adding, a little unsteadily, "she was hurt—here," touching his own broad chest.

"Hayward Ward—in the special," replied the nurse, getting up and standing by John to point up the corridor. "Go straight up to the statue and turn into the glass doors to the left, under the lantern in the roof."

"Thank you, Ma'am," said John, going as directed; and then turned hesitatingly to her and said: "How is she, Miss, please?"

But the nurse did not know. She said she was "over on the other side, in Liebert," but that the sister in Hayward would tell him.

The closed door on his left opened and the sister, a tall, thin woman, in a dark green serge gown and a variation of the prevailing white cap on her white hair, came out, saying to the unseen occupant of the little eight-sided room within: "I don't think there is any one coming to see you, dear. It is nearly four, when the visitors go. Unless," she said, facing John, "this is your brother. Have you come to see Nancy Battsen, young man?" she added.

"Yes, Ma'am," said John, and the sister stood on one side and pushed open the door and said: "Here's this brother of ours at last." She turned to John and added: "It is just as well you didn't come earlier. She mustn't talk much nor move. You talk to her," and stepped swiftly across the slate-paved passage toward the ward, but paused as John, who stood in the doorway looking at the little dark head on the pillow, in an agony of awkwardness, after a moment said:

"She—Nancy isn't my sister, Ma'am. She's naught to me. At least she's—my sweetheart. I had to come, as her father's had to go on with the boat."

"Very well," said the sister, smiling and disappearing.

"Sweethearts" were rare visitors, as this was a children's hospital.

Nancy was really two and a half years over the age limit.

"Well, Nancy," in a voice so husky one might have thought he was a man of feeling, and not "only a bargee."

"Well, John," said the black-eyed little creature, whose dark curly head lay still on the pillow, though she put a rough little boy's hand into John's great fist. John noticed she had her yellow beads round her throat still, though she was wearing a washed-out blue flannel jacket belonging to the ward, which struck him strangely.

"Don't move your arms, Nancy dear," he said, speaking in almost a whisper and not daring to clasp the hand laid in his. "Are you better?"

Nancy smiled up at him, still not moving, but pressing his hand a little, and said:

"You be frightened of me, John! But I'm a lot better—I'm not drowned now, you silly!"

John smiled a little, for the first time since he had looked at her, and said:

"Yes, I be frightened at you! You look so delicate and such a little thing; and I don't seem to know you, lying abed like that."

"I don't lie abed much on the boat, do I?" said Nancy, the flush which his coming had caused fading and leaving a little brown face suddenly.

"How's father, John?"

"He's gone on with the boat. It had to go, you know, so far as Bolton. He's coming on Wednesday to see yer—back by train—if you ain't out o' this by then, Nancy."

"Nay, I shan't be out," said Nancy, her eyes filling. "The lady—the sister, I mean—says I'll have to lie still a good bit because of my ribs. Did you know, John, when you pulled me out o' water, that the boat had gone agen me and squeezed me agen the bridge before I went under?"

John nodded, and putting his left hand over hers lying in his right, said huskily: "Did it hurt very bad, Nancy dear?" and then, breaking down altogether, poor John knelt by the bed and laid his head on the iron at the top of the bed and sobbed like a child.

"Don't'ee, John, now don't'ee," said Nancy, the red blood coming like a wave into her face suddenly.

"It was not so very bad; I was dazed and didn't feel like at all. Don't cry, John, I be a lot better, and it don't hurt now."

For a moment or two the poor fellow sobbed helplessly over his little crushed playfellow, and then, when she said "You mustn't, John; the lady can see through that little window, and she'll make yer go," he kissed the hand he was holding and sat back in the chair and looked pitifully at her, feeling a great helpless brute.

"John," said Nancy, shyly, after a moment, "what made you say I was your sweetheart when I ain't?"

"You are, Nancy; I didn't know it myself till I come to tell the lady you was naught to me, and then I knowed you were everything and all I've got to care for. When you come out of this you'll be my sweetheart, won't you, Nancy?"

"Come home soon, Nancy," he said, "and I'll take better care of you. You shan't jump off the barge agen, nor get drowned no more."

The door opened to admit a doctor and the sister. John stood up and touched his forehead to the doctor, who nodded and said:

"Your sister's over the age, my man; she ought to have been taken to the infirmary, but as we have taken her in, we must get her well. How old are you?" he added to the girl.

"I'm sixteen and eight months, Sir."

"Dear me, she don't look it, does she, sister?"

"No," said the sister, taking down a card that hung over the bed, and adding the age to it.

"It's the short curly hair makes her look so young, else she's a fine grown girl really."

"How came she to be brought here?" said the doctor, holding Nancy's wrist, and putting one foot up on the chair by the bed, resting his watch on his knee. He addressed John, but kept his eyes on Nancy's face, which was paling and flushing by turns.

"I was carrying her in my arms, after we got her out, Sir, and her father says to the policeman: 'Where ought we take my little girl, she's been nearly drowned and hurt?' 'Little girl?' says the policeman, 'take her to Gartside Street, the Children's Hospital, out-patient's room, you know;' and so we does; and there was a van there, and they told us to get in, and we was drove here."

"Oh! I see," said the doctor, laying down the hand he held, and putting up his watch.

"Say good-bye to your sister, and come to the out-patient room, and give me your address."

"She's my sweetheart, Sir," said John slowly, looking at Nancy's downcast eyelids.

"Oh, ho!" said the doctor, glancing sharply from one to the other. "Then most certainly it's time you went. You're far too interesting a visitor for our patient." But being a man of quick sympathy, and although he was a doctor and "man of science," having a sweetheart of his own, he called the sister outside the door as he left, to give the young things a moment to themselves, while he impressed upon her that Nancy must on no account attempt to move.

"We shall have some mischief with that broken rib, unless we look out. But, so far, she's doing splendidly."

John caught the last words as he, too, came out, and how they altered the look of things for him!

"I'll be very grateful to you, Sir, if you'll cure her;" and added by a sudden inspiration, "she's all I've got to love, and I'll do anything for you if you'll get her well, Sir. I'm going to have a barge of my own next Spring, and I'll take better care of her after this."

"Oh! so Miss Nancy is to be Mrs. John Thrupp, is she?" laughed the doctor.

"Yes, she is, Sir," returned John, laughing too out of the joy and relief at his heart.

As he ran down the road to catch the train that came jingling up, the clatter of the horses' hoofs and the bells on the harness seemed to repeat the doctor's capital suggestion, "Mrs. John Thrupp!"

The next visiting day, Sunday, John Thrupp was again going from Manchester to Pendlebury, on the top of the tram, to see Nancy. He was earlier this time.

Then he remembered how his poor Nancy had fallen into the canal, striking her body against the pier of the stone bridge, and how he plunged into the water and bore her lifeless to the shore—his dear Nancy!

It was the same blue-and-white nurse on duty as porteress, and John came in briskly out of the sunshine into the cool gray corridor, and took off his cap with quite a gallant smile, as he said, before the nurse spoke this time—

"To see Nancy Battsen"—and quite proud of his knowledge, added, "in Haywood Special, ain't it? Only myself, please, Miss."

The nurse said "Yes," and added: "Oh!—Mr. Battsen."

"John Thrupp," said John, smiling still.

"Oh!—yes," said the nurse. "Mr. Thrupp, wait a moment, please."

John stood on one side, wondering what she wanted with him, and watched her send a cabman and his wife, who asked for "Johnny Mahoney—a baby," to "North Ward." John wondered idly what was the matter with "Johnny Marney," as the anxious parents called it.

When they turned and went off to the right, John looked after them, and did not notice the momentary hesitation and glance of pity the little blue-and-white nurse cast on him as she laid her book on the bench, and got up and said—

"Will you come this way, Mr. Thrupp?"

"Has she been moved out of there?" said John, following, as they came opposite the Hayward doors.

"The doctor wants to speak to you," replied the nurse, without answering him, and opened the door of the room into which the doctor had taken him last time.

The doctor was sitting the other side of a square, green leather table, and looked up absently from his writing; and then, as John said cheerily: "Good-day, Sir," he seemed suddenly to recognize the young fellow. A worried look came into his face, and he said:

"Oh, it's you; wait a moment," and getting up quickly, he followed the nurse out of the room, turning to add as he closed the door: "Sit down, I'll be back in a moment."

The door opened again and the doctor came in, looking very grave indeed; and shutting the door, stood with his back to it, and said:

"Mr. Thrupp, I am very much distressed to find you have not had the message I sent to Gartside Street last night; I quite thought you had it."

"What message, Sir?" said John, suddenly frightened at the doctor's grave tone. "I didn't think to go and ask for no message—she was getting better—she ain't no worse, is she, Sir? She ain't bad agen, is she, doctor?"

"My poor fellow," said the doctor, his own face paling a little, "I wish you had gone to inquire. She got much worse yesterday afternoon; before we wired she tried to sit up, poor child, and hemorrhage, internal hemorrhage, set in.

"We thought you'd get the wire and be prepared. She sank rapidly. There was no pain, but we could do nothing. She died about midnight."

John sat on very still, with his cap in his hands, between his knees, staring at the doctor, who laid his hand tenderly on his shoulder, and was saying something else, but he didn't hear what. The whole room, the whole world, seemed throbbing with those few words: "She died about midnight."

Half an hour later John Thrupp, bargee, was slowly walking back to Manchester with a little parcel of girl's garments under his arm, and a string of yellow beads clasped tight in his great right hand, seeing only the white face of his dead sweetheart painted against the cruel, pitiless streets and hurrying crowds of Manchester.

"And she was better o' Wednesday!" he was muttering half aloud.

"She was better o' Wednesday."

That night John and old Battsen were sitting one on each of the bunks of the little cabin of the Get Away, with an oil lamp between them. The old man was crying bitterly for his dead little girl, reiterating how "he'd ha' gone to see her, if you'd not a' said she were better." John sat still in dumb misery, after telling the old man all there was to tell; and they had spoken, too, about the funeral.

"Ye see, it's worse for me nor for you," said poor old Battsen, selfish as we all often are in our sorrow. "She was my only little 'un, and beyond sort o' cousin, she weren't naught to you."

"No," said John, putting Nancy's yellow beads away in his breast pocket; "she weren't nothing to me, but she were going to be. She were going to be Mrs. John Thrupp—some day—poor lass!"

Her Gentle Hint.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—Music hath charms, you know.

He—Yes, I'll bring up a brass band with me, next time I call.

"Couldn't you make it a gold band with a solitaire in it?"

WOMANKIND

Mrs. Clarence Burns.

HOW TO SET A TABLE.

THE art of delicate feasting is more and more esteemed. In every home of taste and culture, no matter what the household expenditure or whether one maid or a retinue of servants serve, the table routine is nicely observed. The accompanying picture shows a handsomely appointed table especially set out for THE TIMES by Sherry. It may be taken by chatelaines as a permanent standard, for a well-laid table does not much vary from season to season; fashion likes to dictate novelties in the way of impedimenta, but such come and go, and are at all times a matter of individual taste, even during their vogue.

To begin at first principles, a round board is preferable to any other shape. Its decorative possibilities much exceed those of the square or oblong tables. Its shape, a succession of curves, is typically beautiful and at once pleasing to the eye. Only space, or want of it, should prevent the use of this form of table, certainly on occasions when an especially good effect is desired. As all caterers keep a supply of circular tops of various sizes, it is possible to have a round table even when the usual board is of another shape.

On the round board goes first the cover of canton flannel, then the tablecloth, whose requisites are immaculate whiteness and perfect laundering, and as great a degree of fineness as one's purse may buy. The cloth should hang over the table eighteen inches at the narrowest point, which, on the curves, of course, gives a deeper sweep. The napkins (this being a dinner board) should be a full yard square, and should match the cloth in daintiness and quality. The simplest way to fold them is the best. In all things the private table aims to differ from the restaurant and hotel table. The napkins on this model table are folded in a simple diamond-shaped pocket, whose opening points from the person seated at the place. In the opening goes the dinner roll, and across the top is laid the name card.

In the centre of the table is placed the low dish, silver or china or even wicker, holding the floral decorations. These vary with the season, taste, and income. A basket of ferns is very graceful and effective, while the costlier roses are very lovely. At opposite sides, flanking the centrepiece, are the candelabra. These may be, in the case of the table being described, which is laid for eight persons, either two of two lights each, or four single ones. Four small compotiers, or silver or china dishes on low standards, make a square outside the circle of centrepiece and candelabra, and are filled with assorted bonbons, and two small, low, shell-shaped dishes hold the relishes—olives, radishes, or salted almonds.

At each cover is placed a service plate, on which is placed the napkin; at the right side are two knives of uniform size, and at the left their companion forks; resting against the plate at the right side, near the handles of the knives, is the oyster fork; at the head of the plate is the individual open salt dish of china, glass, or silver, and a little away from it a pepper stand. There may be a tiny salt spoon, but this is not necessary; at the right of the knives is the soup spoon, which is the average-sized tablespoon. At the right, too, are placed in two rows, five goblets of varying sizes, but similar in shape and design. The largest is for the water served, be it mineral or plain, the second size for champagne, the smallest size for sherry, and the two others for red and white wine, respectively. Everything is laid with absolute accuracy and uniformity at each place—a point the average servant needs much training upon.

It will be noticed that the salad fork is missing. Sherry does not believe in such an array of utensils. He says, too, that he does not use salad forks, so called; his forks are all of one size, a medium one, and only the two to go with the knives for the meat and the game are placed on the table, the others being supplied as they are needed. Sherry never uses dessert spoons. "With ices," he says, "I offer a fork and teaspoon, though the choice of a fork is practically universal; for any dessert too soft for a fork I use a teaspoon; the dessert spoon is too large for such service and too small for purposes where a table spoon is required."

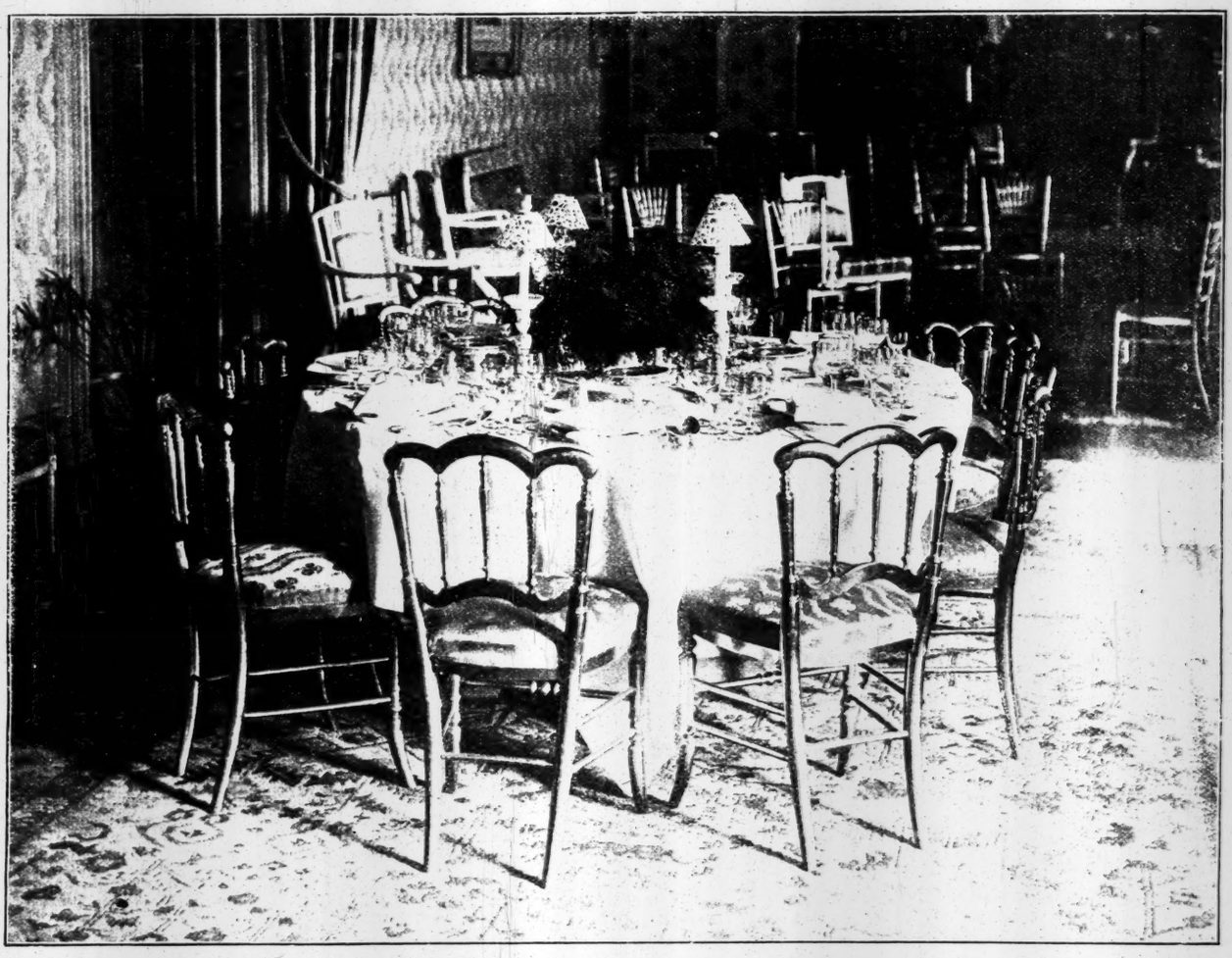
Questioned about the use of bread and butter plates, he raised his hand in significant protest. "Absolutely never. I do not own a butter plate. I never, this is irrevocable, serve butter at any dinner or supper which I stand sponsor for. Why should I? Everything is accompanied by its own sauce or relish, always sufficiently rich, and butter is as unnecessary as the traditional fifth cartwheel. It is never used at the private tables of those New-York families who live correctly. Occasionally I have a protest. I did not long ago, after a dinner on which I pride myself each year. One of the guests, a man, came to me to give an order, saying at the same time that he had recently dined here and was much disappointed. Of course I urged an explicit statement, and he finally told me that first there was no butter—to which I pleaded guilty, but explained that my rule in that particular was invariable. Then he was offered terrapin and canvasbacks, neither of which he could eat, for which I was sorry, but that was the fault of the committee who had selected the dishes. His chief grievance evidently was the butter. For the furnishing of my new restaurant I shall have to have butter plates, but at least I shall not serve the little pats of butter that are usually seen in such places. On each table there will be small dishes, raviés, they are called in French, with a square of butter in ice, and from this the attendant will replenish the small individual butter plates—of which now for the first time I must become owner."

It was noticed that the knives were steel-bladed and with a good edge, another point that is a prime essential to the comfort of the diner. They are of this caterer's own design, evolved after considerable study of the subject, Sherry's specialty being simplicity of effect with the greatest attention to detail. In cutting, the angle at which the knife is held makes the round end or dull part of the knife do the work, the sharp part of the blade being just below this; the knife seen has a blade, as illustrated on the next page, curved at the end, and it is this curve which receives the keenest edge and in consequence excellently accomplishes its work.

The color dinner it was found is not highly esteemed. There should be harmony but not monotony. Violets or rose petals are still used in finger bowls. To sum up, the aim of modern elegant tables is exquisite daintiness, and a fine, rather than excessively ornate, richness, combined with the minimum of simplicity possible with convenience.

Mrs. Clarence Burns.

Mrs. Clarence Burns is the President of the Woman's West End Republican Club, the first organization of its kind in this city. It was started about two years ago at the time when all good citizens, men and women, wanted to protest against Tammany's misconduct in political matters. The West End Club represents the practical work of society women in the district where it is situated, as its 250 members are many of them active socially. Their work in the rough quarters of the city has been very successful. They are very zealous just now, in these last days before election, and their house-to-house campaign must bear fruit at the polls. "Convince the women of the household, and a great point is gained," says Mrs. Burns, and she urges, too, that every mistress try to convert her maids, as these women always control votes.



A WELL-APPOINTED DINNER TABLE.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Juvenile Cook.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

THE little girls who read this page will be specially interested in the picture of a class of their small sisters who are learning to be cooks at the New-York Cooking School. There are a good many of these classes there, and the happiest hour in the week to these little girls that make them up is the lesson hour in Miss Huntington's rooms. The one whose picture you see is a mission class of little girls who come from the tenement districts of the city. Many of them, most of them indeed, though only from ten to fourteen years old, some considerably younger, are the housekeepers of the family. Father, mother, older brothers and sisters must go out every day to work and earn money to pay the rent and buy food for the family, and on these little shoulders rests the burden of keeping the rooms tidy and cooking the meals for the other workers. Now you can understand how much good the cooking school does for these little housekeepers, for they are taught to prepare food economically and yet in a way that makes it taste good. The picture shows them hard at work at their cooking practice, and the little face at the top of the page which is one of them is a fair example of their bright and interested countenances while at these cooking lessons.

***

The other day out in California a large wine press took fire and was threatened with destruction. It was at a little station on the railroad quite by itself, and the water supply was very limited. In the cellars were stored 100,000 gallons of old wine which, as you know perhaps, is much more valuable than new. To save this the owners attached pumps to the tanks where a large quantity of new wine was stored and turned streams of wine on the flames instead of water. They proved just as useful, and though it took about 150,000 gallons of new wine to save the choicer sort stored in the cellars, the proprietors thought they had done quite the right thing, as they undoubtedly had.

***

When girls get to be about ten and twelve years old they have a great idea of becoming housekeepers. One such little girl who is a big woman now, with little girls of her own older than ten, thought she would try to cook one day when her mother was away and the cook too. So she went to the kitchen pantry, took down the cook book, and, happening to open the book at "batter pudding," decided that was what she would cook. She read the receipt over carefully, then got together the eggs, flour, milk, salt—everything, indeed, that the receipt called for except the soda. In those days housekeepers used soda and cream of tartar more than they did baking powder, and the soda this would-be cook could not find. "Never mind," she said to herself with easy confidence, "it won't matter; it says only half a teaspoonful of soda, anyway, and that little will never be missed." So she mixed everything else together just as they happened to stand on the table, putting the cream of tartar on top of the butter and breaking the eggs on top of both, and so on till she had used up all the ingredients. Then she poured the mixture into a dish that she had seen it served in, and put her pudding in the oven. It was a pretty sorry sort of a pudding when it came out, soggy and streaked and without either lightness or flavor. The little bit of soda was very much needed, but the knowing how to put the things together was also needed. It was a long time before that little miss "aged ten" ever tried another pudding.

***

But there are many simple dishes that little girls can prepare that are not so complicated as batter pudding. Here is one which will be a help to mamma when she is going to have a company luncheon or tea, and that is salted almonds. To salt almonds is quite within the ability of any ten-year-old girl. It is better for such young beginners to buy almonds already shelled, as they will be apt otherwise to break the meats in cracking the shells. Put the meats in a bowl and pour boiling water over them. Let them stand twenty minutes, when it will be found that the rough brown skin will readily slip off. Then dry them thoroughly and measure them in cupfuls. Over each cupful of meats pour a tablespoonful of the best olive oil, letting them stand in the oil from half to three-quarters of an hour. Then sprinkle a tablespoonful of fine salt over each cupful, mixing it thoroughly among the meats; afterward pour them out on flat tin pans or plates. Now put them in the oven, which must not be too hot, and let them remain till they are a delicate brown. Peanuts may be salted in the same way, and are a very toothsome relish for little or big folks either.

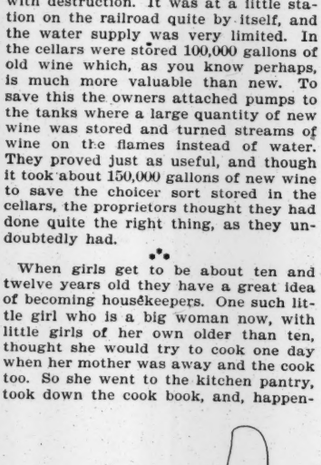
***

Boys have an idea sometimes that it is babyish to be afraid of taking cold. On the contrary, to value your health and take all reasonable means to protect it is a piece of wisdom that shows not only manliness but an admirable intelligence. One way boys, and girls, too, take cold these days is sitting on the stone steps of their homes and leaning against the cold iron of posts and pillars that support fences and piazzas, perhaps. Another caution is to put your coats on after sharp exercise. Do not stand still, either, after you have run and got yourself heated, even with your coat on. Watch the trained football and baseball players and see how quickly they clap their sweaters on the moment they are not exercising. They would not get a chill for anything, and they know that one of the easiest ways to do so is to cool off suddenly when very warm. It is not at all beneath a boy's dignity to take care of himself in the matter of health.

***

Here is an interesting fact about rosewood. It is so called because when it is first cut it gives out a perfume like that of a rose. Roses never grow upon the tree which produces it.

In the news columns of THE TIMES there was told the other day of a very queer sort of race that is going on in New-York just now. I wonder if any of you saw it, the account, I mean, not the race. The latter is between two buildings that are being put up on Broadway. One is at the corner of that street and Leonard Street, and the other at Broadway and Pearl Street. Both were begun at the same time last May and both are to be handed over to their future owners next May. The buildings are of the same general size and style, one to be fifteen stories without a tower and the other thirteen stories, with a tower. At the present moment it is what the racing men call a "neck and neck" race, for both buildings are almost equally advanced. The 300 workmen employed on the two buildings take a great interest in this trial of speed, and each set is closely watching the progress made by the other every day.



A New Dinner Knife.

JUVENILE COOKING CLASS.

HALLOWE'EN SPORTS.

The first Autumn holiday after school has fairly begun is Hallowe'en, or All Hallows Eve, the eve of All Saints' Day, Nov. 1. It comes this year on Saturday, so there will be a chance for some frolics, as there will be no lessons to study. All sorts of games and amusements are tried on this mystic day, and in olden times these were supposed to foretell future events. Of course, we do not believe in such things nowadays, but the sport remains just as entertaining.

Most of the tricks relate to the future husband or wife of the person who tries them, and part of the fun is the absurdity of children's having any ideas about such matters. Perhaps the greatest fun for youngsters is bobbing for apples. A tub of water is placed on the floor and in turn the children reach over its edge and try to pick an apple out with their teeth. They are such slippery things that they are very difficult to get at. Sometimes a penny is placed in one, and this prize is eagerly tried for. Or a name is written on the apple—as George, John, Grace, or Helen—and the name on the apple which you are successful in getting out is supposed to be that of your future husband or wife, according as you are a girl or a boy. In this trick the boys and girls must try in different tubs, or at different times in the same tub, so as to have only the girls' names for the boys and the boys' names for the girls. The kitchen or some room that has an oilcloth on the floor, is the best place for this trick, as the bobbing process is apt to splash a good deal of water.

Another trick is to put on the table three bowls, in one of which is soapy water, in another clear water, and in the third nothing. Then the person is blindfolded and the bowls are changed around in another order. The boy or girl comes up to the table and puts out a finger; if it goes in the clear water his or her married life will be happy, if in the soapy, a widow or widower will be the wife or husband, and if in the empty water there will be no wedding at all.

Floating the needle is another way to find out about the future, according to Hallowe'en's mysteries. Each child takes a greased needle and tries to set it afloat in a basin of water. It needs considerable care to do this, and the behavior of the needle after it is set afloat with all the others is supposed to show what is going to happen by and by. If one needle rushes, as it often will, right to another, it may be supposed that those two needle owners are fond of each other.

Chewing the raisin is done by passing a string through a raisin and slipping the raisin along to the exact middle; then two persons take each an end in his mouth and begin to chew toward the raisin. Whoever gets it first may eat it. A nut or a piece of apple is often used instead of a raisin. A pretty trick is accomplished with halves of walnut shells used as boats. They are filled with melted wax and provided with a short end of string for wick. When the wick is lighted the little boat is launched in a dish of water, and the way the frail little craft sails is supposed to show the future career of its owner. Sometimes, alas, it promptly sinks, which is very ominous.

English children are specially fond of snap dragon for Hallowe'en, but this should not be tried by children alone, as it needs the use of lighted alcohol. The dragons are little verses, like the motto verses, each bit of paper on which one is written being wrapped in a piece of tinfoil. These are then thrown into a basin of water on the top of which is carefully poured some alcohol, which is then set ablaze. While the alcohol is burning each in turn must snatch a dragon from the flame, and read his fortune. The water should be in a tin pan, and should be set on a square of enamel cloth laid over the table, for drops of blazing alcohol may be spilled in the snapping process. And be sure to try this only with an elder person managing the sport.

A CONCLUSION.

"If I was a fellow's mother,
I'd never, never see
A single thing that fellow did
That wasn't meant for me.

"I'd let him stay out after dark;
I never would say 'No,'
Because that stirs a fellow up
And spoils his temper so!

"I'd say, 'Play first and study next';
And, 'Do not go to bed,
No matter what o'clock it is,
Until your story's read.'

"I would not know he'd been kept in,
Or ask the reason why.
I'd be quite blind to all such things,
Or kind of pass them by.

"I'd give him pudding, pies, and jam,
And marmalade and cake—
But would not even mention bread—
And all the nuts he'd take.

"Oh, were I a fellow's mother—
A certain one's I know—
Wouldn't he have the slickest time!
You'd better believe it's so!

"But—if I was that fellow's mother,
I wonder if I would
Do half that fellow's mother does
For him? Or be—so good?

"I wonder if I'd mend his clothes
Without a single scowl?
And only say, 'Gently, dear boy,'
At his most horrid howl?

"I wonder if when he was sick
I'd be so awful kind?
And never breathe 'I told you so!'
Or, 'Reg, you didn't mind!'

"But only sit and bathe his head
In such a peaceful way,
With something sort of sweet and cool,
For maybe half a day?

"Yes—now that I think it over,
It's a most lucky go
That I'm not that fellow's mother;
For the fellow's sake, you know!"

—Youth's Companion.

A Stylish Autumn Hat.

THE NAME FITTED THE GAME.

"And Bjones came way down here to Virginia after a little thing like that, did he?"

"Yes; and it cost him twelve hours' time, $5 for the day's service of a boatman, a good bit for cartridges, and a touch of pneumonia."

"What did he call it when he got it?"

"A rail-bird."

"Well, it looks to be well named, at all events."

Paid Too Much for the Baby.

Caleb has three children—John, Mary, and Jane. John is the eldest and so the most inquiring. He had heard that babies were bought from doctors, and one day asked his mother about prices.

"Mother, how much did I cost?" he inquired.

As some reply had to be made, his mother said $1,000. John thought it over for a moment, and then asked:

"How much did you pay for Mary?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars."

"Why, she cost more than me."

"Yes; girls always cost more than boys."

"What did you pay for Jane?" Jane is a little self-willed tyrant.

"Jane cost $2,000," said Mrs. Caleb, and John lapsed into deep thought.

In a few moments he said: "Mamma, I don't think Mary cost too much, but you got stuck with Jane."

Improved His Grandfather's Toast.

Jack is three years old. From the time he could first toddle he has been at his grandfather's table for Sunday dinner. He has always heard his grandfather's toast: "To absent friends and poor relations," and has drunk his glass of port and water in response. Last Sunday he was asked to offer a toast. Not at all abashed, he raised his glass and piped up: "Here's to absent friends and poor relations—the woods is full of them."

Worse than Cycling.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Deaf-Mute—What is the matter with your hand? Been trying to ride a bicycle?

Second Deaf-Mute—No. Been learning to speak Russian.

A MODERN GLACIAL PERIOD.

Sarah, a small child, was receiving her first lesson about the glacial period. Her teacher, to localize the matter and so impress it upon the class, explained about Long Island having been entirely covered with ice, and at the conclusion of the lesson, to see what effect her words had had, asked, "When was Long Island covered with ice?" In an instant, being filled with knowledge, Sarah piped up: "The day of the blizzard!"

Golfing Made Easy.

From The Boston Post.

A Persian dignitary who is making an "unobtrusive" tour of America was the guest of one of Boston's Back Bay clubs not long ago. One of his hosts, thinking he would desire to take back to the Orient some idea of Occidental sports, led him to the golf links of the club, where a game as spirited as is possible in golf was being played. The Persian said nothing during the game, but when he and his entertainers had started home he remarked:

"And they are all rich men, are they not?"

"Well, yes," replied the other, "comfortably so."

"Then why don't they hire poor men to do it for them? Is there nobody out of work?"

His Bird and Cold Bottle.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"And the captive?" asked the savage potentate.

"Sire," answered the enthusiastic chef de cuisine, "she's a bird."

"Very well, old man," said his Majesty. "In that event don't forget the cold bottle."

Encouragement That Was Needed.

From The Chicago Post.

The blonde seemed troubled.

"I don't know what to make of Harold," she said. "He has been attentive to me for a long time, but somehow he never seems to come to the point."

"I don't believe you have given him sufficient encouragement," replied the brunette.

"I don't see what more I can do. He must know that I look upon him with favor."

"Oh, well, that doesn't cut any figure," answered the brunette. "Just give him a strong hint that your father is able to support one more, and you'll find that it's all right."

For Family Use.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An astronomer in Arizona claims that Venus is covered by a veil. It sounds a little as though he fixed up that story for his wife.

Settled Out of Court.

From The Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

Here is a story of a railroad claim agent—a gentleman who goes about the country settling with farmers who have had horses and cows killed by the cars. A farmer who lives near Junction City had a horse killed by a freight train. The affair was reported to the company and the company sent the gentleman aforesaid out to see what sort of a settlement he could effect with the owner of the animal. The farmer wanted something like $40 for his property, and the agent only wanted to allow him $22.50. They wrangled for quite a while until bad blood was aroused and hard words began to pass between the agent and the farmer. One word brought on another, the lie was passed, and open hostilities commenced. The warring men clinched and went down. Now, it so happened that the agent was much the larger man of the two, and he got the farmer between him and mother earth and held him secure. After he had pounded the fallen foe until he had gotten satisfaction for all personal insults, he let up for a moment and asked:

"Now, you old fool, will you take $22.50 for the claim?"

"I guess so," doggedly replied the farmer, after considerable squirming and hesitation.

"All right," said the agent, "I will pay you right away. It's much better to settle these things out of court. You save all the costs and nobody gets mad."

A Sufficient Reason.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Dumbleton—I observe that you have made your play continuous—that is, you have not divided it into acts.

Flasher—There was no need of it.

Dumbleton—No need of it? What do you mean by that?

Flasher—Why, we only intend to play it in prohibition towns.

To Fit His Complaint.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

The doctor looked serious.

"You should be very careful for at least a month," he said.

"Is it as bad as all that?" asked the patient, anxiously.

"If the result is to be as satisfactory as I would like to have it, you cannot follow the rules that I lay down too carefully."

"I will do exactly as you say," said the now thoroughly alarmed patient. "A-am I eating too heartily?"

"Much too heartily. You should eat simpler food and not so much of it. If you follow my advice you'll cut your butcher's and grocer's bills just about in half."

"I'll do it, doctor."

"You ought to take more exercise, too," continued the physician. "How do you go to your office, now?"

"On the street cars."

"Stop it at once. You must walk to and from your office every day, rain or shine. Do you ever go to the theatre?"

"Quite often."

"You mustn't do it while you're under my care. How about smoking?"

"I smoke, of course, but only in moderation."

"Don't smoke at all," instructed the physician. "Throw away all your cigars and don't buy another for thirty days at least or I'll throw up the case."

"I'll do it, doctor, but—but—"

"Do you drink?"

"Occasionally, but I—"

"Stop it entirely."

"A little claret on the table now and then ought not to—"

"Not a drop at any time."

"All right, doctor. What next?"

"Nothing. Follow these instructions closely for thirty days, and by that time—"

"Yes?" said the patient, eagerly. "By that time what?"

"By that time," repeated the doctor, "you ought to have saved enough to pay me the balance due on that little bill you have owed me for a matter of about eighteen months. Good-day."

Had Met the Greatest of Them.

From The Boston Transcript.

Grigsby—When you were abroad, did you go to see any of the autocrats or despots?

Strandby—No; I went abroad in search of novelties. You know that I have had a long experience with janitors on this side of the water."

Taught by Experience.

From The Washington Star.

The wedding will occur very soon, and she was telling her mother about her plans for a home.

"When Harold is out late at night," she said, "I shall not scold him. I shall try to be reasonable. I think I shall go so far as to keep a light burning for him to make it seem cheery when he returns."

Her mother was silent.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea to keep the light burning?" she persisted.

"Well, it might do very well for the first month or so. But after Harold has paid a few gas bills you'll probably conclude that it will be just as well to put the matches where he can find them and turn the light out."

Then Jamie Laughed.

From The Christian Advocate.

"Jamie," called his mother, sharply, "you've been loafing all day. Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do. Take this basket and bring in some kindlings."

OVER THE TURTLE SOUP.

Mumson—It is odd that all the fast set should be so fond of such a slow animal as the turtle.

Jumpson—Not slow in our case, my boy. He is the first to get here.

Better than Anaesthetics.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Sue—I don't see how you ever had the nerve to have your tooth pulled before a whole class of dental students. Did you scream?

Mayme—I don't know whether I did or not. As soon as the professor tackled the tooth those horrid students set up their college yell and scared me so that I don't even know whether it hurt.

A Raines Law Sandwich.

From The Hotel Mail.

The absent-minded man took his seat at the restaurant table and, as usual, buried his face at once in a newspaper. A waiter placed a bill of fare, a napkin, and a knife and fork in front of him and stood two or three minutes unnoticed before asking:

"What shall I bring you, Sir?"

"What's that?" said the absent-minded man, starting up suddenly, not remembering what it was all about.

"What do you want for lunch, Sir?" the waiter asked again.

"Oh, yes," said the absent-minded, trying to collect his wits. "Bring me a cup of coffee and a ham sandwich."

The waiter supplied the order and put a large pasteboard check for it down on the table, the absent-minded man continuing to read his paper. The waiter went away to attend to the wants of other people, and about fifteen minutes later came back.

"Do you wish anything more?" he asked, politely.

"Yes," snapped the absent-minded man somewhat viciously. "Go and get me a fresh ham sandwich. The one you brought was as dry as a bone."

"Why, here is the sandwich I brought, Sir," said the waiter, pushing the plate toward him. "You have eaten the check!"

Plenty of Experience.

From The Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

Store Proprietor—So you want a job as floor walker, do you? Have you any recommendations?

"No, but I'm an experienced hand, Sir. I'm the father of nine children."

DOWN IN "THE SWAMP."

Country Visitor—Isn't this district a dangerous one for strangers in the city?

City Man—Not at all. One of the most solid and substantial business portions of New-York. What put that idea in your head?

Country Visitor—Possibly because there are so many skins in the leather business.